FORTY-FOUR PAGES. SIX SECTIONS.

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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VOL. 117. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. NO. 20. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1902. ★FORTY-FOUR PAGES. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

## NEWS SUMMARY

DOMESTIC.

John W. Gates explains the ideas which he will work out in a novel industrial school for boys to be built near St. Charles, Ill.

President Roosevelt receives a pleasant autograph letter from the pope with a mosaic picture from the vatican workshop.

A child born to Laura Biggar, which lived only 15 days, seems likely to complicate the Henry M. Bennett will case.

Charles L. Fair and wife made separate wills, each naming the other as executor.

Bandmaster John S. Duss has secured a New York theater on a 10-year lease.

FOREIGN.

King Edward reviews fleet at Portsmouth and all ships are brilliantly illuminated at night.

German electrical manufacturers see their only salvation for trade in the American trust plan.

America orders new light field artillery from Erhardt, the Dusseldorf gunmaker.

Haitien government forces are defeated at St. Michel and burn the town before retreating.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Anthracite mines may resume operation in 10 days.

LOCAL.

Enraged woman chased her husband and, overtaking him in entrance to public safety building, cut him so badly that he may die.

Citizens party has exclusive ownership of its name in the state. Parties in other counties cannot trade on it without permission and such permission will not be granted. Friends of George W. Guthrie, Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor, say that he will decline a Union party indorsement if connected with the machine county ticket.

Mrs. Frederick Heer of the East End, after saving a rope for a ling time, used it yesterday to hang herself.

Street car passing over the Smithfield street bridge yesterday broke through and panic ensued among passengers. Investigation disclosed the fact that the bridge timbers are rotted, and the structure is in a dangerous condition.

The Union railroad will build new yards at Homestead to accommodate the great traffic of the Carnegie company and do away with prevailing congestion.

A wonderful exposition of the rapidity of modern skyscraper construction is offered by the Farmers Deposit National Bank building at Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Capt. Charles K. Gallant of No. 1 police district yesterday got orders to close three of the most notorious speakeasies downtown.

Wilkinsburg business men looking for William H. Peeny, who is alleged to have swindled a large number of them out of various sums of money by flooding the town with worthless checks.

The annual outing of the Allegheny county G. A. R. association opened at Butler and will continue today. About 3,000 veterans and their friends are in attendance.

Over $2,000,000 will be spent this season by that portion of Pittsburgh's pleasure-loving population which goes to Atlantic City.

The courts by issuing injunctions have declared an armistice in the Gould-Vanderbilt railroad war on the South Side. Hand of the Pennsylvania is in evidence.

Twelve representatives of the striking anthracite miners of Eastern Pennsylvania appeared at Exposition park between games yesterday and, by singing, charmed over $200 out of the crowd for the relief of the strikers.

The men who fill the positions of assistant chiefs in the Pittsburgh bureau of fire have to know many important things. A review of the work they must perform.

LEGAL.

Administrator of John W. Winebrenner's estate charges J. E. Harmon with fraudulently concealing $1,000 82 belonging to the estate.

Duncan & Porter ask United States court to permit them to join in a suit against government contractors as plaintiffs.

SPORTING.

The Pirates returned from the east and took two games from the Quakers.

Nelson's motor broke down and Freeman won the motor race with ease.

The world's wagon record was twice broken at the Brighton Beach track yesterday.

The Harlem winners: Somersault, Anola, John Bright, Lucien Appleby, Lass of Langdon, Muresca and Compass.

The winners at Saratoga: Bar le Duc, Eophone, Skillful, Chuctanunda, Kilogram and Shot Gun.

FINANCIAL.

Pittsburgh bank exchanges broke all records for the corresponding weeks in the history of the clearing house. They were $5,931,000 ahead of 1901.

The market on the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday was quite dull, and reactionary in tone, though a number of issues scored advances.

A review of the week on the Pittsburgh stock exchange shows a decided increase in the volume of business transacted and a pretty general advance in values.

Professional trading and a dull market closed the week in Wall street.

Wall street is beginning to see the strength and ability of John W. Gates.

Lack of bullish news causes prices to fall in the Chicago grain market.

SECOND SECTION—Six Pages.
Page 1—Cable.
Pages 2-3—Resorts.
Page 4—Society.
Page 5—Quaint Old Holland.

THIRD SECTION—Eight Pages.
Sporting and Financial.

FOURTH SECTION—Six Pages.
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Page 3—New York Cousin Letter.
Page 4—Duss in New York.
Page 5—Hostility to the Automobile.
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MAGAZINE SECTION—Eight Pages.
Page 1—A Pittsburgh Beauty.
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Page 5—Garden of Eden of Sioux Indians.
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Page 7—Fiction.
Page 8—Abingdon on the Thames.

COMIC SECTION—Eight Pages.
Page 1—Wolf and Coon at the Seashore.
Page 2—Children's.
Page 3—Old Eagle Cotton Mills.
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Page 5—Hobo Bill.
Page 6—Trinity True.
Page 7—Beauty Quest.
Page 8—Simple Simon and the Teasers.

## GOVERNMENT, AFTER DEFEAT, BURNS TOWN

### Only Ashes of St. Michael Fall Into Hands of Revolutionists.

### REAL WAR SCENE SHIFTS TO HAITI

### Porto Cabello Still Held by Venezuelan Forces, With Rebels Surrounding City.

### CRUISER TOPEKA OFF FOR CURACAO

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

Cape Haitien, Aug. 16.—Gen. Jean Jumeau, in command of the Firminist troops in the department of Artibonite, attacked St Michael on Thursday. After two days' fighting he routed the troops of Gen. Alexis Nord, commanding the army of the provisional government, who, before retreating, entirely burned the town. St. Michael is situated between Grande Reviere and St. Raphael. The army of Gen. Jumeau continues to advance and more fighting is imminent at St. Raphael.

The Firminist cruiser Crete-a-Pierrot has landed more troops near Cape Haitien to reinforce the army of Gen. Albert Salmave, which, it is believed, will await the arrival of the troops of Gen. Jumeau before attacking Cape Haitien.

PEURTO CABELLO, VENEZUELA, Aug. 16.—Peurto Cabello has not been attacked. Monday, August 11, at 1 a. m., a marauding party of 150 men, who had been looting the adjacent village of San Esteban, attempted to cross the Savannan in the rear of Peurto Cabello with their booty of cattle and horses, on their way to Patanemo.

Mostly Smoke of Battle.

They were fired on by the government outposts. The return fire was desultory. All the firing was at long range. The affair lasted two hours and although several thousand shots were fired there were no casualties nor was the slightest damage to the city reported. Quietness has reigned here since this event.

WILLEMSTAD, ISLAND OF CURACO, Aug. 16.—The United States gunboat Marietta has left La Guaira for Guinana, state of Bermudez, Venezuela, to protect American interests. The United States cruiser Cincinnati is anchored at La Guaira.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—A dispatch received here from Caracao, Venezuela, announces that the commanders of the German cruiser Falke, the United States gunboat Topeka and the Dutch gunboat Surinam, now at Puerto Cabello, have resolved, in agreement with the commandant of Puerto Cabello, as follows:

To Protect Foreigners.

"In the event of the town being captured by the revolutionists the forts shall not fire on that portion of the town where the foreigners' property is situated. An emphatic protest will be made against the bombardment of this quarter by Venezuelan warships. Twenty-four hours' notice must be given of an intended bombardment.

The foreign warships are ready to embark persons of their respective nationality and if necessary will send guards ashore for their protection.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—(Special)—Americans and foreigners generally are apparently in no danger of molestation by either army in revolution-disturbed Venezuela. While the dispatch from Minister Bowen at Caracas received at the state department today makes no mention of the reported impending battle between President Castro and the main body of revolutionists now threatening Caracas it is important in that it deals with the blockade and the treatment of neutral persons.

Mr. Bowen says he has reliable information that there is no blockade of the ports of Curapano, Cano Colorado and La Guaira, but at Ciudad Bolivar the blockade is effective.

Courteous to Non-Combatants.

Mr. Bowen says further that the government troops have shown great courtesy to non-combatants in the Orinoco region, and that the revolutionists had been equally magnanimous at Ciudad Bolivar, where food supplies are plentiful.

Commander John A. F. Nickells of the Topeka, now in Venezuelan waters, has cleared up the semi-mystery which surrounded the condition of affairs at Porto Cabello. The dispatch received from him two days ago seemed to indicate that the revolutionists had taken possession of the town, but such is not the case. The situation there, while the revolutionists are menacing the city, is so quiet that the Topeka has gone to Curacao. A German war vessel still remains at Porto Cabello. This dispatch was received at the navy department today from Commander Nickells:

"Everything is quiet at Porto Cabello. Will sail for Curacao for coal and supplies tonight. German man-of-war remains here during my absence."

The dispatch bore date of yesterday, and the Topeka was reported from Curacao today.

## ATHLETICS IN TURKEY.

### Our Minister Chairman of Committee and Mrs. Leishman Gave Prizes—The Czar Present.

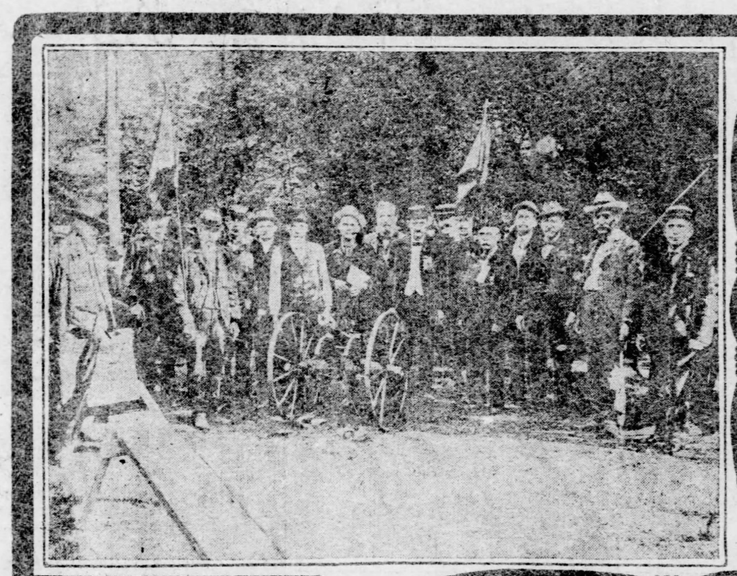
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16.—The sports arranged by the Therapian polo club, the membership of which is composed chiefly of members of the British embassy and the United States legation, were held today under the patronage of the sultan.

John G. A. Leishman, United States minister to Turkey, was chairman of the committee of arrangements. All the diplomats and nearly all of the social set were among the crowd, which was the largest gathered for a like purpose in Constantinople for many years. The prizes given by the club were delivered by Mrs. Leishman.

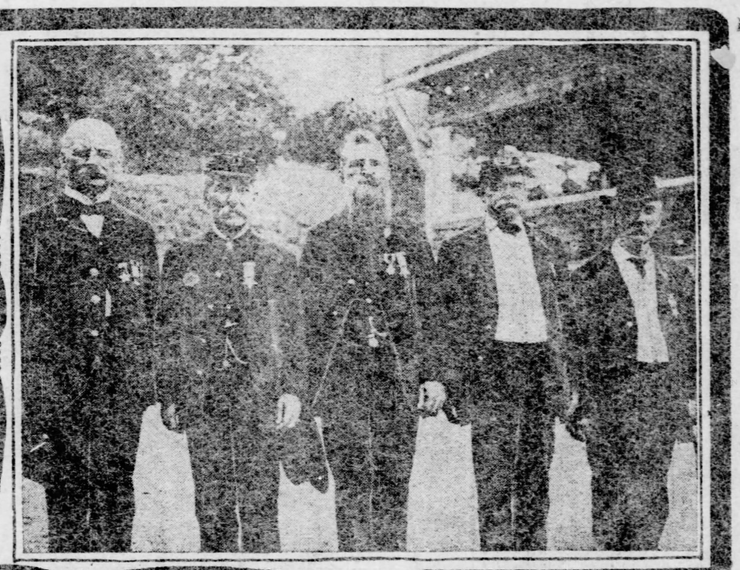
Spend Sunday at Gettysburg.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—General Ell Torrance, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. and members of his staff left Washington this afternoon for Gettysburg, Pa. They will spend Sunday on the battlefield and conduct simple religious services appropriate to the scene.

## Annual Outing of the Allegheny County G. A. R. Association at Butler Drew About 3,000 Old Defenders Together



Veterans Grouped About Gunner Fred Lehman as He Was About to Fire a Salute.



Reading from the Right—R. P. Scott, Commander Department of Pennsylvania; Charles A. Suydam, A. A. G.; A. G. Williams, Chief of Staff; Fred H. Kennedy and T. K. Scott, Aides.

(Photographed by The Gazette's Staff Photographer.)
Department Commander R. P. Scott Addressing the Comrades.

## ROTTEN TIMBERS CRUMBLED WITH WEIGHT OF CAR

### Two Splice-Bars Prevented Catastrophe on Smithfield Bridge.

### DANGER LONG KNOWN TO STREET CAR MEN

Pittsburgh has now, as main arteries of traffic, pedestrian, street car and vehicle, two bridges, both of which are in a dangerous condition. Not only is the Point bridge a constant menace to the lives of those who cross it, but an accident yesterday developed the fact that practically the same conditions exist in regard to the Smithfield street structure, on the side that is used by the street cars. Two little splice bars prevented a great catastrophe.

Yesterday evening about 5 o'clock a sprinkling car passed over the bridge and the rotten timbers sagged and cracked ominously, but it went by in safety. Closely following it was a Hilltop car crowded with passengers. As it reached the danger point the rails sank about eight inches and the car tipped until its bottom caught on the woodwork.

There was a panic among the 75 or 80 passengers. Many of them had to be helped out of the windows and scampered to a place of safety, the rotten old timbers trembling under the rush of feet.

Another car was gingerly backed up and, being coupled to the helpless one, managed to drag it off the sagging point in the rails. The point of the break is 50 feet south of the northern pier, or 225 feet from the north end of the bridge.

Catastrophe Narrowly Averted.

That the car did not break through entirely is solely due to the fact that the splice bars were strong enough to hold its weight for the few seconds until the passengers escaped and lightened the weight at the danger point.

It has been known for months that there was a sag in the bridge at that point, and the street car men on the lines that crossed it used, when the old Birmingham cars were running, to notice the tops of cars, running in opposite directions scrape as they passed this point. Consequently it was more luck than anything else that a car heavily laden with passengers did not go through the flooring before this and plunge into the waters of the Monongahela far below.

The inner rails of the two tracks were the worst affected. Inspectors of the railroad began to gather about 6 o'clock and repair wagons were sent for. A wagonload of ties arrived, together with a number of men with jacks and other tools. The blockade of cars was getting serious, and the men quickly got to work.

Supports Rotted Away.

When the planking was torn up the crumbling, rotten timbers under the floor were revealed. Nine of them were broken and as many more were so rotten that they could be picked to pieces with the fingers. That any of them had stood so long was a mystery.

Running from pier to pier and suspended from hangers are iron girders. The bridge was built before the age of structural steel. Running across the bridge, two feet apart, are wooden stringers, each 5x7 inches, and resting on the iron girders. On top of these stringers are laid the rails and the 2x4 planking of the floor. This only obtains on the upper side of the bridge, which is used exclusively by the street car company, with a narrow passage for pedestrians. On the other side of the bridge, open to vehicles, the floor of the bridge is of wooden blocks, and it is impossible to tell whether the timbers are rotten or not.

The space occupied by the nine broken timbers was about 25 feet in length. The construction gang ripped out a few of the rotten timbers, blocked up the rails and then got in ties. The first were difficult to place, but as the work advanced it became easier.

Repairs Quickly Made.

Twelve ties were put in where the nine timbers were broken out, and when the men completed their labors that section of the bridge was the strongest. Still the structure trembled visibly as the cars passed over it. No attempt was made last night to plank over the hole. The ties were spiked, so there could be no slipping, and the work left until Monday or later.

The transfer system was used while

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## OLD SOLDIERS GET TOGETHER FOR AN OUTING

### G. A. R. Association of Allegheny County Arranges the Event.

### REUNIONS AND CAMPFIRES HELD

By ROBERT WRAY,
Staff Correspondent.

Butler, Pa., Aug. 16.—An ideal day, the sky cloudless and the sun's rays tempered by pleasant breezes, marked the opening of the annual outing of the veterans of the Allegheny County Grand Army association at Alameda park, near Butler, today. The staid old town is in holiday attire, flags and bunting flying in profusion from residences and business houses. The day had hardly broken before the streets were a scene of life and animation, and every incoming train brought its quota of war veterans. Strains of martial music were everywhere, the air being filled with the old war melodies of the long ago.

It was a general reunion in every sense of old comrades, and tonight before the ruddy glow of the campfires reminiscences of the march and bivouac are being recounted.

This is one of the best annual outings ever held by the Grand Army association of Allegheny county. Special trains were run over the Pittsburgh and Western railroad and by noon today over 3,000 veterans and their friends were in Alameda park. Nearly every Grand Army post in Western Pennsylvania was represented. On crutch and cane the veterans renewed old acquaintances and when the evening fell all were sorry that the day had ended.

Religious Services on Sunday.

Tomorrow will be largely devoted to religious exercises. Services will be held in all the churches in Butler, and in the afternoon song services and other religious exercises will be held in the park. They will be conducted by the department chaplain, the Rev. John W. Sayres, and by the chaplain-in-chief, the Rev. Dr. Thomas N. Boyle, who will be assisted by the clergy of Butler and their combined choirs. In the morning the Rev. Dr. Boyle will hold services in the Methodist Episcopal church of Butler, and will take as his theme "The Joy of Service."

Reunions scheduled for today were those of the Sixth heavy artillery and the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. The former had secured the courthouse and the latter had arranged to hold its reunion at the park this afternoon. But there was a shift in the arrangements for the infantry reunion and it was held during the morning in Odd Fellows hall. The change caused some confusion and several were disappointed, as they went to the park expecting the reunion to be held there.

At the reunion of the Sixth heavy artillery the large court room was crowded shortly after the doors were opened. For

Continued on 4th Page, 5th Column.

## BANDMASTER DUSS SECURES THEATER ON TEN-YEAR LEASE

### Will Give Sunday Night Concerts and Comedy Will Fill Out Week.

### EDUCATION OF NEW YORK

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

New York, Aug. 16.—Not content with a summer campaign in New York, John S. Duss, capitalist and bandmaster, has planned a siege that will go a bit further than anything ever attempted by his rivals. Mr. Duss has original ideas on band music as well as composition, and he has arranged to spend 10 years, if necessary, in order to make New York fully appreciate them.

Mr. Duss has arranged for a theater which will rival other playhouses in the city, and in which he and his band will give Sunday night concerts during the season. He has taken a 10 years' lease of the Circle Auditorium at Sixtieth street and Brodway.

R. E. Johnson will be the manager of the house. Mr. Johnson said tonight that the former music hall will be made over into a first-class theater. Work will begin as soon as Mr. Kaltenborn's concert season ends, and he hopes to open it on November 10. It will be a home for comedy.

Mr. Duss will maintain the organization of his band throughout the winter seasons. While he may fill outside engagements during the week days, his chief idea will be to give Sunday night concerts. He believes that his success during this summer has indicated that New Yorkers will appreciate the innovations he has made in the direction of increasing the range of expression of bands, and being wealthy is willing to spend a small fortune, if necessary, to promote public understanding and appreciation of his work.

Mr. Duss' action will end the trouble that has been caused for two years by attempts to open the Circle auditorium. It was intended to be a music hall, but objection by the Paulist Fathers and others made the police refuse to issue a license. Mr. Kaltenborn has conducted concerts there this summer, this being the first attraction in the house.

## FATHER AND SON KILL TWO BROTHERS

### Saloon Tragedy in a Mining Town of Marion County—Slayers Get Away.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

FAIRMONT, W. VA., Aug. 16.—A message was received by the sheriff from Anderson, a small mining town between this city and Clarksburg, tonight, giving an outline of a double murder at that place about 8 o'clock this evening.

William Douglass and his son and B. Johnson and a brother, after drinking together engaged in a quarrel. Douglass and his son stepped up to the men with whom they had quarreled, took deliberate aim and fired shots into the breasts of the other men, killing them instantly. The father and son made their escape.

Immediately after receiving the message Deputy Sheriff Davis and Constable Jones left for the scene.

## CARVED HUSBAND IN ENTRANCE TO SAFETY PALACE

### Minnie Spikes, After a Long Chase, Overtook Him as He Sought Aid.

### VICTIM AT HOSPITAL IN SERIOUS CONDITION

A possible murder took place at 12:15 this morning in the vestibule of the public safety building.

Detective Barney McStay and Police Officer Charles McCray were sitting in the front offices when the cries of a man for help startled them. They ran to the door just as James Spikes of No. 831 Second avenue, a colored man, came rushing into the corridor with blood gushing from a large gash on the right side of the face and throat. McCray caught the man, while McStay rushed through the door to catch the party who had inflicted the wounds.

In the vestibule he found a woman standing who proved to be Spikes' wife. Spikes pointed at her through the open door and said she had cut him after chasing him to the public safety building.

The woman denied that she had cut her husband and said he had cut himself. She was searched, but no razor or knife was found on her.

With the blood pouring from his wounds on the stone floor the negro was led back to a toilet room and City Physician A. E. McCandless called. He immediately ordered the man sent to the Homeopathic hospital.

The woman's name is Minnie Spikes and both are about 25 years old. Jealousy is supposed to have caused the cutting and the man, closely pressed by his woman, had sought refuge in the safety building, but had hardly gained the entrance when overtaken.

The detectives searched carefully about the entrance of the building and on the opposite side of the street for the razor or knife, but without discovering anything.

At the hospital it was stated that Spikes' wound is serious and may result fatally.

## SEEKING CULPRITS.

### Police Investigating Alleged Plot Against Pattison—Ex-Governor Is Not Greatly Perturbed.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Diligent efforts are being put forth by the police and the postoffice officials to find the person or persons who sought the life of Robert E. Pattison, on Wednesday, by sending him a package containing explosives.

It was established today that the small brass can hidden in the heap of gunpowder which composed the bulk of the contents of the parcel which Mr. Pattison received, held nitro-glycerin.

Ex-Gov. Pattison, when seen this morning, did not appear to be much worried over the affair. He showed a reporter one of the cubes and with his penknife scratched a few grains of the material and then set fire to it. It burned quickly and furiously, and had every resemblance to powder.

## ANTHRACITE MINERS MAY SOON RESUME

### Superintendent Says Collieries Will Start in Ten Days.

### SUPPORTED BY UNION OFFICERS

### District Presidents Advising the Men to Return to Work.

### OPERATORS OPPOSE AID OF POLITICIANS

By CHESTER D. POTTER,
Staff Correspondent.

Philadelphia, Aug. 16.—Mining is to be resumed in the anthracite field within 10 days if the predictions of Supt. Luther of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, which mines 22 per cent of the output, is true.

In an interview today Mr. Luther said that at a meeting between the operators and District Presidents Nicholls and Duffy last Thursday an agreement was reached by which the miners could resume and that since that time the two Mine Workers district presidents have been going among the men and urging them to return to work.

Preparations have been made, said Mr. Luther, for a speedy resumption and the cars that have been in storage have been taken out and sent to points near the anthracite field, where they can be rushed forward at a moment's notice.

The operators greatly fear that the advent of bituminous coal has permanently injured the anthracite market and are anxious to begin operations at once. They say that they intend to open the mines by September 1 an if violence occurs they will demand the aid of the troops to protect the men placed in the mines.

Men Ready for Work.

It is well known here that a large number of men has been sent to the anthracite region, and many collieries are filled with non-union workers, so that nearly enough men are on the ground to begin mining at once. If troops are called out to guard the non-union men serious trouble is looked for.

It will be a long time before shipment of coal will be made outside a small radius. With the mines working full capacity it will be at least eight weeks before Philadelphia can be supplied with enough coal to fill full orders, and even then it will have to be pieced out with bituminous. A local operators said today, however, that the anthracite would not be over 75 cents higher this fall than the normal price, $6.10. Among the local dealers the feeling is that the mines will soon be opened for business.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Assurances were given today by officials of the anthracite coal roads that aggressive steps are being taken wherever possible to begin cutting coal in the mines. This policy is the main point of consideration at present among the coal road officials. Positive statements were made also today denying the story sent out from the coal regions that Mr. Morgan could be looked to on his return to take up the coal strike and effect a settlement. On this point the coal road presidents are particularly emphatic.

Interference Will Be Resented.

Intimate friends of the coal presidents, some of whom are directors in the properties involved, have been informed that, so strongly do the anthracite officials feel on the subject of interference from politics or financial resources they are prepared to resign their positions in case they are forced to adopt such a policy.

The presidents now feel that the victory is all but won and they would not brook any interference at this time. Both the railroad presidents and directors of the coal roads point out that it would be suicidal for them to give in after having waged such an expensive battle.

It is officially stated that the reason more mines are not opened is a belief that among the number of men who apply for work are some of the hot-headed strike enthusiasts seeking an opportunity to damage the properties.

SHENANDOAH, Aug. 16.—The raiding of farms in the Catawissa valley by strikers continues. The sheriff has been appealed to by the farmers and as a result the brigadier general today sent the governor's troop on a march through that region.

General Gobin, after an investigation of the conditions in the Catawissa valley, has decided that military protection for the farmers is impracticable and at his suggestion Sheriff Beddall has sworn in all men of the valley as deputies so that they will be in a position to protect their farms from the foreigners.

Mitchell Sees No Wavering.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 16.—President Mitchell left for Indianapolis late this afternoon. Before going he said he had received reports from every section of the strike region and they showed that the strikers were standing firm and more confident of victory than ever.

No attempt was made to resume work at the Warnke washery today. The owners of the washery say they will start up their works next Tuesday and if the sheriff does not give them protection they will appeal to the governor for state troops.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., Aug. 16.—With the signing of the scale by the Merchants Coal company of Tennelton it is thought that the miners' strike in this district has come to an end. All the mines where the strike was instituted will probably resume work Monday.

## CITIZENS ARE SOLE OWNERS OF APPELLATION

### Cannot Be Used in Other Counties Without Permission.

### GUTHRIE MAY DECLINE UNION INDORSEMENT

One of the objections of the machine against Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker accepting the indorsement of the Citizens is that it will open the door to independent voting over the state. The claim is made that in each county where there is factional trouble advantage will be taken of the Citizens column and legislative and county tickets will be placed therein, the object being to defeat candidates on the Republican ticket.

This objection does not appear to have much weight because it is claimed that it is not founded upon fact. The column is held to be the exclusive property of the Citizens and cannot be utilized by others without permission of the local organization. It is understood that such permission will not be granted.

This was a point carefully gone into by the state organization. While it was advantageous to have Judge Pennypacker indorsed in Allegheny, there might have been places in the Commonwealth where the same benefits would not accrue to the party. The Citizens candidates for legislative offices, if elected, will all go into the senatorial caucus.

Appellation Is Patented.

Affidavits setting forth the exclusive ownership by the Citizens of the party name have been filed in accordance with law. No other party or political body is privileged to use their title. Every move made by the Citizens has been under the legal guidance of Lyman D. Gilbert and Robert Snodgrass of Harrisburg. They are considered the best authorities on election laws in Pennsylvania. It is understood that they both hold that political factions in any of the other 66 counties could not trade on the name of the Citizens party without first having secured consent from that organization. These lawyers were retained several months ago by the Citizens. In case of any attempt to attack the validity of the Pennypacker indorsement these men will defend the action taken by the local party.

George W. Guthrie is still absent from the city, but his close friends are positive in their declarations that he will not allow his name as a candidate for lieutenant governor to be printed in the Union party column if the organization tickets are to be indorsed. They say that he will withdraw his name immediately after such an indorsement is given. He helped to bring the fusion ticket to life, and his friends say he will do nothing to injure it.

Shiras Will Object.

George Shiras III. is not pleased with the announcement that the Union party will indorse the organization county ticket. He returned yesterday from his vacation and learned of the hopes of the machine. Mr. Shiras is a candidate for congress in the Allegheny district on the fusion ticket. Last fall he was identified with the Union party, assisting in the movement in the state.

Mr. Shiras said last night that he was not ready to express himself upon the probable indorsement of the machine ticket. He intends to look into the matter and will later be heard from. His influence will be used against the indorsement. There are a number of people who helped the Union party last fall who are opposed to its opposing the Citizens ticket. Even some of the Unionists who may be willing to help the machine to some extent are opposed to swallowing the entire ticket of the old organization. There is an especial protest from one of the powers in the party against the placing of either William H. Graham or James F. Burke, organization candidates for congressmen, on the Union ticket. His protest will carry much weight.

Must Stay Out of Caucus.

The Union party will exact a written pledge from every legislative candidate on its ticket that he will remain out of the senatorial caucus and refrain from voting for the re-election of Senator Boies Penrose or for Senator Quay if the members should happen to be a hold-over senator. This promise would have to be made by the machine nominees if they are indorsed by the Unionists.

Charles S. Crawford, who conferred

Continued on 2d Page, 7th Column.

## FIRE IN THE EAST END.

### Stable of George Baum in Center Avenue Burned Early This Morning—Loss $1,000.

A ton of hay in the loft of the stable of George Baum, at No. 5539 Center avenue, on fire this morning at 1 o'clock, made a light that aroused the East End. Officer James Bruce saw the first flash of the flames and called the firemen. Before they came he had taken out all the carriages and harness. The horses were in a field.

Mr. Baum and his family went to Atlantic City yesterday, and nobody was in his residence but two servant girls. They knew nothing until aroused by the policeman. The loss is about $1,000.

# BUSINESS MEN OF WILKINSBURG WERE SWINDLED

## Slick Young Man Flooded Whole Section With Worthless Checks.

### ELUDED THE OFFICERS

He Settled With One Victim and Gave Constable of Another the Slip, by Jumping from a Window. Many Victims After Him.

Wilkinsburg business men located in the vicinity of the Pennsylvania railroad station are anxiously looking for a smooth man who during the past week has flooded a portion of the town with worthless checks. The checks are each for small amounts, the largest that has so far turned up being for $35. Those who hold the worthless paper at present are indignant because of the daring and utter defiance the man has shown since he passed the checks. Yesterday afternoon he was located by a constable and one of the men who was made to suffer, but as he was too nimble for them he is now at liberty.

Last night while a number of those who were swindled were discussing the matter it was stated the young man yesterday put five more worthless checks in circulation. The man who has been passing the checks had been known as William Harmon Feeny since he came to Wilkinsburg about two months ago.

**Bore Good Reputation.**

He boarded at one place and then another, but always bore a good reputation in the town, because he was employed in the correspondence department of the Westinghouse Electrical Company at East Pittsburgh, where it was understood he was recommended by the auditor of the company, who secured him the position.

Feeny on Monday night strolled carelessly into the drug store of S. W. Covell at No. 612 Rebecca street, Wilkinsburg, and requested Mr. Covell to cash a check for $12 for him. Mr. Covell handed over the money without any more thought than that he was doing the man a favor, and as he had been about the place often and had purchased perfumery for which he had an overfondness in the store no suspicion was aroused.

Mr. Covell on Wednesday deposited the check in the Central National bank of Wilkinsburg. It was made out to William H. Feeny and was signed by R. G. Gayles.

**Check Was Worthless.**

The check given to Mr. Covell was made out on the Commercial bank of East Pittsburgh. On Friday it was returned by the Monongahela National bank, after having gone through the clearing house, marked "No Funds." Mr. Covell immediately went before Justice of the Peace Samuel Creelman of Wilkinsburg and swore out a warrant against Feeny for passing a worthless check.

While talking to a friend of his about having Feeny arrested the young man came into the store and heard the conversation, but did not seem to notice that the men were talking about him. Soon after he left the store Mr. Covell secured the warrant and with an officer went to East Pittsburgh, where Feeny was arrested while at work. Feeny asked to be excused until he could see the head man of the office, stating that some mistake had been made in the matter and that he intended no wrong. Mr. Covell instructed the officer to accompany Feeny and get the money.

When Feeny returned with the officer he handed Mr. Covell the $12 and the latter departed with the officer. Almost as soon as the story got into circulation that Feeny's doings were not altogether above board there was a shower of checks from business men, passed by Feeny.

A tailor named Worfel, doing business in Wood street, as soon as he learned that Feeny was passing worthless checks, came to Pittsburgh to consult an attorney, who advised him to swear out a warrant against Feeny on a charge of false pretense before Alderman J. V. McMasters. With a constable Worfel returned to Wilkinsburg and went to Feeny's boarding house, in Pitt street, where he was found in bed.

As soon as the officer made known his errand Feeny said some mistake had been made, but readily consented to accompany the officer and Worfel. If they would allow him to go into an adjoining room to get his clothing. He was allowed to go, and as he remained overlong, the officer looked into the room just in time to see Feeny jump out of a window and run for a traction car.

**He Eluded Officer.**

This is the last seen of him in the borough, though it was said at the Brushton, Larimer that Feeny had been seen going into a house in Brushton avenue, where he has for some time past been calling upon two young women.

The checks call for amounts ranging from $35 to $25 and all are made out on the Commonwealth bank of East Pittsburgh, and signed by the same name, R. G. Gayles. Those who hold Feeny's checks say that there is no such person as R. G. Gayles, who Feeny had told them was employed at the Westinghouse works.

Besides Druggist Covell and Tailor Worfel, S. M. Caldwell, a grocer of No. 416 Hays street, cashed a check for $20, G. H. Stephenson one for $18, Frederick Smith, with whom Feeny boarded in Wood street, accepted a check for $18 in payment of a board bill. It is said that there are more than a half-dozen others carrying the paper and all are looking for him, as they feel outraged, because in nearly every case they had cashed Feeny's checks as a favor to him.

**Went at Rapid Pace.**

Last night Druggist Covell said that Feeny has displayed a wonderful amount of nerve, since it was discovered that he was circulating worthless paper. After Mr. Covell had him arrested at East Pittsburgh, he said Feeny came into his store, and requested him to order a two-ounce bottle of Jicky perfume, which costs $2.

As far as Feeny's history is known in Wilkinsburg he came to the town from Troy, N. Y., and has received letters from a sister living there. Tailor Worfel last night said that in the last letter Feeny received from his sister, she told him that she had enclosed $30 in the letter, and that was the last he would get from her, as he would have to settle down to business.

It was also said that Feeny comes from a prominent New York family, and inherited considerable money, but has a guardian to look after the money, and is given a very small allowance.

Feeny is said by all the young men of the town to have been going a very fast pace and has been traveling with a rapid crowd from Brushton, and it is thought he resorted to the bogus checks, to get money to keep up with the others.

# LOSES HIS BIG ROLL IN GAMBLING HOUSE

## Pittsburgher Enters Suit Against Proprietor and Three Others. Purse Taken From Pocket.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Criminal proceedings have been instituted against "Big Jim" Kennedy, manager of the Chicago clubhouse here, and against three men who were in his place last Monday night. Kennedy and three John Does are subpoenaed to appear before Justice George W. Maxine at Ballston next Tuesday morning.

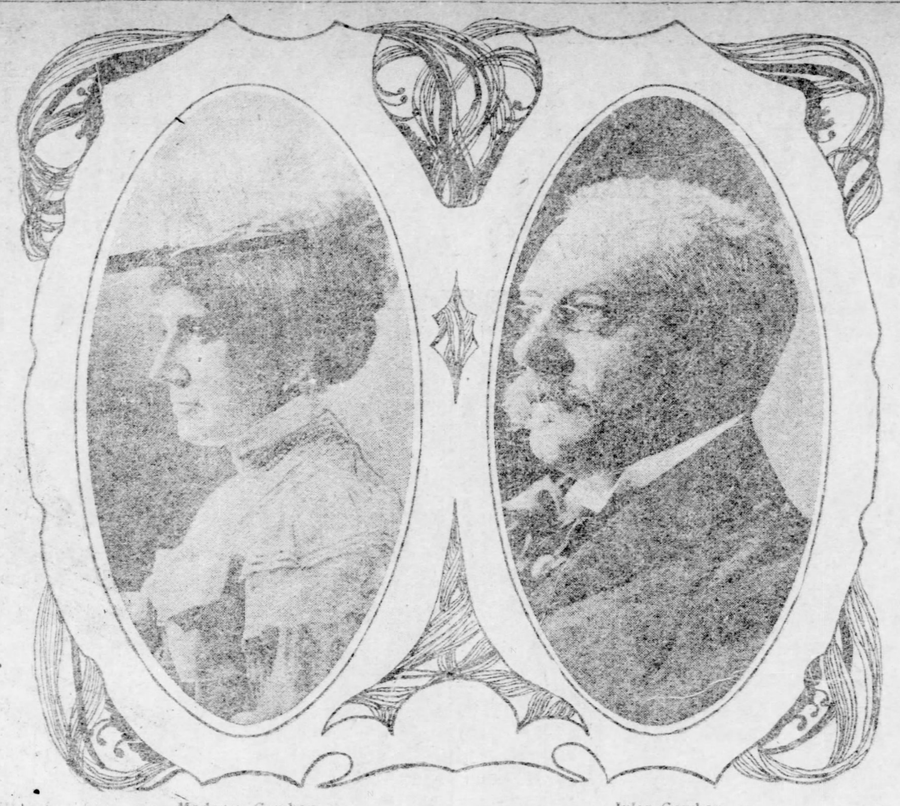
The reason that the complaint is made in the county seat is that the Saratoga officials have an aversion to taking action of any kind involving gambling. Charles T. Baumgartner, who brings the suit, formerly lived in California, but now resides in Pittsburgh. He says he won $400 at the race track Monday, added the money to bills he carried in a small pocketbook in his hip pocket, and, to guard against possible emergency, used a safety pin to fasten the top of his pocket.

After dinner he went to the Chicago club. After standing around a roulette wheel for a while he reached for his money and found it gone. Mr. Baumgartner recognized three hangers-on at the race track near him. He told Kennedy not to let the men leave until he could return with a detective, but the suspected men had left on his return. He told Kennedy that he would hold him responsible for the amount in the pocketbook, $375. Kennedy disclaimed responsibility.

Mr. Baumgartner appealed to the police, but got no satisfaction. He then went to Ballstown and made the complaint.

**"Rocky Fords."**

Only to be gotten from M. O. Coggins & Co., 620 Liberty street. None other the real thing.



Madame Cambon, Wife of the Ambassador.

Jules Cambon, Who Will Probably Be Transferred to Berlin.

# BABY ENTERS BENNETT CASE

## CHILD BORN TO LAURA BIGGAR LIVES BUT FIFTEEN DAYS.

### Body Sent to Asbury Park to Be Buried in Grave of Late Pittsburgh Millionaire—Marriage Certificate Said to Be in Existence.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Yesterday a little white silk casket, on the nameplate of which was inscribed "Henry M. Bennett, died August 13, aged 15 days," arrived in this city from Bayonne, in the care of Undertaker O'Brien of that place, where Mrs. Laura Biggar is now staying in a sanitarium. Mr. O'Brien bore a letter addressed to Undertaker John Burtis of this city, signed "Mrs. Laura Bennett," directing that the grave of the deceased millionaire, Henry M. Bennett be reopened to receive the dead child. Counselor John P. Hawkins, one of the executors of the Bennett estate, forbade this, and arrangements were made to inter the body in another plot.

The occurrence seems to indicate that Mrs. Biggar will advance the claim that she and Mr. Bennett were married, and were such the case, whether by formal marriage ceremony or by common law agreement, new relations touching those interested under the will are established. Under these circumstances the child would become, upon the estate, and upon his death it would revert to his nearest kin, who would be his half brother, Mrs. Biggar's other son.

The lawyers representing the estate will fight any such claim advanced by Mrs. Biggar. Just what Mrs. Biggar's claims are, however, they are not able to state, as they have no information beyond the contents of the note. It is said a certificate of the child's birth has been filed in Jersey City.

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 16.—Mrs. Laura Biggar, the actress, is living at the Bergen Point sanitarium. She has been at the sanitarium since Bennett's death, and is sick in bed now. The child, which the burial certificate says was Laura and Henry Bennett's, died yesterday of acute atrophy, according to the chief of Bergen Point sanitarium, where it was born 15 days ago.

At the sanitarium tonight it was said that Laura Biggar has a marriage certificate, but her counsel has instructed her not to show it. They were married about four years ago, shortly after the first Mrs. Bennett's death, so it is said.

# POPE PLEASED WITH KINDNESS OF PRESIDENT

## Bishop O'Gorman Delivers Autograph Letter With Mosaic Picture.

### ROOSEVELTS AT A PICNIC

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 16.—Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, S. D., called on President Roosevelt this evening and presented to him a mosaic picture sent by Pope Leo XIII. The picture was accompanied by the following autograph letter from the pope:

"Mr. President—I am much pleased with the kindness which you addressed to me in your letter of the 9th of May, and since, in addition to the good wishes also expressed through the governor of the Philippines, you have added a present of your own works, I am doubly grateful. You, Mr. President, will surely remember the many expressions of good will which I have uttered concerning the United States. Nothing could be to me more agreeable than to assure you of my continued good wishes, especially at the moment when the negotiations of Gov. Taft, having ended in a satisfactory result for both sides, have come to strengthen the excellent understanding between the church and the United States authorities.

"As a token of my satisfaction, I have charged Monseigneur O'Gorman to bring you a mosaic picture from the workshop of the vatican, representing our gardens. May I ask you to keep it as a souvenir and as an expression of my friendly regard? "LEO XIII."

"Rome, The Vatican, July 18, 1902."

The picture is set in an elaborate and costly frame and is a masterpiece of fine mosaic work. The president prizes it very highly. He did not say what disposition he would make of it.

The Roosevelts were at a picnic when Bishop O'Gorman arrived.

# HAD SAVED ROPE TO HANG HERSELF

## FEARING COMMITTMENT, INSANE EAST END WOMAN ENDS LIFE.

### Children of Frederick Heer of Eva Street Find Their Mother Hanging Lifeless from Bed Post in Room at Her Home.

With a rope that she had saved for over a year for the purpose, Mrs. Rosa W. Heer, wife of Frederick Heer, hanged herself yesterday morning to a post of her bed at her home, No. 5642 Eva street, East End. She had been insane for several years and for three years was confined to Marshalsea, but about 18 months ago was dismissed from that institution, as hopelessly incurable. The fear of being returned was the cause of her act.

She had been spending several weeks in the country and came back to Pittsburgh on Friday. About 8 o'clock yesterday morning she ran out of the house and jumped upon a huckster's wagon. Her 15-year-old daughter, who was her special caretaker, called for her to come back into the house and she obeyed. The incident seemed to prey upon her mind. She said she would go to her room and change her dress. She was heard sobbing in the room, and about 15 minutes later the daughter went up to see her. She found her mother's body suspended by a rope from a post of the bed. The daughter screamed and a 11-year-old son ran to the room, and with a pair of scissors cut the rope. The body fell to the floor. A physician was called, but life was ended.

To accomplish her end, Mrs. Heer had stood upon the cover of a sewing machine, fastened the rope around her neck and to the bed post, and then kicked the machine cover away.

The small rope, with which she hanged herself, was put away in a box in a bureau drawer, over a year ago. At that time, she told her daughter she would hang herself with it.

Frederick Heer, the husband, is a stonemason. The dead woman was 45 years of age. Three children, the oldest the 15-year-old, daughter survive.

# SHOT BY A BURGLAR.

## Glass Company President Is Seriously Wounded at His Home in Monaca.

MONACA, Pa., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—W. A. Miksch, president of the American Specialty Glass company of this place, is suffering from a serious bullet wound in his thigh.

About 2 o'clock this morning Mr. Miksch, who had been called to the factory, returned to his residence and discovered a thief climbing in a window. He sprang forward and grappled with the man and would have overpowered him had not an accomplice came to his rescue. Several shots were fired by the comrade, one of which struck Mr. Miksch in the thigh, the bullet passing down to the knee. He is in a serious condition.

# WANT HANNA AND KNOX.

## Labor Day Committee to Ask Them to Speak.

The executive committee of the Labor Day demonstration met last night at Knights of Labor hall. It was reported that President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America had declared that he would be unable to attend the demonstration, also that Frank P. Sargent, former grand chief of the Order of Railway Firemen and now commissioner of immigration, could not attend.

Others invited to address the Labor Day assemblage are Vice President T. L. Lewis of the miners, T. V. Powderly, past master workman of the Knights of Labor, President [illegible] Shaffer of the Amalgamated association, and John Brown, recorder of Pittsburg.

Members of the committee are urging the extending of an invitation to Attorney General P. C. Knox and Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio.

**PIANO BARGAINS.**

| Regular Price. | Genuine. | Sale Price. |
|---|---|---|
| $1050 | Steinway, parlor grand, mahogany, perfect | $825 |
| $ 800 | Chickering baby grand, mahogany | $650 |
| $ 750 | Hardman baby grand, mahogany | $525 |
| $ 700 | Steinway, upright, mahogany, best style | $525 |
| $ 550 | Kranich & Bach upright, perfect | $340 |
| $ 450 | Krogger upright piano, used | $225 |
| $ 400 | Fischer upright, used | $150 |
| $ 400 | Kraukauer upright, used | $175 |
| $ 300 | Duquesne upright, used | $125 |
| $ 700 | Smith & Barnes, perfect | $125 |

FREDERICK,
The Reliable Music Dealer,
633 Smithfield St. G. Schroeder, Mgr.

Largest stock of pianos in Pittsburgh. Sole agent for genuine Chickering, Hardman, Krogger pianos, and Chase & Baker perfect piano player.

# AT TRACTION PARKS TODAY

there'll be big hills. Calhoun—Phinney's Chicago band. "Fireside to Battlefield."

Kennywood—Homestead Library band and Balladist Hollis Phinney's band all week. Reserved seats.

Oakwood—Kocerer's band.

Southern—Pittsburgh Philharmonic orchestra and Minstrel Vic Richards. Vaudeville all week. All free.

# IN FAIR WILLS EACH MADE THE OTHER EXECUTOR

## Last Testaments of Both Victims of Accident Found in San Francisco.

### BODIES ARE NOW IN PARIS

Eye-Witnesses Tell Their Stories of Tragedy—Lodge Keeper's Wife Says Both Moved After She Arrived on Scene.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

San Francisco, Aug. 16.—The wills of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair are ready to be filed for probate whenever those most immediately interested in their estate decide to place them on record. Both instruments were executed in April, 1900. Mr. Fair's will was in the custody of Charles J. Haggerty, and Mrs. Fair's testament was found in a lock box in a local bank.

Mr. Haggerty declines positively to divulge the contents of the wills, but their general provisions have become known. It can be said with authority that Fair left his entire estate to his wife. He named her as executrix. Mrs. Fair made specific bequests to her mother, to her two brothers, to her two sisters and to her half-brother. These legacies are said to amount to nearly half her fortune. The residue of her estate she left to her husband. She appointed him her executor. Mrs. Fair's property is worth at least $250,000 and may amount to $320,000.

The death of Fair and his wife leaves both their wills without an executor. Under the law of this state the absence of executors may be overcome by the appointment of administrators to manage the estates according to the provisions of the will.

**Bodies Lie in Paris.**

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The coffins containing the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Fair arrived in Paris at 4 o'clock this afternoon and were placed in the vault of the Church of the Madeleine in the presence of a representative of the United States consulate, Mr. Ellis, manager of the Hotel Ritz, Brotey, Mr. Fair's chaffeur, and Mrs. Fair's maid. A priest of the church said prayers for the repose of the souls of the deceased.

A representative of the Associated Press has just returned to Paris from the Chateau Bulsson du Mai at Evreux, where a personal investigation into the circumstances surrounding the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Fair was made. Mme. Hourde, wife of the gatekeeper of the chateau, who was an eye witness of the disaster, made the following statement to him:

"When the automobile crashed into the trunk of the elm tree I saw the occupants of the carriage shot into the air to half the height of the tree. Then they fell with a thud. I screamed and rushed out from the gateway and across the road, where I saw the automobile tilted by the side of the roadway, five yards from the tree.

**Position of Bodies.**

"At first I did not see the victims but afterwards perceived them at the foot of the tree. Mr. Fair was lying at full length behind it, while his wife was against its front as though sitting huddled with her head against the tree. Mr. Fair apparently was quite dead. I took his wife's head in my hands and gently laid the body flat on the grass. She did not give a sign of life. The horrible gashes on the heads of Mr. and Mrs. Fair upset me and I ran back to the lodge and called my husband, who was ill in bed, to warn the people at the chateau. I then returned to where the bodies lay.

"I was looking at Mrs. Fair when I saw the gloved fingers of one hand slowly opening. I turned to her husband and found his foot moving as though the leg was drawing up. This frightened me, and I ran back to the lodge. When I returned with my husband the bodies were motionless and never stirred again."

Dr. Perriquet, who was summoned to attend Mr. and Mrs. Fair, said:

**Death Was Instantaneous.**

"When I reached the spot, a quarter of an hour after the accident, both Mr. and Mrs. Fair were quite dead and I am convinced from the nature of the wounds that death was instantaneous in both cases. Mr. Fair had his forehead and the forepart of his skull completely crushed, while the side of his wife's face and her forehead were battered in, as though she had received a blow from a sledge hammer."

"I am convinced that at the moment the movements are alleged to have occurred life was quite extinct. They were killed instantaneously. The chauffeur of the automobile, whose name is Brotey, returned to Paris this morning.

"When we left Trouville Mr. Fair was suffering from bronchial catarrh," Brotey said today." He coughed frequently on the road and during the fits of coughing his face was much congested, evidently producing slight dizziness. He had just been coughing when I noticed that the tire of one of the hind wheels was deflated. I realized the danger, and jumping to my feet and leaning forward I shouted in Mr. Fair's ear in English: "Stop quick; tire no good."

**Made Error in Steering.**

"Mr. Fair glanced back, but did not reply. Apparently he tried to stop, but in doing so he must have made the wrong steering movement, as the machine swerved across the road and went in a straight line for a tree. Mrs. Fair, as she saw the direction the automobile was taking, clasped her husband's shoulders with her arm and turned her face backtoward me with a look which said plainly, 'We are lost.'

"The next moment came the crash, and I was thrown into a field beside the road and stunned. When I recovered, which I did quickly, I limped to the side of my master and mistress and with the help of the chateau gatekeeper's wife, extricated the bodies from the wreck.

"They both seemed to be dead, but I was in such a dazed condition from shock and so afraid at the ghastly spectacle presented by the wounds on the heads of both that I did not notice whether either moved or not.

# CITIZENS ARE SOLE OWNERS OF APPELLATION

Continued from First Page.

with Judge Pennypacker in Philadelphia Friday, did not return to Pittsburgh yesterday. He is spending Sunday at Atlantic City and will be here tomorrow. At Citizens headquarters the nomination papers for Pennypacker and the Browns have been prepared. The work of securing signers will begin this week.

Tax receipts are being secured by the Citizens on the request of voters in various parts of the county. The work has been in progress for several days and a large number of receipts have been procured. After September 3 the taxes will become delinquent, but before then most of the voters will have settled with the treasurer.

Congressman Joseph Showalter of Butler, who wants to be elected in the Butler-Westmoreland district, has had a conference with his rival, Col. George F. Huff of Greensburg. Mr. Showalter called upon the colonel during the last week, but so far a plan of nominating has not been arranged.

**Citizens Meeting at Coraopolis.**

The meeting held in Coraopolis last night by the Citizens party for the purpose of organizing for the fall campaign was largely attended. The meeting was called to order by W. J. Nelson and Albar Purdy was chosen chairman. The meeting was addressed by James W. Brown, candidate for congress in the Thirty-second congressional district; George H. Stengle, candidate for register of wills; David L. Collingwood, candidate for treasurer, and J. H. Vitchestin.

The Citizens party organization in the borough was given a good start and according to those present Coraopolis will give a handsome majority for the Citizens party ticket.

# LODGE SUSPENDED HINSEY.

## Knights of Pythias Officer Accused of Misusing Funds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The entire session of the supreme lodge of Knights of Pythias today was devoted to the case of John A. Hinsey, former president of the board of control of the endowment rank, who was accused of misusing $50,000.

Congressman E. E. Watson of Indiana, introduced a resolution for Hinsey's expulsion. A compromise was reached, that Hinsey should be suspended from the grand lodge until his case shall have been disposed of by the grand tribunal of Illinois.

**Diamonds Direct from Amsterdam.**

Our latest and largest importation of diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearls were taken out of the custom house last week and is now ready for your inspection. Our stock is quite large and well assorted in qualities and sizes, from the medium-priced stones to the rarest blue gems. You can select your diamonds loose and have them mounted to your order. Sam F. Hipe, diamonds. One profit from cutter to customer. Schmidt, building, second floor, 339 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

**Largest Stock of Pianos in Pittsburgh.**

Genuine Chickering, Hardman, Krogger pianos. Sold at reasonable prices and only by

FREDERICK,
The Reliable Music Dealer,
633 Smithfield St. G. Schroeder, Mgr.

**Rocky Ford Cantaloupes.**

Be no longer deceived. Get the genuine article. The famous Rocky Ford melons arrive Tuesday. Only to be had at the commission house of M. O. Coggins & Co., 620 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

**Smallest Perfect Baby**

grand piano in the world is now on exhibition at 633 Smithfield street. Of course a genuine Chickering and costs but little more than a Chickering upright. Sold only by

FREDERICK,
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633 Smithfield St. G. Schroeder, Mgr.

# TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

A LOAN company wants a bright, energetic young man for outside work. Good wages; one with experience preferred. Address P 64, The Gazette.

WANTED—Three pullers-out for 15 pots, for $4.10, for 3 heats, at Braeburn, Pa. Inquire G. W. Heckendorn.

The Harvest Sun's Energy is stored in

**Toasted Wheat Flakes** THOROUGHLY COOKED

Sweetened with Malt Honey. Gives a Sunny Disposition and Golden Health.

Battle Creek Sanitarium is pictured upon packages that are genuine.

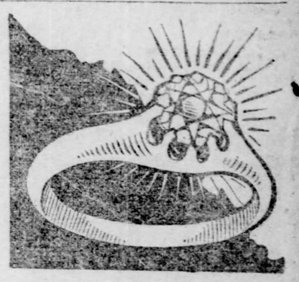
**SOZODONT Tooth Powder**

**Big Box, 25c.**

All the requests of a number of Dentists I have made an analysis of Van Buskirk's Sozodont, which I purchased in open market in this city. The analysis shows that there is nothing in it injurious to the teeth or gums, and that it contains components that are of benefit as deodorizers, antiseptics, cleansing agents and preservatives.

HERBERT M. HILL, Ph.D.,
Analytical Chemist and Assayer,
University of Buffalo, N. Y.

Sozodont Tooth Powder, used in conjunction with Sozodont Liquid makes an Ideal Dentifrice. Each, 25c.; large sizes together, 75c.; at the stores or by mail for the price. Substitutes should be declined. Hall & Ruckel, New York.



**This Genuine Diamond Ring One Dollar**

A week. The stone is a beautiful, pure white diamond, of unsurpassed fire and brilliance. No retail jeweler could afford to duplicate this ring for less than $40. Isaacs is a wholesale dealer and diamond expert. He offers this ring as a leader this week at the wholesale price, $24. You can pay for the ring at the rate of $1 a week and wear it while making the payments. Either ladies' or gentlemen's style. Mounted in 14-karat Solid Gold.

All Other Goods on Installment Plan.

**ISAACS**

Wholesale Jeweler and Diamond Expert.

Largest Installment Jewelry House in the State.

**404 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.**

Established 1870. Open Evenings.

**TEETH EXAMINED FREE**

We extract teeth, fill teeth and apply gold crowns and bridge work without the least particle of pain by a method patented and used by us only. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine. Come and have your teeth extracted in the morning and go home in the evening with new teeth.

A written guarantee for 20 years with all work. The large patronage which has compelled us to enlarge our parlors is due to the uniformly high grade work done by skilled dentists and the 20-year protective guarantee given. DO NOT BE DECEIVED or misled by imitations. We have no connection with any other office in the city. CUT THIS OUT AND BRING IT WITH YOU, in order to get the benefit of low rates.

**Fifteen skilled operators employed in this office. A specialist in every department. Graduates of the leading colleges of the world, coupled with from 12 to 20 years' experience.**

**BRIDGE WORK**

Spaces where from one to ten teeth have been lost we replace with bridge work. It looks the same as natural teeth, lasts a life-time and requires no plate. Broken down teeth we restore to beauty and usefulness with crowns of porcelain and gold. Twenty offices in the United States. Open evenings until 9; Sundays, 10 to 4. All work guaranteed.

Beautiful Sets of Teeth..$5
Gold Fillings.....$1 Up
Silver Fillings.....50c Up
Gold Crowns.....$3
Bridge Work.....$4
Teeth Extracted FREE.

**AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTS,**
204 Fifth Ave., Cor. Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

**AUTOMOBILES, TRICYCLES AND VELOCIPEDES**

FOR GIRLS AND FOR BOYS.

The very best made, with trimmed steel wheels, plain and rubber tired. Neat, strong and superior finish of manufacture.

J. G. LAUER'S TOY HOUSE { 620 Liberty Street.

STORE CLOSES AT 5 P. M.

Toys and Games the Year 'Round.

Comes A-Knocking At the Door of the improvident man who didn't foresee the need to put aside some of his earnings. A bank account is your friend in need. Start it now and here. 4 per cent. interest paid.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

PRUDENTIAL TRUST CO.,
6124 Penn Ave., E. E., Pittsburg.

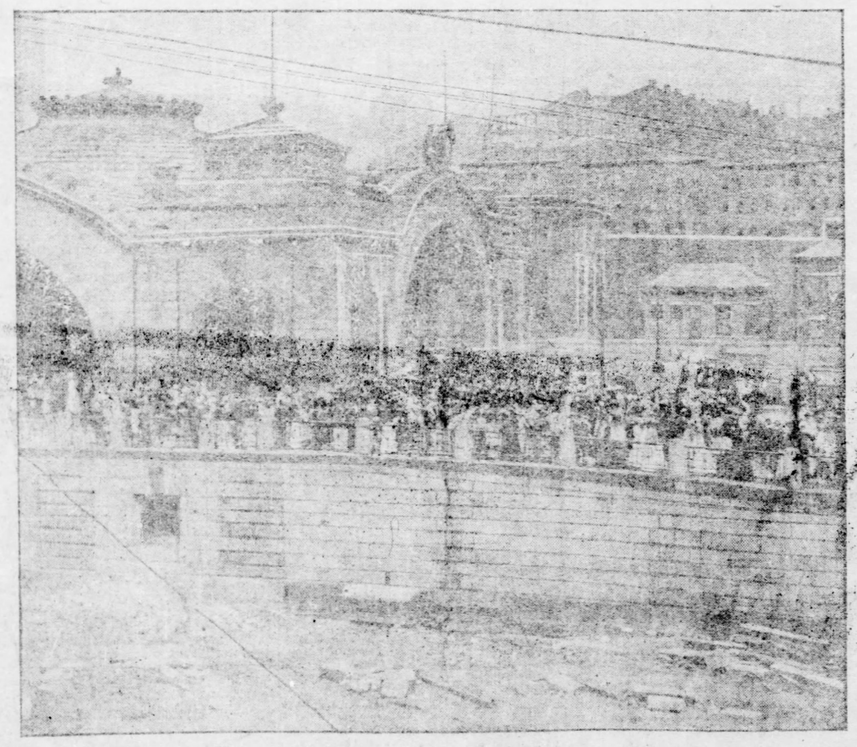
Best Teeth, $8.00
Gold Crowns, Bridge Work, $4.00
Painless Extracting.

**Albany Dental Parlors**
Fifth Ave. and Wood St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

MONEY LOANED.
Diamonds, Jewelry, Guns and Musical Instruments. Very low rates.
GALLINGER'S, 1200 Penn Ave.
Unredeemed Goods For Sale Cheap.

# PANIC AMONG EXCURSIONISTS AT UNION STATION YESTERDAY.



Children were knocked down and trampled over, many were thrushed against the walls until forcibly released by a few men who retained their senses, the temporary ticket stand was upset and pushed fully 50 feet, and many other like scenes enacted yesterday morning at the Union station, when the Jr. O. U. A. M. excursionists to Rock Springs park, opposite East Liverpool, O., gathered to go aboard the trains. There were fully 5,000 persons in the party, and the station was woefully short of accommodations for them. Fear, first, of being unable to buy the tickets, and second, of not obtaining entrance to the trains caused the mad rush. It is only good luck that saved many from injury.

The temporary ticket window was in the cab stand, but this was taken by storm. Then the crowd besieged the ticket windows in the station and filled completely the large room, climbing on top of the benches when all other space was occupied. When the gates were opened the same rush to the train was made, and station officials were swept aside, powerless. There were four trains over the Panhandle and four over the Ft. Wayne for this excursion, and they were filled to overflowing.

# THE WEATHER.

Fair weather is predicted today for Pittsburgh and vicinity by the Washington weather bureau. Yesterday's weather conditions were excellent; it was one of the best days experienced in this section for nearly two weeks, as it was neither too cool nor too warm. The mercury reached a maximum temperature of 73 degrees at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The minimum for the day was 58.

Fair.

The Gazette weather service thermometer at Kaufmann's corner at the following hours yesterday registered:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 noon | 68 degrees | 8 p. m. | 67 degrees |
| 4 p. m. | 72 degrees | 12 midnight | 69 degrees |

Time of sunrise today.....5:10 a. m.
Time of sunset today.....6:57 p. m.

Gallie reports for yesterday furnished by the United States weather bureau:

| Time. | Bar. | Tem. | Hum. | Wind. | Weath. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 a. m. | 29.95 | 59 | 92 | N. E. | Cloudy |
| 8 p. m. | 29.77 | 67 | 45 | S. E. | Clear |

Comparative temperature and precipitation for the first six days:

| | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | 1899 | 1898 | 1897 | 1896 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maximum | 82 | 82 | 82 | 90 | 74 | 80 | |
| Minimum | 68 | 59 | 50 | 76 | 63 | 71 | |
| Mean | 75 | 70 | 70 | 80 | 68 | 75 | |
| Precipitation | 0 | T. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.12 | T. |

Maximum temperature 42 p. m. ..... 75
Minimum temperature 45 a. m. ..... 66
Mean temperature ..... 66
Normal temperature (for 21 years) ..... 71
Deficiency in the temperature for the day ..... 5
Deficiency in the temperature since Aug. 1 ..... 33
Deficiency in the temperature since Jan. 1 ..... 88
Normal precipitation (for 21 years) ..... .10
Precipitation for the day ..... 0
Deficiency in the precipitation for the day ..... .10
Deficiency in precipitation since first month ..... .10
Deficiency in precipitation since Jan. 1 ..... 3.01
Report of precipitation since Aug. 1 ..... .10

**Government Weather Report.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.—Forecast: West and [illegible] Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia: Fair Sunday and Monday; warmer Monday; variable winds.

Observations taken at seventy-second meridian time at 8 p. m.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 67 Clear | Buffalo | 64 Clear |
| Boston | 62 Clear | Cleveland | 70 Clear |
| Indianapolis | 76 Clear | New Orleans | 80 Cloudy |
| Columbus | 68 Clear | St. Paul | 80 Cloudy |
| Chicago | 68 Clear | Toledo | 70 Clear |
| Parkersburg | 68 Clear | Dodge City | 92 Clear |
| Erie | 62 Clear | Rapid City | 82 Clear |
| Oklahoma | 84 Clear | Norfolk | 80 Cloudy |
| Chicago | 68 Clear | Jacksonville | 86 Clear |
| Des Moines | 72 Cloudy | G. Haven | 64 Clear |
| Louisville | 74 Clear | Marquette | 60 Rain |
| Vicksburg | 80 Clear | Huron | 72 Cloudy |
| St. Louis | 80 Clear | St. Paul | 72 Clear |
| Kan. City | 80 Clear | Helena | 78 Cloudy |
| Chattanooga | 82 Clear | Omaha | 76 Clear |
| Memphis | 84 Clear | Denver | 80 Cloudy |
| Philadelphia | 68 Clear | Bismarck | 80 Clear |
| N. Y. City | 68 Clear | | |

**UPRIGHT PIANO FOR $125.**

At Henricks' Piano Co. Ltd.

A beautiful cased piano of well-known make, used carefully and sounding and looking as good as new, has been sent in by family who have left the city and will sacrifice to make quick sale. Some time will be given at slight advance. This is a rare chance and worthy investigation by anyone thinking of buying a good piano. Call at 611 and 613 Smithfield street, five doors from Sixth avenue. Cut this out to locate place. Open Saturday evenings.

Anything in the vehicle line you will find at the Gerber Carriage Company's new repository, Fifth street, adjoining Joseph Horne Co.

**Best Pianos in the World.**

Genuine Chickering, Hardman pianos. Reasonable prices. Sold only by

FREDERICK,
The Reliable Music Dealer,
633 Smithfield St. G. Schroeder, Mgr.

**THE PAINLESS Extraction of Teeth**

With us is a special feature—for the past ten years we have done more satisfactory work in this branch than any dental firm in the city.

WE USE

**VEG-O-ZON**

It's soothing and safe as sleep—from one to twenty teeth extracted without pain or any ill effects.

BEST TEETH $8.00 A SET

**GOLD CROWNS AND BRIDGE WORK**

$5.00 THE BEST

THE OLD RELIABLE

**New York Dentists**

Established over 10 years in same location.

COR. SIXTH AND LIBERTY STREETS.

Open Nights Till 9. Sundays 10 to 3.

# MARITIME FETE CLOSES IN RICH BLAZE OF LIGHT

## King Edward Completes Program of Coronation Festivities by Reviewing Fleet.

## GREAT SHOWING IS MADE

**Many of the Vessels, However, Are Antiquated and Some Actually Dangerous to Their Crews—Foreign Ships Well Represented.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

Portsmouth, Aug. 16.—King Edward completed the program of the coronation festivities today by reviewing the fleet for the first time since his accession. From a spectacular point of view the assemblage of more than 100 war vessels in the roadstead off Spithead was a magnificent show, but to those looking beneath the brilliant veneer of paint and polish it was evident that the fighting strength of the fleet was by no means formidable.

The lines of ships were thickly dotted with ineffectives. Among these may be mentioned the third class cruiser Calliope of Apia fame, while others included such relics as the battleships Devastation, Dreadnought, Camperdown and Edinburgh, which are classed by some experts as absolutely dangerous to their crews, while some of the nominally effective fighters are still armed with muzzle loaders. It must be pointed out, however, that the display represented merely the home fleet, not a single vessel having been withdrawn from a foreign station to participate in the pageant.

**Hordes of Pleasure Craft.**

The day opened fine. There was an immense influx of visitors. The waters of the Solent were covered with pleasure craft of every variety, from the tiny canoe to the big excursion steamer, and every vantage point on shore was covered with spectators. At 8 a. m., in response to a signal, the fleet broke out flags and in the space of a minute the lines of black hulls were transformed into parti-colored lanes of fluttering bunting. Simultaneously the pennant of Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, commander-in-chief, was flung out from the peak of the Royal Sovereign, which today acted as flagship of the fleet. Five other admirals' flags were also in view in different sections of the parade.

The five lines in which the fleet was moored were located midway between the Isle of Wight and the mainland. Nearest to the Portsmouth shore were the special service vessels and yachts and a few distinguished visiting vessels, headed by the conspicuous white hull of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer Asashio. The next line was made up of 32 British torpedo boat destroyers. Then there was a line of cruisers and gunboats, then a double line of battleships and finally another line of cruisers.

**Long Line of Visitors.**

Another parallel line, nearest to the Isle of Wight, was made up of foreign men-of-war, including two Japanese cruisers, the Asama and Takasago; the Italian armored cruiser Carlo Alberto, and the Portuguese cruiser Don Carlos I. The precaution had been taken to compel all the vessels present to burn smokeless coal, but as the day advanced a haze spread over the water and scurrying small craft frequently disappeared in banks of mist.

At 12:30 p. m., the lines of the fleet closed, the guard boats drove all unauthorized craft out of the forbidden area and promptly at 2 o'clock the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward, Queen Alexandra and other royal personages on board, slowly got under way. This movement was signalled by a gunshot from the Royal Sovereign, and thousands of jackies swarmed over the decks, superstructures and fighting-tops and manned ship in honor of their approaching majesties. Then came the firing of the royal salute of 21 guns.

Amid the crash of naval ordnance the king's yacht moved slowly eastward, accompanied by the royal yachts Osborne and Alberta and three others, and escorted by a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers.

**In Admiral's Uniform.**

The king, who wore the uniform of an admiral of the fleet, was surrounded by a brilliant staff. As his majesty passed each ship, the officers and men cheered, and when the Victoria and Albert, after traversing the lines, took up fresh moorings abreast of the Royal Sovereign, the whole fleet joined in a final roar of cheers for the king, who when personally signalled an invitation to all the flag officers, including those of the foreign ships, to join him on the royal yacht.

The beach and piers were crowded with sightseers and the harbor filled with pleasure boats of all descriptions hours before the illumination of the fleet tonight.

At 9 o'clock a rocket was sent up from the royal yacht, and a moment later the dim outline of the yacht burst out in thousands of incandescent lights. This was the signal for the hundreds of other ships and, as if by magic, the entire fleet was illuminated in a great blaze of light.

**Ships Outlined in Lights.**

The sudden change from dusky shadows of battleships to one of electric brilliancy had a startling effect on the crowds ashore and afloat, and they made manifest their delight by rounds of cheers.

The lines of the funnels, masts and upper decks of the ship were outlined in the mellow, glowing lights, and the flagships by a clear, pale light, mast-high. The brilliant lights of the merchant ships and pleasure craft added to the splendor of the maritime fete. Simultaneously hundreds of public and private buildings ashore were illuminated, while an imposing display of fireworks, varied in color and form, gave fresh interest to the carnival.

The king will again inspect the fleet Monday, when all the ships will steam past the royal yacht. After that, what one writer calls "the display showing the progress of naval construction during the Victorian era, from the time of the early wooden vessels," the fleet will disperse.

**Officers Captured Goods.**

IRWIN, PA., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Deputy Sheriff Johnson and Constable Kinnell of this town had a chase this afternoon, overhauling a load of merchandise going to Greensburg over the pike. Stanly Sawark a few weeks ago opened a store here. His venture, it is said, was not a success and creditors commenced to empty the store room. A Greensburg creditor had a wagon there and loaded it and started home. In the meantime other creditors went into court and levied on the store. The deputy sheriff then got a hurry call and overhauled the goods.

**Killed Wife and Himself.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Charles C. Hahn, a well-to-do dealer in house furnishers at No. 480 Willis avenue, today killed his wife. He then shot himself, dying instantly. Religious mania, the police believe, led Rubsam to do the deed. He was 42 years of age and his wife 40. The couple left three children, the oldest being 16 years.

# AMERICAN TRUST ONLY SALVATION

## GERMAN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY IN VERY BAD WAY.

**Baron von Bleichroeder's Family Bury Beside His Grave Automobile Which Killed Him—Confederate Notes Used by Swindlers from United States.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The crisis in the German electrical industry is occasioning much discussion regarding finding a remedy for the present ruinous competition and bringing the producing capacity of the works more in harmony with the market demands. The bank for electrical undertakings of Zurich, which is owned by the Allgemeine Elktricitaets Gesellschaft of Berlin, discusses the situation in its yearly report, just issued, and concludes that the European electrical companies must adopt the American trust idea, getting all the works under one management and then shutting down the unprofitable ones till the situation improves.

The Bleichroeder family have caused the automobile that killed Baron George von Bleichroeder, the well-known banker and sportsman, near Cologne, June 11 last, to be buried beside his grave in the grounds of Schloss Dueren, not far from Cologne and all the members of the family have given away or sold their automobiles, of which they had several. Baron James von Bleichroeder disposed of a magnificent French racing machine that cost $11,000 for $1,500.

The German police are just becoming acquainted with the criminal possibilities of confederate notes. A person calling himself Charles von Hess has been swindling extensively in $100, $50 and $20 confederate bills of the 1864 issue. He has operated by advertising in agricultural papers for a manager for a large estate in Illinois, commenced negotiations with those who applied for the position and found opportunities for getting confederate bills converted into German money. He is still at liberty.

# FORESTERS HAD PICNIC.

**Annual Outing at Kennywood Yesterday Was Attended by 35,000 Persons.**

Thirty-four lodges were represented in the thirteenth annual picnic held at Kennywood park yesterday by the Ancient Order of Foresters of America of Allegheny county. In all about 35,000 persons attending yesterday and last evening.

The reunion was the most notable that the order has ever held. It was arranged by a committee of delegates representing each of the councils. The officers of the committee were H. E. Hunnehan of East Pittsburgh, chairman; W. H. Parker, McKeesport, secretary, and F. P. Lamb, Pittsburgh, treasurer.

A number of prominent visitors were present, including Supreme Chief T. J. Donahoe, Providence, R. I.; Harry Mace, Philadelphia, supreme treasurer; Charles P. Bradley, Philadelphia, grand chief ranger of Pennsylvania, and Past Supreme Chief T. J. Ford of Pittsburgh.

The principal diversion all day and last evening was dancing. In the afternoon teams representing the Union council of Braddock was defeated to the tune of 11 to 0 by that of Court Pride of Etna.

A number of foot races were run last evening for medals, including 100-yard contests between the chief rangers of the various councils, past chief rangers' race, rangers' race, deputy rangers' race, members of 45 and under 45, juvenile Foresters' race and two races for women under and over 45. No women were found willing to acknowledge that they were over 45 by entering that race.

# TWENTY-EIGHT HAVE ENTERED,

**Sculptors Send Model Sketches for Hawkins Monument.**

The invitation of the Memorial association of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, United States volunteers, to submit sketch models for the monument of Col. Alexander L. Hawkins, to be erected in Schenley park, has been answered by 28 well-known sculptors of the United States. Letters were also sent to prominent sculptors in Europe, but as sufficient time has not elapsed for answers to be received, it is believed by the association that foreign sculptors have also entered the competition.

Information necessary for the sculptors is now being prepared and will be sent to them in a few days. The information from which the sculptors will get their ideas of the Hawkins monument consist of a photograph of the proposed site of the monument, with four descriptions of him, written by persons familiar with his appearance. These will also be accompanied by a half-tone picture of the colonel of the Tenth. The sketches will be examined in New York on December 1 by Daniel C. French and Thomas S. Clarke, two prominent sculptors of that city, and Director John W. Beatty of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Institute.

# HIS SILVER ANNIVERSARY.

**The Rev. Father Price Will Celebrate It Today.**

The Rev. John C. Price, pastor of the St. James Roman Catholic church, Main and Mill streets, West End, will today celebrate the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood with a solemn high mass at St. James' church. Father Price will be assisted at the mass, which will be sung at 9 o'clock, by the Rev. James A. Keeney of St. Francis' college at Loretto, as deacon; the Rev. L. A. Woelfel, pastor of St. Martin's church, West End, as sub-deacon, and the Rev. Thomas F. Martin, assistant to Father Price, will act as master of ceremonies.

The Rev. Father Price is one of the best-known priests in the Pittsburgh diocese of the Roman Catholic church. He was born 50 years ago in Ireland, and when 2 years old was brought to the United States by his parents. He was ordained on August 17, 1877. He served at St. Mary's church, Lawrenceville; St. James' church, Sewickley, and St. Joseph's church, Natrona. After serving the latter church as pastor for 13 years he was assigned to the pastorship of St. James' church, West End.

**Largest Stock of Pianos in Pittsburgh.**
FREDERICK, 633 Smithfield Street.

# MONEY RAINED FOR THE MINERS OUT ON STRIKE

## How Dollars Were Charmed Out of a Big Baseball Crowd.

## MINERS SANG FOR COIN

**Musical Solicitors from the Anthracite Regions Collected Over $200 for Their Striking Brethren Between Games at Exposition Park.**

There was a regular shower of money at Exposition park yesterday afternoon when 12 representatives of the striking miners in the anthracite coal region appeared on the field between the two games with Philadelphia and asked for aid.

In response to the appeal all kinds of money was tossed on the field and it kept almost 50 men and boys busy for 10 minutes gathering up the coin.

It was one of the most unique scenes ever witnessed in Pittsburgh. Over $250 was realized.

Under the management of Randall Reese the solicitors appeared at the entrance to Exposition park and stated the object of their visit to President Barney Dreyfuss and Secretary Harry Pulliam. They were granted the privilege of the grounds between the games.

It was just the time to strike a crowd. Pittsburgh had won the first game by a score of 4 to 2 and many persons in the stand were happy. The only disgruntled ones were the men with the short ends of bets and people from the Quaker City whose sympathy was with the Phillies.

**Charmed the Dollars Out With Song.**

The 12 miners formed a hollow square at the home plate and began to sing. No announcement had been made of the concert and the people wondered what the demonstration really meant. After the second selection the great crowd of 7,200 people broke into a hearty cheer. Then Joseph Highland, one of the singers, came out of the group and announced that the party had come from the Shenandoah mining district to solicit aid in behalf of the striking miners. He told of the number of women and children who depended on their miner husbands and fathers for support and then the money began to fairly rain from the stand. The address was not exactly eloquent, but it was effective in the extreme.

One more song worked the crowd up to a charitable humor. Then the members of the mining party scattered over the grounds. Half of them went to the Pittsburgh players' bench, where the money was flying thick and fast. The other half went over to the Phillies' quarters, where the coin was also coming from the stands.

The small boy also got to work. He gathered up the money and "salted" it. The police, however, kept their eyes on the lads and caught them later and searched them, getting as high as $2.25 from one boy.

**Players Helped Gather the Harvest.**

Finally Manager Fred Clarke of the champions took a hand. He called every member of the team from the bench and asked them to help the miners gather up their money. Then Capt. Hughey Jennings of the Philadelphia team asked his players to help with the work of collecting the coin.

Daniel Gallagher, one of the members of the party, who was in the legislature in 1889, as the party was leaving the grounds said: "Our reception this afternoon is the greatest we have ever received. The contribution has been the largest of any we have secured in any city, and if it was possible we would like to thank every contributor from the bottom of our hearts.

"We have been away from Mt. Carmel, Northumberland county, for 11 weeks now, and have visited all the towns en route to Pittsburgh, including Harrisburg and Altoona, Johnstown and Greensburg, but never in all our experience have we been shown so much favor and courtesy."

**Small Boys Were Active.**

Police Captain James Thornton and Lieut. John Bolland of the Allegheny police force were in the grandstand and kept a sharp watch on the boys who were gathering up the money. After the shower they arrested six urchins who had helped themselves to money. The last boy arrested had $1.25 in his pockets. He was caught after a hard chase to the end of the field, and gave his name as Tommy Michaels. He said he had not taken any of the money, and that the amount in his possession had been given him by his mother to do some errands, but instead of doing as he was told he had slipped into the ball grounds.

The police put no credence in his story and relieved him of the money and turned it over to the strikers. The boy protested, but it did no good. He was ejected from the grounds and advised to go and get his mother and come back and substantiate his statement, but the boy between sobs said he was afraid to go home.

# STAGE SCHOOL TO BE OPENED.

**Pittsburgh Is Second City to Train for Opera.**

A school for prospective stage artists is to be established in Pittsburgh by Charles H. Drew, general director; Alexander Haig, musical director, and William Dixon, stage director of the Duquesne garden opera company. The new school, which will be opened September 1, will not teach singing, but stage conduct required in opera.

The school will be known as the Duquesne Garden School of Opera, and will begin its sessions in the amphitheater at the garden. Pittsburgh is the second city in the country to possess such an institution. The organizers of the school say Pittsburgh has an unusually large number of young men who wish to go on the stage and those who attend the school will be drilled in any opera they select. To show the progress of the students a performance will be given for the public once a month.


# HAY FEVER

No one need suffer from Hay Fever if he will use PRETZINGER'S CATARRH BALM.
Relief Immediate, Cure Positive.
Convincing proof, with sample, for a two cent stamp or a full sized jar for 50 cents.-- Druggists sell it.
Address Pretzinger Bro's., Chemists, Dayton, Ohio.

# KEECH'S POPULAR STORES.

*This Is Not Only*

# THE LARGEST CREDIT STORE

**But the Best Cash or Credit Store in the United States.**

*If Keech's wasn't the Best store it wouldn't be the Largest—wouldn't have the largest trade.*

**We Trust the People.**

*This Store Benefits You*

**Because** it shows a greater variety of goods than any other store shows or has room to show. It wouldn't be Keech's if you couldn't find some things here that you can't find elsewhere, and you see the new styles here first.

**Because** the quality is right and the price is right, and the terms of payment are in your favor. The place to get good Furniture for little money is where they sell fine Furniture. A fine store must first be a good store.

Come and Look. You're always welcome, and you'll not be urged to buy, for if our goods and prices merit your order we'll get it without urging.

This week's Bargains are many. The few here mentioned must speak for all, and you can pay us cash for them or pay by the week—We'll make the first payment very small.

*The New Fall*

## Carpets and Rugs

*are here and ready for you to see.*

We'd like to tell you about the kinds you want most—But what are they? Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains. They're all going, one about as fast as the other. If you know carpet values, you know that these two very fine grades are cheap. Gauge the others by them.

**Royal Wiltons**

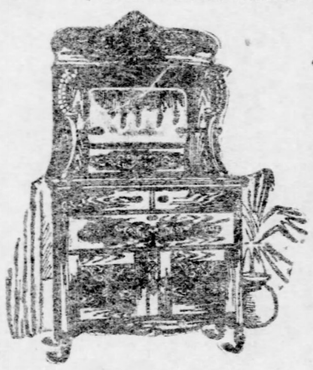
Some of the richest Carpets made. Exquisite patterns and colorings. Just the same grade as all strictly cash stores sell for $2.25. Our price, cash or credit, per yard

**$1.75**

**Wilton Velvets**

No prettier nor no better goods anywhere. The same close pile, heavy goods as sell all over the country at $1.25 cash. Not a big quantity at this price, but a good assortment. Per yd.

**$1.10**

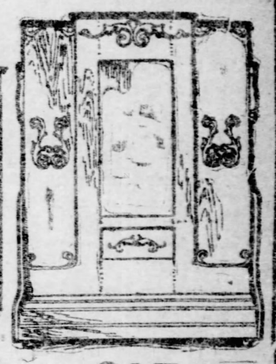


**$10.50 THIS SIDEBOARD**

Bargains like this don't come every day. Note the heavy carvings. The round cornered mirrors. Base has three drawers and double cupboard.

*The Best* **CHIFFONIER** *Ever Sold for* **$3.75**

Five drawers with gilt handles. Four and one-half feet high; 33 inches wide. Solid oak wood finished golden.

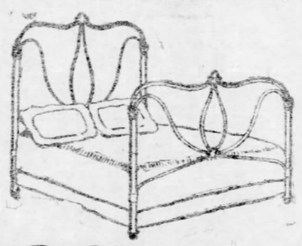


**$15 This Upright FOLDING BED**

With wire Bed Spring complete. Easy to open and close. Room for bed clothes inside. Neat carvings. Golden finish. Real value $25.

**$1.75 This Iron Bed**

A regular $2.75 Bed we bought at a bargain. White enameled. Heavy Posts. Angle iron rails. Full size.



**$3.35 This Iron Bed**

White enameled. Full size and extra heavy. Fancy cast chills. A regular $5 Bed.

*Bernstein Brass and Iron Beds are sold only at Keech's.*

**$18.75 Dresser**

Choice of real Golden Oak or Mahogany finish. French bevel oval mirror. Swell fronts, neat carvings. Three drawers, gilt handles.

**$5 This Golden Oak Buffet Table**

Another lot of two hundred just received. Probably the last we can get at this price. Golden Oak. French legs. Round corners. Plate rack on back. Worth $8.

**$2.75 Parlor or Library Rocker**

In Quartered Sawed golden oak. Saddle Seat, high arms. You'll not find its equal at $4.00.

**Four Table Bargains**

*That You'll Remember*

**$2.75**

**Extension Table**

We don't remember of ever having such a good table at an equal price. Strong construction, with good slides and extra boards. Finished golden.

**$7.75**

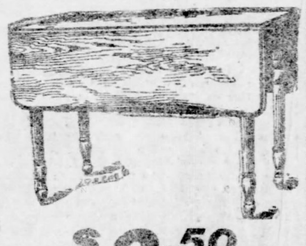
*For This Elegant Golden Oak* **Extension Table**

A very heavy table that retails usually at $10.50. Top is large in size, with deep moulded frame. A table made well throughout, with easy running slides. Good extra boards and a good finish.

**$1.25**

**Kitchen Table**

With drawer, white pine top. Legs and frame varnished on the wood.



**$2.50**

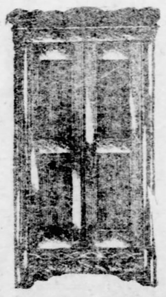
**Breakfast Table**

One of the most convenient tables for the kitchen. Drop leaves. Hard wood, golden finish.

**$2.75**

GOLDEN OAK **Dressing Table**

French legs, serpentine top, good drawer and fancy shape mirror frame. Worth $5.50.



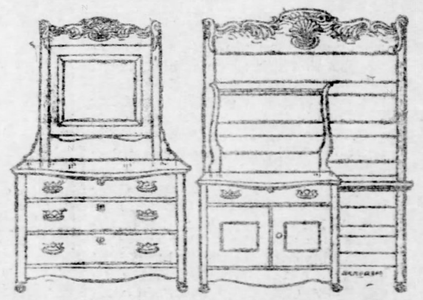
**$7.50**

**WARDROBE**

IN GOLDEN OAK

A regular $10 Wardrobe, with double doors; golden oak wood; made portable.

**Big Bargains Wednesday**



**$13.50 Golden Oak Bedroom Suits**

But Not on Sale Till Wednesday.

We've two carloads of Solid Oak Bedroom Suits and Odd Dressers and Washstands delayed on the railroad, which should have been here and open yesterday. We think we are safe in saying that they'll be here ready to show you Wednesday morning. The money-saving of a third will more than repay you for the extra two days' waiting.

All Dressers have plate mirrors. Wood is solid oak, finished golden. Construction is good throughout, and you can save half as much as you pay.

**$7.50 Wednesday Solid Oak Dresser**

With plate mirror. Well made. A fine golden finish and neat in appearance. On sale Wednesday.

**$22.50 Fine Tufted Couch**

*In Genuine Chase Leather.*

Frame is golden oak. Tufts are deep and springs are properly placed. Large in size and well made throughout. Value $30.

**$3.50 Golden Oak Washstand.**

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1902.


## FORTY-FOUR PAGES.

### Smithfield Bridge Breaking Down.

The sinking of a portion of the Smithfield street bridge is a startling exhibition of the way in which municipal property is deteriorating. The weak condition of the Union bridge has long been known, and the defects of some of the bridges carrying streets across ravines are an old story, but that such a massive structure as the Smithfield street bridge should so decay in strength is an indication of inefficiency of municipal care that will deeply impress public opinion.

This is but one of many evidences of slackness of municipal administration. The general tone is shabby and slouchy, like a business that has lost efficient direction and supervision. Along with ambitious projects for great educational foundations involving the city in large expense there is a dearth of the ordinary features of good municipal equipment. There is deficient water supply, deficient water mains, deficient bridges, deficient sewerage, deficient hospital accommodations for cases in municipal charge, undeveloped parks, ill-kept wharves, neglected resources, demoralized police service, and a policy of mere drift and apathy on the parts of heads of municipal administration.

Pittsburgh cannot get on this way. It is high time for a radical change.

### Fear of the Deluge.

From being a rampant defender of Recorder Brown and all branches of the city government under control of members of "the organization," the Times yesterday transferred itself into a critic of the recorder, and inferentially of all executive departments of the municipal administration. That there has been just cause for complaint has been apparent, but the organ of the administration has until now been blind to the faults. In tones keyed to sorrow rather than anger, it at last admits that there is something wrong, and, in an effort to place the blame, puts its finger on the source of municipal authority as the source of administrative weakness. "It is not a pleasant statement to make, but it is nevertheless true," it says, "that much of the harsh criticism that is now being visited upon the city government might be eliminated if Recorder J. O. Brown devoted more time and attention to the duties of his high office," and it is then added: "This is not said in a spirit of cavil, but rather it is demanded if candor and frankness are to be observed in discussion of the present situation."

The Times has not been over hasty in its criticism. It has stood up to the rack and taken its knocks along with the other parts of the city machine. It has put the best face possible on everything and declared black to be white day after day, but it finds the people who are compelled to pay for the machine's sins of commission and omission unconvinced. So at last it is forced to admit that black is not white, and instead of finding a reason for it in the general disposition of office-holding members of "the organization" to treat public office as a private snap, it places the burden of blame on the absenteeism of the recorder from his office and from the city and the inattention to the duties of his office that this absenteeism implies.

The new city charter, it points out, "centralized the duties and accentuated the responsibilities of the chief executive of the city." When the present recorder took his seat—

Public necessity, to say nothing of the exigencies of the situation and considerations for the welfare of the Republican party, demanded prompt and skilled reorganization of the various departments and bureaus of the city government, up-to-date methods and a handling of the affairs of the municipality as closely along business lines as is possible in such cases.

The question now is, have we been getting such an administration in Pittsburgh under Recorder Brown? Are we getting that kind of an administration now?

Republicans are asking whether their party and their party's interests are being as carefully considered as they should be. They are wanting to know whether it is humanly possible for the executive head of any such extensive concern as the city of Pittsburgh to serve that concern acceptably and successfully by persistent absenteeism.

Little wonder that party followers are dismayed and disheartened, that bureaus are disorganized, and that the public service, viewed as a whole, is demoralized.

It cannot well be claimed that the people of Pittsburgh are getting as good a government as they have been accustomed to in the past. As the saying goes, they are not getting their money's worth. There is still time to remedy this and avert the deluge. It will take a strong hand, and it will take work.

The sentence next to the last illuminates the whole situation as viewed from an "organization" standpoint. It is the fear of the deluge that prompts it to declare that its own recorder doesn't attend to business, that the people are not getting the worth of their money in the administration of the city departments—are not getting "as good a government as they have been accustomed to." The deluge feared is a deluge of votes that threatens to put the machine out of business. The first point of contact between the deluge and the machine will be at the November election, and with the hope of averting the threatening consequences appeal is made to Recorder Brown to "disappoint his enemies and gratify his friends by taking hold of his office in earnest."

The Gazette has long since, with the interest of the Republican party at heart, counseled a course that would have rendered such confession and appeal as the foregoing unnecessary. Repentance is said to be better late than never, but a deathbed repentance is seldom of much utility and is a poor substitute for real reform at the right time.

In another editorial devoted to the controller the Times says:

Mr. Larkin has sufficient to do if he will attend properly to the duties of his office and to his own business and leave politics to others.

Had others attended properly to the duties of their offices opportunity would have been lacking to make this comment on the course and conduct of Mr. Larkin.

### Police Vigilance Needed.

The carnival of robbery and housebreaking which marked the period of operations in this city of the notorious Biddle gang is too fresh in the minds of most people to relish the idea of a renewal of such outrages. The fact, however, that two bold and successful cases of burglary have occurred, one in Pittsburgh and the other in Allegheny, within the past 48 hours, should be sufficient warning to the police authorities that another campaign by the housebreakers may be inaugurated unless stringent means are taken to head it off. There is nothing that so encourages the professional housebreaker and burglar as to be able to outwit the police. When immunity from arrest is assured him, either from the inefficiency of the police or because of his superior shrewdness, he will engage in burglary simply from the love of it and to keep in practice, whether his hope of gain be great or not.

The overtaking and arrest of the Biddle gang was not accomplished until the community had become terrorized and murder had been committed. The experiences gained at that time should warn the police against treating lightly the first evidences already given that the housebreaker and burglar is again at his old tricks. The resources of the safety department should be set in motion to run down and punish the criminals in the beginning, and thereby save property and perhaps prevent murder from being added to the crimes of the housebreaker.

In directions that involve petty persecution and unjustifiable arrest Pittsburgh police officers have of late been actively offensive. The direction of the official energy into channels useful to the community would be appreciated.

### Legal Battle for Millions.

There will be more litigation over the Fair fortune, as the result of the automobile accident which killed Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Fair in France. On the point which died first, husband or wife, depends the disposition of Charles T. Fair's share of his father's large estate. If the husband died first, the wife inherited from him, and her heirs are in line for whatever her will or the law would give them. On the other hand, if the wife died first, her heirs would have no claim to what would have been her interest in her husband's estate had she survived him.

The physician who reached the scene soon after the fatality says that both victims had apparently been killed outright, and it would probably be extremely difficult to ascertain with exactness whether one survived the other. The California law, under which the estate will be distributed, presumes that in cases of practically simultaneous death, where it is impossible to be certain, the woman dies first. This presumption is based on the supposed weaker constitution of the woman and greater vitality of the man. In drowning fatalities this presumption is reasonable, but in an automobile accident the nature of the injuries would have some bearing on the result.

The amount of money at stake is large enough to set the lawyers on both sides hard at work, and a pretty legal battle is sure to be fought before the courts finally dispose of the Fair millions.

### A French Leave-Taking.

Santos-Dumont has unceremoniously thrown up his announced project of steering one of his so-called "flying machines" from Coney Island to the Battery in New York and has taken his departure from America by the first outgoing vessel he could catch. There may be some disappointment felt among those credulous people who still have faith in the pretensions of Dumont, but in the main the collapse of this latest effort will not be seriously taken to heart. There can be no question but that a successful method of navigating the air is yet to be discovered. Certain it is that the Dumont claims are entirely without practical foundation, and the opinion of scientists and investigators like Thomas Edison that aerial navigation by means of a dirigible airship is not yet attainable must for the present be accepted as the last word on the subject. If Santos-Dumont and his enthusiastic backers and coadjutors want to spend time and money in chasing what seems now only a hopeless dream, there is no law to prevent them, but practical money-investing Americans are not ready to be taken in by a scheme that promises only failure.

Perhaps a realization of this fact hastened the departure of the young Brazilian. At all events, Americans will not be given a chance to see the redoubtable aerialist either demonstrate the practicability of his so-called flying machine or break his neck in a hopeless effort to overcome scientific and logical obstacles in the way of air navigation.

### The Railroad Controversy.

Pittsburgh has a vital interest in the dispute between the Wabash and Vanderbilt railroad interests on the South Side that has just been taken into the courts, and is glad there has been an appeal to the law, though it would have been better if differences could have been amicably settled and work prosecuted without such appeal and its attendant delays. But going into court is much better than the preceding hostile display that threatened a breach of the peace. Each of the contesting corporations now having appealed for the application to the other of "government by injunction," both have been gratified, with the result that proceedings of all sorts are stayed until the rights of both can be determined after orderly judicial inquiry. It is fortunate, indeed, that the preliminary display of physical force was, owing to the discretion of the officials, nothing more than a show of strength. There were, however, all the conditions preliminary to riot, but as no blows were struck it is not necessary at present to do more than point out that when the managers and promoters of large interests marshal mobs for possible use they set a dangerous example to bodies of men who may be animated by a consciousness of real or fancied wrongs, unrestrained by any sense of responsibility that goes with ownership. These considerations have peculiar force in Allegheny county, within the boundaries of which a special law is operative that makes riot losses a public charge.

This, however, is not the only phase of the dispute between the Gould and Vanderbilt interests that is of concern to the community. The Pittsburgh district has suffered from inadequate transportation facilities. While greatly improved, they continue unequal to the demand that is being made on them, and all signs point to an increase of the strain. The betterments of the corporations that have so long had the field to themselves and the coming of the Wabash have been equally welcome. There is more business than the old lines can satisfactorily care for and there is room for the new competition. When it is doing business and the improvements of the other roads are completed it will be found that there is need for further expansion to properly handle the freights that will be offered. Pittsburgh shippers, therefore, hope that the points now at issue in the courts may be speedily adjudicated and that the contending corporations may as a result be able to prosecute their track expansions and track building without such interference with each other as is sure to prove a barrier to the progress of the community, and as a necessary consequence a handicap to their own prosperity. Whatever helps Pittsburgh helps the railroads that center here. The development and expansion of Pittsburgh industries are dependent on the increase of railroad facilities. The railroad managers are merely standing in the way of their own prosperity by unnecessary interference with each other. The field is large and growing and a broad policy will work for dividends, while a narrow, monopolistic course will tend inevitably to kill or cripple the best efforts of the forces that produce the golden eggs.

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There is so much good and useful police service going unperformed in Pittsburgh that it seems a pity to have so much of the kind that hurts instead of helps.

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Tomorrow is the date set for that Atlantic City tidal wave, after which that resort will have only its crowds and the old sea serpent rumors as a means of attracting special attention.

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When our national statesmen get together next winter they might very profitably spend some time in devising plans to relieve the United States of perpetual police duty in South American waters.

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There is little use worrying over that love affair of the young crown prince of Germany. It is doubtless another girl by this time.

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Senator Foraker seems as eager to dodge that vice presidential boom as Billy Mason is to have any sort of an old boom strike him.

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It is given out that Delaware is going to make another desperate effort to find out which one of the factions in that state she belongs to.

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President Palma will have an excellent opportunity now to "turn the other cheek."

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The national Democratic campaign has not so far progressed beyond the "Sic him, Tige," stage.

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If Canada is really making a collection we have several choice specimens left to which she is welcome.

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The police have an opportunity to get busy with a purpose now that the burglar has begun to "burgle" again.

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Mr. Bryan continues to issue proclamations at the rate of one a day, with no sign of an ultimatum in sight.

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It will be wise to remember that this is not an overcoatless August.

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The ice trust has had a rather warm time of it this summer anyway.

### More Evidence of Imperialism.

From the Washington Post.

We presume the ever-watchful editors will proceed to perceive signs of imperialism in the fact that Secretary Hay has decided to occupy his new apartment house "Stonelegh Court"

# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE'S SUNDAY SERMON

## GOD AND MY SOUL.

And when He drew near, seeing the city, He wept over it.—Luke xix, 41.

There is no more pathetic sight than Christ, the Master, shedding tears of sorrow over the ill-fated city of Jerusalem. As He came in from Bethany that bright Sunday morning and descended the slope of Mount Olivet He saw the beautiful city, with its temple and marble palaces glittering in the morning sun.

With His divine mind, He remembered all that He had done through a thousand years and more for His chosen people, how He had segregated them apart from the rest of the world, how He had followed after them in their wanderings, had called them back within paths of rectitude and had watched over them with the fondest care, so that He could say "what more is there that I could have done?" And still after it all they were about to reject Him and condemn Him to an ignominious death. The thought of it all overpowered His human feelings, and He sat down by the roadside and a flood of tears filled His eyes, and a choking sob constrained His voice and an oppressive sorrow filled His heart.

The city of Jerusalem is a type of the human soul—beautiful beyond compare is the soul. "Thou art all fair and I will fix mine eyes on thee." It has been the object of solicitous care in the divine mind from all eternity. The wealth of divine grace has been lavished on it. The providence of God has watched over it in all its wanderings, in the paths of iniquity as well as in virtue, and no desire is deeper in the divine heart than that it shall enjoy eternal beatitude.

In pagan times there was no account taken of human souls. Most men were but animals, with few, if any rights, and were treated as such. Ancient history is very largely a catalogue of cruelties. Ameneman, the librarian of Rameses, asks: "What is the life of a peasant?" and he compares him to the locust, that may be killed by the thousands. The Assyrian monarch wrote on the stones of Nineveh: "I took as prisoners men, young and old. Of some I cut the hands and feet; others mutilated. Of young men's ears I made a heap and of old men's skulls a tower; children I burned in the flame." Paganism set no value on human life, because it did not recognize the worth of the human soul, and it was not until the Christian religion proclaimed the divine creation and the supernatural redemption of man that the tremendous value of human life was recognized and the marvelous worth of the individual soul as such was affirmed.

The central teaching of Christianity is that the human soul is of infinite value. It makes no difference whether it be the soul of the magnificent Leo or that of the most despised slave, it is of infinite value and its ruin and eternal loss draw tears of sorrow from the God who came from heaven to redeem it.

The human soul, that which each of us possesses and makes us what we are, is first of all, the handiwork of God. It is created by an architect of infinite wisdom, whose artistic resources are boundless. There were no limitations placed to His ability in forming so beautiful a thing, and He utilized the wealth of His power in fashioning it. He took no earthly model to form it by, but He made it unto His own image and likeness—a little less than the angels crowning it with honor and glory. The sacred word speaks of its creation as the breathing out of the being of God. The body of man was formed from the slime of the earth, but God breathed into its face the breath of life and man became a living being. The first time God breathed the word that He spoke was the Son of God equal with the Father in all things. God breathes again and this time it is a human soul that is formed. Finally not only is man's soul created by an omnipotent God and watched over by a solicitous providence, but it is destined to live forever.

As soon as we attach the note of immortality to the meanest thing it becomes of wondrous worth. A flower, though it is an exquisitely beautiful thing, still because it fades tomorrow, we think little of it, but give it an everlasting life and it becomes of infinite value. The soul will live forever, though the things about us come and go. They have their periods of birth, perfection and decadence, still my soul will never die.

Little wonder that a God came from the skies to redeem it. Little wonder that the consuming thought of His life was that the wandering sheep of the fold of Israel may be brought back. Little wonder that He stood by the well and talked with the Samaritan woman and told her "all that she had done"—that He received the penitent Magdalen and forgave her all her sins because "she had loved much," or that he wrestled with the spirit of pride and obstinacy in the Scribes and Pharisees for three long years that He might win them back. Finally, little wonder that His last cry amidst the agonies of the cross was "I thirst." It was a thirst for souls that consumed Him. It was a burning desire to bring the world back to God that parched His throat. It was an all consuming passion for man's salvation that finally broke His heart.

God and my soul. After all, when we get all things of this life in their proper perspective, there are but two big things in this world. They are God and my soul. Everything else may slip from my grasp and be destroyed. My good name may be injured by slander, my wealth may be consumed by fire, my health may be ruined by sickness and after death has stripped me of everything there remains but my soul and my God.

## CHURCH REFUSES DISPENSATIONS

### No More Consanguinous Marriages Among Old World Royalty.

By the MARQUIS DE FONTENOY.

Inasmuch as there is no matrimonial alliance on the tapis between royal personages too closely related to one another by ties of blood, it is difficult to understand why the vatican should have chosen precisely this moment in order to issue the announcement made last week to the effect that no further dispensations would be accorded by the church to consanguineous marriages among the reigning houses of Europe. The reason given for this decision is the physical and moral degeneracy produced by unions of this kind.

The general impression seems to be that it is meant as an attack upon King Victor Emanuel, who is the issue of one of these matches and who is showing himself far less susceptible to any religious influences than either his father or grandfather. Both the old King Victor Emanuel and ill-fated Humbert were at heart religious men and pious Catholics, who regretted that they were forced by circumstances over which they had no control into a position of hostility toward the church. Moreover, their respective queens were exceedingly devout women and ardent Catholics. The present king is not what can be called a religious man; in fact, he is strongly suspected of materialism, and the very fact that he should have entrusted the premiership to an avowed atheist and have granted a seat in the senate to the present grand master of Italian Freemasonry tends to confirm the impression that he cares little or nothing for the Roman Catholic church and still less for the papacy. Indeed, the relations between the vatican and the quirinal have become more strained than ever before since the accession to the throne of the present king, there being much more bitterness manifested in papal circles toward him today than there ever was toward either of his predecessors.

### King Victor an Example.

From a physical point of view, King Victor Emanuel furnishes a striking illustration of the disadvantages of unions between first cousins and of the deleterious effects of consanguineous marriages. For he is less than five feet in height and, although Emperor Nicholas of Russia is a decidedly short man, yet during the Italian monarch's recent stay at St. Petersburg he towered head and shoulders above the latter, greatly to his own satisfaction. Victor Emanuel is keenly sensitive about his size and also about other physical peculiarities, which he ascribes to the fact of his father and mother having been first cousins, and for a long time hesitated about marrying, being convinced in his own mind that it would be impossible for him to ever become the father of healthy children. Indeed it was on the strength of his openly avowed determination never to wed that the exceedingly ambitious Princess Helene of Orleans became the wife of the duke of Aosta, who, failing male issue of the king, is next heir to the throne of Italy. When the king married, the duchess of Aosta did not hesitate to conceal her disappointment, and later on, when the present queen of Italy gave birth to a healthy and sturdy little baby girl, she gave such public expression to her resentment that an open break almost ensued between herself and the king and queen.

It is only fair to add that, while physically Victor Emanuel shows the unfortunate results of too close blood relationship between his parents, he gives no signs whatsoever of moral degeneracy. Indeed, there is no sovereign in Europe who stands intellectually and morally on a loftier plane, or who has given more abundant evidences of strength of mind and character.

His parents, as I have stated above, were first cousins, Queen Marguerite being the daughter of that duke of Genoa who was the younger brother of King Humbert's father. Old King Victor Emanuel himself likewise married his first cousin, with the result that his third son, Prince Otho of Savoy, who bore the title of duke of Montferrat, was not only a hunchback, but otherwise so terribly misshapen from his birth that his death at the age of 20 was nothing more nor less than a happy relief.

### Another Royal Mixture.

Another marriage of a consanguinous character in the reigning house of Italy is that of King Humbert's second brother, the late Duke Amadeus of Aosta, who reigned for a time as king of Spain and who, after duly obtaining a dispensation from the vatican, married his niece; that is to say, Princess Letitia Bonaparte, only daughter of his sister, Princess Chlotilde Bonaparte. There was a son born to this union who bears the name of Humbert and the title of Count Salemi. But, although he is now 13 or 14 years of age, nobody at court has ever set eyes on him. None of his pictures have ever been put on sale like those of the other members of the reigning family, and it is currently reported he is either mentally afflicted or else misshapen, or perhaps both, and that it is owing to this that the people of Italy are kept in such profound ignorance with regard to his appearance, and even existence.

The impression that the notification issued last week by the vatican about consanguineous marriages is aimed at King Victor Emanuel is strengthened by the fact that no other reigning family has so often sought and obtained papal dispensations for unions of this kind as the house of Savoy. There are no cases now in existence of marriages between first cousins or between uncle and niece in the families of Austria, Saxony, Bavaria and Belgium, all of them Catholic dynasties, while the instances of marriages between them of marriages between cousins, which are regarded by the church of Rome as consanguinous, are comparatively rare.

In Spain the most notable case of a union between first cousins is that of the Infanta Eulalie and Don Antonio, both of whom visited this country at the time of the world's fair at Chicago. Eulalie is the daughter of Queen Isabella, while Don Antonio is the son of the latter's sister, the late duchess of Montpensier. This marriage, however, turned out most unhappily, and the ill-matched couple are now judicially separated.

The late King Alfonso, too, married as his first wife his first cousin, the Princess Mercedes, daughter of the late duchess of Montpensier. But she died after only a few months of marriage. Old Queen Isabella herself married her second cousin and had, therefore, to obtain a dispensation from Rome before she could wed.

### Count Paris Wedded Cousin.

The late count of Paris, who served as A. D. C. on the staff of Gen. McClellan during the civil war here, married his first cousin, who still survives him, and it is probably owing to this consanguinity of his parents that the duke of Orleans, the present French pretender, gives such pronounced evidences of moral degeneracy and has proved such a source of bitter disappointment to the monarchical party in France, besides conducting himself in such a manner as to subject himself at the present moment to ostracism by nearly every court of Europe.

The French royal duke and duchess of Chartres are likewise first cousins, thanks to which they had so much trouble with their eldest son, the late Prince Henry of Orleans, who was at one time said to be loved the blackest sheep of the Orleans family. The French duke of Vendome is married to his third cousin, Princess Henrietta of Belgium, and his union can therefore not be looked upon as coming within the class of consanguinous marriages.

### Many Among Protestant Royalties.

Of course the announcement of the vatican that it will grant no more dispensations for consanguinous unions applies only to Roman Catholic royal houses. But it must likewise be regarded as a condemnation of matrimonial alliances of an analogous character among the Protestant sovereign families. Among the latter they are quite numerous. Thus the present grand duke and duchess of Hesse, who were divorced a few months ago, are first cousins. So, too, are Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, whose children, though clever, comely and in every way charming, are exceedingly delicate by reason of the blood relationship of their parents. The present prince and princess of Wales are second cousins, as were also the late Queen Victoria and her husband, Prince Albert of Coburg, while the youngest daughter of King Edward of England is married to her first cousin, Prince Charles of Denmark, their union remaining childless.

Another case of marriage between second cousins is that of old King Christian of Denmark and his consort, the late Queen Louise, while his predecessor on the throne married his first cousin, who ended by divorcing him, whereupon he married morganatically her dressmaker.

In Russia, Greece and Servia, where the Orthodox rite prevails, there are no cases of consanguinous marriages, these being far more strictly forbidden by the Orthodox church than by that of Rome. Nor does the Orthodox church ever grant dispensations for them.

### After the Watch.

From the Philadelphia Times.

A merchant in Chestnut street has become very fond of an office boy he engaged last June. The boy entered very early in the morning, when the merchant was reading the paper. The latter glanced up and went on reading without speaking. After three minutes the boy said:

"Excuse me—but I'm in a hurry!"

"What do you want?" he was asked.

"A job."

"You do? Well," snorted the man of business, "why are you in such a hurry?"

"Got to hurry," replied the boy. "Left school yesterday to go to work, and haven't struck anything yet. I can't waste time. If you've got nothing for me, say so, and I'll look elsewhere. The only place I can stop long is where they pay me for it."

"When can you come?" asked the surprised merchant.

"Don't have to come," he was told. "I'm here now, and would have been to work before this if you'd said so."

### The Paramount Issue.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Republican campaign text book just issued presents prosperity as the paramount issue of the campaign of 1902. The record is not of prosperity for one year, or two years, but for five years. It is not a record of prosperity for bankers, investors or manufacturers alone, but for the whole American people. The record is not of an era in which the manufacturer has prospered at the expense of the consumer, nor the merchant at the expense of the purchaser, nor the industrial centers at the expense of the agricultural districts. It is a record of a period in which all have shared in the most wonderful years of wealth in the history of the country.

### Asked a Slight Favor.

From the New York Tribune.

Ambassadors receive many queer requests in the course of their official duties. Here is one sent to Mr. White by a western woman, who inclosed pieces of linen, when he was minister to Germany some 20 years ago: "We are going to give a fair in our church, and I am making an autograph quilt. I want you to get me the autographs of the emperor and empress, the crown prince and Bismarck, and tell them to be very careful not to write too near the edge of the squares, as a seam has to be allowed for putting them together."

### One of the Drawbacks.

From the Philadelphia Press.

One of the drawbacks of trolley travel for long distances in the country has been revealed by an incident in Lawrence county. A trolley car, four miles from town, was thrown from the track by collision with a milk wagon. The passengers were given notice that the road would not be in operation again for five or six hours, and they had to walk the four miles to town. The exercise was healthy, but the profanity was not.

## EXPO MANAGERS ARE ENTERPRISING

### The Responstbilities in Connection With Such an Institution.

Few people realize just what immense responsibilities and financial burdens the directors of the new Pittsburgh exposition have incurred in their efforts to provide an institution worthy of its growing, appreciative clientele. The day before the disastrous fire that early last year completely destroyed the old main building the Western Pennsylvania Exposition society, after 13 years of toil, careful management and varying successes, had practically succeeded in blotting out the society's bonded indebtedness and looked forward with pleasure to the day when each season's earnings could be applied to extension and improvements.

But on the morning of Sunday, March 17, fire did its work, and it became a question of going heavily into debt again for new and grander buildings, or of abandoning the enterprise, at least temporarily. Two days only were needed to mature a decision. Action was speedy and persistent, and the result was the present magnificent structures that have given Pittsburgh a new exposition, and by all odds the most complete permanent one ever seen in the United States.

### Enterprise Deserves Encouragement.

Original plans, extensive though they were, grew under the dictates of the enterprising directors, and today the society is again confronted with a large bonded indebtedness, and a heavy interest charge, all incurred in the interest of the exposition's patrons. With such a burden to carry, and in view of the fact that not one of the directors receives one penny of compensation, the management feels it can with good grace ask a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed upon the exposition in past seasons.

A musical scheme for the coming season, as already outlined, would be difficult to improve on, and the same in truth can be declared of the list of attractions, which are to be practically all new this season.

Foremost among these will be the presentation in diorama of the eruption of Mont Pelee and the destruction of the city of St. Pierre, Martinique, that most frightful of modern calamities. No pains or expense are being spared in making this presentation as graphic and as truthful as possible. Sketches were taken on the spot by a French naval officer; electrical effects are being devised by leading experts, and will be magnificent in their results. The stream of lava will be seen flowing down the mountain sides, the city will be seen all aflame, and marvelous atmospheric changes, together with light effects, will make the scene one to be remembered.

### Many Novel Attractions.

Next in order comes "Darkness and Dawn," an attraction that was a leader on the midway at the Pan-American, at Buffalo, last year, and cannot fail to interest large crowds in Pittsburgh. The dancing marionettes will be of special interest to the young folks attending the exposition. Worked ingeniously from behind the scenes, and deceiving the eye into a belief that they are almost human, these marionettes produce laughter and pleasure galore.

The owners of the cinematograph have been in Europe all summer gathering interesting pictures to be put into motion on the screen, and they promise better things than last year, attractive though those were. Scenes during coronation week in London, previous to the operation of King Edward, will hold chief place among the moving pictures. Several artists were employed to obtain these, with special instructions to secure good snapshots of royalty whenever possible.

"The Haunted Swing," being erected in a building extending into the Allegheny river, will please, puzzle and mystify. To carry passengers entirely around a large circle and upside down is what it aims to do. At Atlantic City for years "The Haunted Swing" was a great novelty.

With the finest of music, the newest and best of amusement attractions and displays of high order of merit the Pittsburgh exposition bids fair to attract in its season of 40 days the largest throngs in its history, and this the management confidently expects.

### EYE-OPENERS.

Diamonds are worth $500,000,000 a ton. Remember this, and don't pay a cent more.—Philadelphia Record.

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"I found myself in a very unusual position the other evening," said Kicker.

"Did you get out of it all right?" asked Easygoer.

"Yes," replied Kicker, "at my street. I had a seat in the street car."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

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"You! Complain of being half starved on account of the high prices! Why, man, you are making a fortune off your truck farm."

"That's jest it. I cain't afford to eat any of my veg'tables when they're worth so much in the market, b'gosh!"—Chicago Tribune.

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"What's the trouble?" asked the guest as the proprietor of the seaside hotel hastened trembling and pallid up the steps.

"I've just seen a sea serpent!"

"Well, you told me you had seen a sea serpent several times."

"Yes, but I want to tell you that saying you saw a sea serpent and actually seeing one are two mighty different things."—Washington Star.

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There were ninety and nine that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold;
But one to Wall street strayed away,
Where the bulls and bears with his fleece got gay,
And the wind wasn't tempered for him that day,
And that lamb caught its death of cold.
—Houston Post.

## ROTTEN TIMBERS CRUMBLED WITH WEIGHT OF CAR

Continued from First Page.

repairs were going on. There were four cars on the Pittsburgh side of the break and every time they made a trip they came up loaded. At no time did a conductor give a transfer until the car was on the bridge, and then some of those who had not paid received transfers and some of those who had paid received no transfers. The resultant confusion was caused by continual bickerings between street car men and irate passengers. Some of the cars were turned at the cross-over at the Castle Shannon incline, foot of Brownsville avenue. There was great confusion there.

The cause of the breaking of the bridge timbers was simply that they were not looked after and were allowed to rot away. It has been known to the motormen for months.

### Danger Long Threatened.

Six months ago, before the old double truck cars were taken away, this very spot was known to the street car men, as the cars, when heavily loaded, would rub together when passing.

It has also been known for months that other sections of the bridge are in a highly dangerous condition. The woodwork on the street car side of the bridge below the planking is all in a bad condition, and the planking is not too strong. It holds because there is no travel on it. The shore end on the south side is in bad shape. Some of the hangers are out of place. The ornamental iron work of the upper structure above the wagonway is rotten and full of holes. In itself it does not affect the safety of the bridge, but the holes let in water to eat away portions of the girders, so that it is gradually going to destruction.

It was just 5 o'clock when the first car passed over the bridge. As yesterday was big pay on the South Side the travel last night was very heavy. Men were left to watch the cars pass the patched place and see that they ran slowly, so there would be as little vibration as possible.

### History of Bridge.

The history of the Smithfield street bridge goes back to the days of rope ferries, to the early stages of Pittsburgh's development. The Monongahela Bridge Company was incorporated in 1810 and on its board of directors were men then prominent in municipal affairs. A covered bridge was built and opened for traffic in 1812. In, 1845 the big fire destroyed the bridge, in common with most of Pittsburgh's business district, and the company built a wire bridge that was considered the finest bridge in the country and was famous all over the United States. This structure did good service for many years, but finally became so antiquated and so much ridicule was heaped on the company that it was decided to build a strictly modern structure, one more up to date even than the suspension bridges, whose advocates had poked fun at Dr. David Hostetter, then the president of the company. The bridge looked the more ancient from the contrast with the bold and elegant Point bridge, which when built, although it is now going to pieces, was considered the most beautiful in the Ohio valley.

### Expert Made Plans.

Dr. Hostetter was determined to erect a fine bridge, and Gustave Lindenthal, now the bridge commissioner of New York, was chosen to make the designs. He prepared the plans and undertook the contract himself, sub-letting it to a bridge building firm outside of Pittsburgh, to the best recollection of E. M. Bigelow, now acting for the city of Pittsburgh in the capacity of president of the Monongahela Bridge Company.

When completed the bridge was not as it is today. It was not until five years later that the eastern half of the structure, the part occupied by the traction company's tracks and the eastern footwalk, was completed. The bridge, composed of the present vehicle roadway and pass sidewalk, was finished and open for traffic on Christmas day, 1883, and a big Christmas tree was placed on the top of the westernmost of the pier columns at the north end of the north main span of the bridge. Old Henry Weis, now a bridge employe and for 37 years a resident of Mt. Washington, crossed the bridge on the first day, and he remembers seeing Dr. Hostetter walking up and down the footwalk viewing his creation with pride.

The bridge soon proved to be inadequate to the traffic of street cars and vehicles and the Birmingham Traction Company desired a roadway on which it could speed its newly established electric line. The traction company entered into negotiations with the bridge company, and finally an agreement was made. The traction company was to build the addition at a cost of $180,000, and to pay an annual rent. The payment of rent was not to begin, however, until the aggregate of the bridge rentals equalled the cost of the addition with interest.

### City Bought It.

In 1896 the city purchased the stock of all but one of the shareholders of the Monongahela Bridge Company.

The city is not a stockholder of record, for under the law municipal corporations may not hold stock of private corporations, but it is said that the men who are the stockholders of record have so arranged their affairs that in case of their death their heirs cannot successfully claim the bridge stock, of which they may die possessed.

Anomalous though it may seem, E. M. Bigelow is the president of the Monongahela Bridge Company. He was elected president by virtue of his position as director of the department of public works, and although the city council removed him from that office, it has not been able to deprive him of the honorary place he holds in the Monongahela Bridge Company. Mr. Bigelow's office is a sinecure, as he explained last night.

"Although I am president of the Monongahela Bridge Company, I have nothing to do with the bridge," he said. "The city attends to the work of keeping it in repair."

### Traction Company Responsible.

"Of course, the part occupied by the traction company must, according to its contract with the bridge company, be kept in repair by the traction company. Whether the company is doing that or not, I have no means of knowing. I believe that the company has never paid any rent to the city."

The traction company disputes the city's right to collect rent on the ground that the bridge, having been acquired by the city, is no more than a public highway, for traversing which, the municipality cannot charge tolls.

The following are the figures, showing the length of the bridge: The south approach is 295 feet long, the south main span is 360 feet 1 inch long, the length of the north main span is 360 feet and the length of the north approach is 172 feet 1 inch, the total length being 1,187 feet 2 inches.

When the bridge was built the officers of the company were as follows: D. Hostetter, president; directors, James M. Bailey, John Paul, now a member of select council; D. Lee Wilson, Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, George W. Smith, D. H. Hostetter, W. C. Quincy, Herbert DuPuy, Ralph Baggaley, H. L. Myers, C. L. Stoner and M. Jedder.

### Epworth League Day.

Epworth league day at the Mt. Sewickley camp was celebrated yesterday. Two services were held, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. The principal speakers were the Rev. W. W. Youngson, Miss Bessie Brooks and Charles Yahres. Invitations to a basket picnic had been sent out and an omnibus was busy all day conveying visitors from the railroad station at Leetsdale to the camp grounds.

### Strong and Yohe in South France.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Putnam Bradlee Strong and May Yohe returned to Paris yesterday and registered at a hotel under the name of Strong. They left for the south of France this morning.

## THE DEATH ROLL.

### Sarah C. Vogel.

Sarah C. Vogel died at the residence of her mother, 634 Whittier street, East End, at 7:45 Saturday morning, August 16, after an illness lasting about six weeks. She was a sister of Prof. J. S., the late Joseph A., Charles E., of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Misses Minnie, Mary and Mrs. Agnes Vogel Roberts. She sang in a number of churches, among them Calvary Episcopal, Smithfield Street Lutheran, Eighth

Miss Sarah C. Vogel.

Street synagogue, and for the past few years at Church of the Sacred Heart, in the East End. She received most of her musical education from her late brother, Joseph A. Vogel, the well-known tenor, and studied for a short time with Victor M. Laurent. She was very popular, especially with the German musical fraternity of Pittsburgh. She had also filled a number of important concert engagements throughout the state. Funeral services will take place at St. Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic church, Larimer avenue, East End, Monday at 9:30 a. m.

## OLD SOLDIERS GET TOGETHER FOR AN OUTING

Continued from First Page.

an hour before the time set for the meeting all the entrances to the court room were congested with the veterans and their friends. No time was lost, and after the routine business was transacted the interesting features of the reunion began.

Just as Maj. R. H. Long began his address he was handed a telegram

# PARSON JONES PROMISES BIG TIME ON COAST

## Tells Atlantic City to Beware of the Angels of Wrath.

## P. A. C. BOYS TAKE SEA DIP

**Weather Chill for Most People, but Pittsburgh Ball Players Are Not Scared Out—Floral Parade to Be Annual Event.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 16.—Parson A. Jones, the colored preacher who was accused of having made the prediction that a tidal wave would play havoc along the New Jersey coast, comes forward with a letter addressed to Charles Jefferson, a friend since his boyhood days, who resides in this city, denying that he ever made any prophecy of the kind. Jefferson declares that Jones would not make such a declaration if his life was at stake unless it was all true. Parson Jones, he says, is an itinerant preacher. When he comes to Atlantic City he usually stops at Jefferson's home and preaches in the Second Baptist church. Jefferson said he wrote to Parson Jones to warn him against coming to Atlantic City, as the people here had threatened to put him under arrrest. The reply reads as follows:

"I am accused of saying things which I did not say in regard to a tidal wave destroying Atlantic City, and I have never fixed any specified time, neither have I said anything about a tidal wave to any man on earth, so I am perfectly satisfied concerning all that may confront me, but I will tell you this: You all had better watch and pray, for God is coming from New York on down the coast, and Gabriel, Michael and Raphael are going to do the work. Now, concerning my being arrested at Atlantic City, I am not afraid, for I have been arrested eight times, and the God who delivered the three Hebrew children delivered me, for I am serving the same God that Daniel served and He is still able to lock the lion's jaws. I thank you for warning me, but I am not afraid. Read St. Matthew, 23rd chapter, 6th verse, and read Revelations, 2nd chapter and 10th verse."

The complicated "denial" of the story will likely have the effect of stopping the exodus of superstitious colored persons who have been throwing up their situations. The hotel men have experienced some inconvenience through the sudden departure of their help.

### City Badly Crowded.

The city by the sea is again overflowing with visitors. The congestion is not so noticeable as it was this time last week, but the popular hotels and cottages are jammed and the tide of room seekers has been turned in the direction of the smaller houses a block and more from the beach. The local newspapers, especially the Daily Press, have done much good by publishing notices of houses where accommodations can be obtained, and as a result, there is much less wandering about and seeking for meals and lodging.

Although the number of visitors is apparently as large as that of last Saturday, the bathing crowd today was far smaller than that of a week ago. This was due to a cool breeze which came from off shore, making the atmosphere so chilly that thousands who desired to bathe in the surf would not run the risk of catching cold. Nevertheless there was a goodly throng on the beach, for the water would have to be of an icy temperature to prevent the regulars from taking their daily plunge.

### Pittsburgh Boys Take Dip.

Among the newcomers who would not give up the pleasures of a surf bath were the members of the P. A. C. baseball team, 14 in number, who arrived here last night for a series of four games with the Atlantic Cityites. They had arranged for accommodations at the Hotel Belmont, and when they arrived they found rooms waiting for them. They were up bright and early in the morning, and after breakfast devoted several hours to seeing the sights and bathing. Before going up to the inlet park for this afternoon's game the members of the P. A. C. team and their friends, distributed several thousand badges bearing the following inscription:

"Pittsburgh A. C. vs. Atlantic City, baseball, August 16, 18, 19 and 20. Four great games. We root for P. A. C."

Of course the badges and the rooters were largely in evidence at the opening game.

### Floral Parade Big Hit.

The floral parade of Friday afternoon continues to be a theme of general conversation, and on all sides The Pittsburgh Gazette is being praised for its enterprise in having a decorated chair in the procession. It was the only newspaper represented, and it was the only representative of Pittsburgh. Charles P. Salisbury and William A. Harrold, who were the promoters of the floral parade, say that the next time they are concerned in such a project they will arrange for a newspaper division and appropriate prizes.

The success of the parade has aroused the Atlantic City authorities and already they are considering plans for a still greater display next year. Mayor Stoy was agreeably surprised at the extent and beauty of the affair, and declared that the floral chair parade must be an annual event hereafter. This sentiment is echoed by the local newspapers, which at first were apathetic, so that with the municipal authorities, newspapers and citizens generally interested, it is safe to say that a floral chair parade will be one of Atlantic City's annual attractions.

The secret of the opposition to Messrs. Salisbury and Harrold was that they were strangers, and it was suspected that they were planning to make a "mint of money" out of the festival. Nobody could explain how this "mint of money" was to be amassed, but the suspicion existed just the same, and it was only within the week preceding the parade that doubts were dispelled and public support was won. The Pittsburgh Gazette and the Chronicle Telegraph had faith in the project and its value as an advertisement of Atlantic City, and they have been warmly thanked for their assistance in making the parade a success.

### Chance for Charitable.

Charitably inclined visitors will have an opportunity tomorrow to contribute to a worthy cause. In nearly all of the cottages there will be special collections for the benefit of the Atlantic City hospital, which, although it is doing a noble work, has fallen behind financially. Many visitors have been cared for at this institution, and occasionally a Pittsburgher is taken there for treatment. One visitor from that city was removed to the hospital yesterday afternoon, being one of several needy ones buried from street car by ejecting iron pipe on a passing wagon.

At the hospital today it was said that he will soon be all right.

Desperate efforts were made to save the life of William H. Garrett of Philadelphia, who was injured at the same time, but he succumbed to internal hemorrhages.

### At Seaside Hotels.

The late arrivals at the hotels include the following from Pittsburgh and vicinity:

New Holland—Miss Clara Caldwell, Mrs. E. B. Moreland, R. R. Shrimplin and wife, Robert Shrimplin, Miss Emma Shrimplin, Miss Isabel Brown, Mrs. Christison and child, Miss Ida V. Dunn, Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Carroll, Mrs. G. W. Stephenson and son, H. C. Fearth, Pittsburgh; Joseph T. Wilson, N. D. Yant, Mrs. Yant, Allegheny; Mrs. C. M. Wilson, Frank C. Hillman, Homestead; Miss Jennie Musgrove, W. S. Walker and wife, Steubenville.

Belmont—James F. Keenan, Mrs. Keenan, Miss Virginia Keenan, W. A. Martin, Charles Shanahan, wife and daughter, James A. McKenna, Corinne Schmidt, D. Coll, the Misses Coll, L. H. Wentz, John W. Rodgers, William Coleman, J. Shotte, F. H. Barle, Lee Pohl, Dennis Shimon, James Rodgers, C. W. Michael, A. H. Stahl, Al Kiser, R. B. Brown, F. E. O'Brien, Charles Bosan, Pittsburgh; W. R. East, Rochester; James A. Wiley and family, Washington, Pa.

Ralston—Regina Schamberg, Ruby Schamberg, Roy A. Woods, W. C. Dodds, Freda Silverman, B. M. Hopper and wife, C. A. Pierson, Margaret A. McMahon, Kathryn M. Keefe, Alice B. Keefe, Pittsburgh.

St. Charles—R. G. Gillespie, Pittsburgh.

Bleak House—E. C. Patton, Miss A. M. Mylar, C. B. Myler, Roger S. Flynn, R. M. Henderson and wife, Pittsburgh.

Dunlop—Alexander Little, W. D. Chester, Miss Ella Fouse, Miss Essie Graham, Pittsburgh; Ferdinand Wingerter, Wheeling.

Jackson—Miss Elvile Allen, C. O. Harker, W. H. Burne, A. S. Ritchie, Robert Atwell, D. J. Cullinan, Mrs. Cullinan, Mrs. M. Sheppard. Miss Marie Sheppard, Pittsburgh; John M. Rose, Johnstown; Daniel Surgeon, Uniontown.

Chetwoode—H. S. Glenn, Pittsburgh.

Elberon—A. Lewis and wife, Braddock.

Chester Inn—W. Linsey, Pittsburgh.

Royal Palace—Mrs. J. Matthews, Mrs. J. Howard and family, Pittsburgh; C. Carpenter, Johnstown.

Dennis—J. Schimnsler, W. C. Schimnsler, M. Scrimnsler, Mrs. McCoy, W. W. Dunn, W. G. Abbott, Pittsburgh; O. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, H. Patterson, Uniontown.

Porter Inn—Legh Hunsicker, D. R. Deeley and wife, Mrs. McHalley, Miss E. Deeley, John S. Newman, Pittsburgh.

Normandie—Mrs. Miller, J. Strauss, Mrs. Henderson, H. Wayne, Mrs. Dewald, Pittsburgh.

Majestic—L. A. Robinson, Mrs. C. A. Church, Pittsburgh; J. T. Conway, Braddock; J. C. Lamont, J. S. Lamont, D. T. James, C. S. Moore, Homestead; A. H. Bowman and wife, Mrs. Emma Woods, McKeesport; James Strauss, Avalon.

Kushnles—Charles Wolfendale, J. Melby, Allegheny.

Kenderton—M. E. Corey, J. Burns, C. Byers, Pittsburgh; M. McMiller, G. Thomas, Allegheny.

Holmhurst—Frederick Hill, Allegheny; Mrs. H. Watson, Sewickley.

Woolton Hall—J. Ramsey, F. Norton, Pittsburgh.

Vendome—K. Adams and wife, Mrs. H. Macklin, M. T. Wheeling; L. Wolf, J. Evans, A. Young and family, H. Stern, Pittsburgh.

Traymore—D. D. Pendleton, K. Dunlap, Pittsburgh.

Rockford—Mrs. R. L. Ross, E. D. Brand, H. Brand, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. G. Gallagher, Connellsville.

Marlborough—C. Hartupee. Miss Bartley, J. Roberts, Pittsburgh.

Chalfonte—W. Sutton, Ida Schreiner, E. Schreiner, Dr. E. E. McIntosh, G. L. Walter, J. Gulliam, Pittsburgh.

Garden—Mrs. O. M. Reif, H. Reif, T. A. Dohman, E. D. Specks, A. Fennerty, Pittsburgh.

Haddon Hall—Mrs. James Hill, Miss H. Hill, Mrs. E. Marcus, Mr. and Mrs. P. Simmonds, Pittsburgh.

Talesworth—J. Gurkey, A. J. Sunstein and wife, Miss D. Sunstein, Miss N. Sunstein, Master C. Sunstein, Pittsburgh.

Kentucky—A. Vening and wife, Mr. and Mrs. G. Blakey, W. E. Boone, H. Wolstoncroft, Pittsburgh; L. Ludwig and wife, Allegheny; E. Plumer, Wheeling.

Brighton—J. H. White, Mrs. E. Cassidy, Miss E. Cassidy, Mrs. W. Metcalf, Pittsburgh.

Arlington—Miss A. Gartland, Miss Wilbert, Pittsburgh.

Iroquois—F. Drehr, Mr. and Mrs. McCord, E. Ridgway, Mrs. Kidney, J. McFadden, Pittsburgh; E. Douglass and family, McKeesport; J. Burns, Johnstown.

Fredonia—Mrs. McGee, L. McGee, E. Eckerd, Pittsburgh.

Brady House—Charles Stone, Pittsburgh; William Wilson, William Drake, Homestead.

Ben Air—A. Schafer and wife, W. Park and family, Pittsburgh.

Avoca—B. E. Grover, Pittsburgh.

Raleigh—Mrs. John W. Dixon, J. Barlow and wife, Miss Barlow, M. Barlow, Pittsburgh.

Stickney—J. A. Breading and wife, F. B. Breading, Hattie Breading, J. A. Kroul and wife, Clara Hadden, C. A. McCormick, R. McCormick, W. E. Jones, G. F. Hopkins, C. S. Jamison, Pittsburgh; J. S. Hook, Robert Brown, Allegheny.

Stanley—Miss Speigel, Miss Brown, Miss Proudfoot, Miss Bollstein, Pittsburgh.

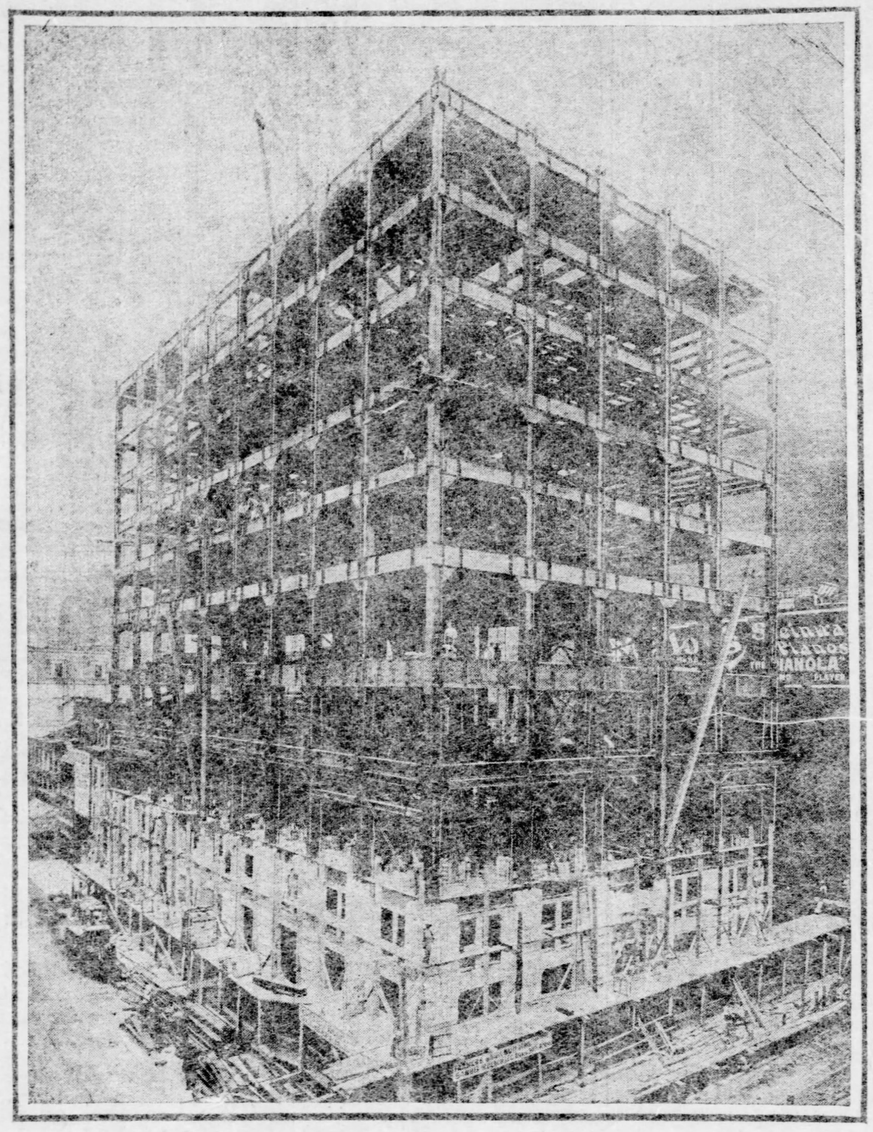
Villa Nova—D. Morgan, Pittsburgh.

Wallingford—Alice Wasson, Canonsburg.

**Bartlett Range—Quick Baker.**
J. C. Bartlett Co., 632-634 Liberty st.

**Most Satisfying Rocky Fords.**
The genuine Rocky Fords please the people. Why? Because they are sweet, nourishing and delicious. Can be had on and after Tuesday, from M. O. Coggins & Co., 629 Liberty street.

## FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK AT FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET GROWS LIKE A MUSHROOM.



Excavations for the 24-Story Skyscraper Began on April 12. This Is How It Looked Yesterday.

# WONDERFUL IS RAPID WORK ON FARMERS BANK

## Little Over Four Months Since the Excavations Were Started.

## TO BE COMPLETED MARCH 1

**Bricklayers Will Commence Working in the Air Tomorrow and Later Another Force Will Take to Clouds—Some Interesting Figures.**

The most notable skyscraper construction Pittsburgh has ever seen is well under way at Fifth avenue and Wood street for the Farmers Deposit National bank. Excavation work started April 12, and now, little over four months later, the structural steel erection is about half completed.

The exterior walls of the banking house floor, which is practically of two stories, are nearly completed. They are of fine white Vermont marble. For five stories the external walls will be of this marble. Above to the heighth of the 24 stories of the structure, the walls will be of Roman brick and terra cotta trimmings. With the basement and subbasement, the structure will stand 26 stories.

An armor plate safety deposit vault is nearing completion in the basement. In its construction 250 tons of metal will be used.

### Building to Be Completed March 1.

The George A. Fuller Company, general contractors on the work, are to have the great structure completed by March 1. To do this some lively and strenuous efforts will have to be made. So far the construction has been going forward rapidly without a single accident of any moment, making this erection the exception among the skyscrapers which are scattered in the office building section of Pittsburgh.

There are now working on the structure about 500 men and before the building is ready to turn over to the owners there will be 1,000. Within a few days there will be aggressive moves in rushing the work, which so far has been the most speedy of modern skyscraper construction in Pittsburgh.

The Fuller Company is not getting deliveries of steel in such time as to facilitate the erection. An officer of the company said yesterday that it will be October 15 before all the structural steel erection can be completed. This will leave only four and a half months in which to complete the entire structure. To meet this contingency the Fuller Company has arranged to complete some of the floors before the roof is on the building.

### Will Lay Bricks in the Air.

A temporary roof will be thrown over the lower stories so as to complete the banking portions of the building a month or two ahead of the completion of the general structure.

Tomorrow morning the contractors will commence the erection of the exterior walls of Roman brick and terra cotta above the fifth floor before the marble walls to this point have been completed. Soon after another construction of exterior walls will be started in the air at about the tenth or twelfth floors. This will enable the contractor to push the erection of the upper outer walls well along while the slow and careful erection of the marble walls of the lower stories is going on.

Hundreds of people, sightseers and those waiting for cars in Wood street and Fifth avenue, through the curbstones and strain their necks to watch the work overhead. Yesterday there were not less than 500 people along these streets about 5 o'clock in the evening and all were craning their necks to watch the work. A derrick was moving one great stone to its place, which being noticed by one of the crowd, brought the attention of all the rest. There is such a scene on the corner every day.

### Some of the Dimensions.

The structural steel for the 40-foot front addition to the building in Fifth avenue will not be available before the first of the new year. Then it will be delivered promptly and the erection of this section will be much faster than that of the main portion of the building.

The entire building will stand with frontage of 120 feet in Fifth avenue and 135 feet in Wood street. With the basement and the sub-basment ,there will be about 400,000 feet of floor space. The light and air well between the main structure and the addition will be lined with white enameled brick. The floors in the corridors will be of white marble and the wainscoting will be of white Italian marble, some from near the famous Carrara quarries, which supply the sculptors.

A notable innovation in the building is the window frames, all of which are of iron. The only wood in the windows will be the sash. Floors of the rooms in the upper stories will be of maple and the trimmings will be of mahogany.

## WANT TO JOIN IN.

**Duncan & Porter Ask Court to Declare Them Plaintiffs in Suit Against Government Agents.**

Judge Atcheson of the United States circuit court yesterday granted a rule on the litigants in the case of the United States of America for use of the Frick & Lindsay Company against Edward J. Kingston and Olaf R. Pihl and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company to show cause why J. C. Porter and J. M. Duncan should not be allowed to intervene in the case as parties plaintiff, to prosecute the action with like effect as if they had joined in the case with the plaintiffs.

The case is an action to recover on the defendants' bond given to guarantee payment for all materials furnished for the building of a coffer dam foundation, piers and abutment, for a part movable dam and guide cribs, and erecting chanoine wickets at Herrs island lock and dam, Allegheny. The bond was for $26,000, with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company as bondsman. The action was to recover $2,008 69 alleged to be due to the Frick & Lindsay Company for materials furnished.

Duncan & Porter filed a petition yesterday asking for the above order. They also set forth that they furnished the defendants with material worth $15,345, of which $8,805 60 is still unpaid.

### Congressman in a Fist Fight.

JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 16.—Congressman John S. Williams and Edward S. Wilson, United States marshal, were participants in a street fight here today. Both men were struck during the altercation and Williams was cut by a ring which Wilson wore. Politics is the alleged cause of the difficulty.

# SAYS DEAD MAN'S FRIEND REFUSES TO RETURN CASH

## Administrator of an Estate Charges J. E. Harmon With Fraud.

## HAD CHECK TO DEPOSIT

**When John W. Winebrenner Died, Elias M. Hill Alleges Defendant Disclaimed All Knowledge of $1,000.82 Given Him.**

Elias M. Hill, administrator of the estate of John W. Winebrenner, yesterday issued an attachment in assumpsit against J. E. Harmon, naming the Allegheny Trust Company as garnishee. The defendant is a clerk for the National Lead Company, which firm also employed Winebrenner.

The plaintiff says that before his death Winebrenner gave Harmon $1,000 82, which he had drawn from a building and loan association, to deposit. After his appointment as administrator, Hill says, he interviewed Harmon, who declared the decedent had deposited the money in the Humboldt bank on Beaver avenue, or the Peoples bank, on Federal street, Allegheny. He says Harmon denied knowing anything about the check, but the plaintiff says he did not believe him and thought that he was concealing his knowledge about it. After a search, the plaintiff says, he discovered that the money had been deposited with the Allegheny Trust company. Harmon is charged with fraudulently taking the money and concealing it.

### New Suits Filed.

New suits were filed as follows:

COMMON PLEAS NO. 1.

Elias M. Hill, administrator—J. E. Harmon .....Assp
Joseph Rock—Joseph Banatis .....Tres
John Miller—The Consolidated Traction Company .....Tres
Miller & Son—The Consolidated Traction Company .....Tres
J. E. Walsh—City of Pittsburgh.....Cert (2)
C. F. Stewart—Haugh & Keenan Storage and Transfer Company.....Appeal
Mrs. M. C. Johnston—Wilson Merriman et al .....Sci. fa. rov

COMMON PLEAS NO. 2.

Marivino Yandiaro—Paddy Marando.....Appeal

COMMON PLEAS NO. 3.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company—Pittsburg, Carnegie & Western Railroad Company.....Equity
The Pittsburg, Carnegie & Western Railroad Company—The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company.....Equity
Industrial S. and L. Company—Ansel Daye .....Sci. fa. rev
C. S. Richards—Borough of Wilkinsburg.Appeal

### LEGAL BRIEFS.

Dilworth Bros. Company issued an execution against Alexander Jenkins for $406.

A petition was filed in quarter sessions court by a number of the citizens of Fort Vue to have W. T. Phillips appointed tax collector of the borough.

William Sullivan and Samuel L. Spires sued Joseph W. Behr for $5,000 each, for alleged slander. The plaintiffs allege that the defendant accused them of stealing $220.

Vinnie M. Linderblom yesterday, in common pleas court No. 2, entered suit in divorce against Charles F. Linderblom. The libelant alleges her husband forced her nine-year-old child out in the storm and rain; that at times he struck, beat and starved her and by his treatment endangered her life.

The master in the divorce case of Jessie B. Stewart against Robert D. Stewart filed his report recommending a decree. Mrs. Stewart says that during their married life her husband did not contribute a cent towards her support; that he was intoxicated almost every night and declared that he was not true to her.

The following letters of administration were issued: To Lawrence Murphy, upon the $5,100 estate of James Gallagher; to Kate McBain, on the $2,500 estate of David P. McBain; to Ferdinand Bechler on the $600 estate of Margaret Bechler; to the Fidelity Title & Trust Company, on the $400 estate of Thomas Broderick.

In the United States district court a petition in bankruptcy was filed against William M. Umburn of East Waynesburg, Greene county, by several creditors, alleging that he allowed judgments to be entered against him and levies made on his property to the preferment of certain creditors, and paid certain moneys to the American National bank of Waynesburg to the detriment of other creditors. It is also averred that while insolvent, Umburn transferred a portion of his property to one of his creditors.

In quarter sessions court the following applications for liquor license transfers were made: John Ratajczyk, No. 1319 Penn avenue, to Solomon Zuchnicki; James S. Jiles, No. 312 Diamond street, to Edward Shickbuna; Christian Bougarty, Winchell street and Kittanning pike, O'Hara township, to Octave Colin; Peter S. Huckstein, No. 116 Sixth street, to Frank C. Smith. It is also desired to remove the license to No. 131 Sixth street. The license of James McNeill, deceased, No. 1000 Washington street, Braddock, was transferred to his widow, Catherine McNeill.

**Worse than Slavery**

John G. Gabler, of No. 108—13th St., Olean, N.Y., writes: "Gloria Tonic cured me completely. I was so severely afflicted with rheumatism that I could not turn in bed without screaming, but now I can work like years ago. My wife was also cured of rheumatism, her hands having formerly been crippled and swollen."

Gloria Tonic sells at all drug stores at $1.00 a package. Trial Box, also illustrated book on rheumatism containing many crippled drawings from actual life and which explains every form of Rheumatism known to science free by sending name and address to JOHN A. SMITH, 624 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

**Wild Cherry Pepsin.**

To preserve or restore good health, there is no better prescription for men and women and children than Wild Cherry Pepsin, a combination approved and used by all physicians.

It is a dependable, honest remedy, with a long and successful record, to cure indigestion, dyspepsia, habitual and stubborn constipation, offensive breath, heartburn, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, sleeplessness, muscular rheumatism, sour stomach, bowel and liver complaints. It strengthens weak stomachs, builds up rundown systems, restores pure blood, good appetite and sound, natural sleep. Everybody derives lien strength and constant benefit from a regular use of Wild Cherry Pepsin.

This company will furnish all required paraphernalia, a complete outfit and so much of the extracts as to make 150 cases, 12 quart bottles to the case per day, selling price $7.50 per case.

The purchase of this outfit will make you the sole agent for a city or territory you select. Don't write, but call, learn and see yourself, and secure your choice at once.

KEYSTONE CHEMICAL WORKS CO.,
20th and Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. M. LAIRD CO.

THE GREAT

**AUGUST SHOE SALE**

**AT FLOOD TIDE**

**One Hundred Thousand Pairs of**

**SHOES**

**OXFORDS AND SLIPPERS**

**Being Sacrificed.**

Cost or Profit not a factor to us in the speedy disposal of these goods. Double values (and more) are an important factor for your consideration. Thousands of pairs marked down one-half—and thousands of pairs have had more than a half taken off the regular selling prices.

September 1st we begin wholesaling on a large scale, and all departments and stock rooms must be rearranged to meet new conditions.

Space must be provided for $250,000 worth of new stock, now arriving.

Some of the Special Prices are quoted below, but they are merely suggestive of the many to be seen in the stores during the present week.

Big new lots go on sale daily.

**Misses' and Children's Oxfords**
A choice line—fine for the start to school. Will sell at
**50c, 75c and $1.00**

**Women's**
Fine Kid and Patent Leather, lace or button Boots—in all popular styles, sizes and widths will sell as follows:
**$5.00 grades at $2.95 to $3.50**
**$3.50 grades at $1.65 to $2.18**
**$2.50 grades at $1.25 to $1.50**

**Women's**
Patent Leather and fine Kid Oxfords,
**$5.00 grades at $2.50 and $3.00**
**$3.00 and $3.50 grades at $1.95**
**$2.50 grades at $1.50**
**$2.00 grades at $1.00**

Some $2.00 and $2.50 Oxfords
**Selling at 75c**

**A Big Drive**
in Sample Shoes and Oxfords for Men and Women. Over 2,000 pairs,
**$6.00 Sample Shoes at $3.50**
**$5.00 Sample Shoes at $2.95**
**$3.50 Sample Shoes at $1.95**

**Men's Fine Oxfords**
in patent leather and vici kid—
**$3.50 grades at $1.95**
**$3.00 grades at $1.65**
**$2.00 grades at $1.00**

**Men's Finest Oxfords**
$5 and $6 grades selling now
**at $2.95 and $3.50**

**Men's Fine Dress Shoes**
in vici kid, patent leather and all other leathers—
**$5.00 and $6.00 grades at $3.50 and $3.90**
**$3.50 grades at $1.95 and $2.18**
**$3.00 grades at $1.65**

Men's $2.50 Shoes at $1.50.
Men's $2.00 Shoes at $1.00 and $1.25.
Boys' $2.50 Shoes at $1.50.
Boys' $1.75 Shoes at $1.00.
Men's fine Slippers, $2.00 and $2.50 grades—
**Selling at 75c and $1.00**
Men's $2.50 Canvas Leather Sole Shoes at
**$1.00 and $1.25**
All Outing Shoes reduced to one-half price.

**Strong Special Features** of this great sale of high-grade footwear are that you have the privilege to exchange any pair of shoes; that the assortments are greater than you find in any other shoe store; that the styles are all new and up to date, and that we warrant every pair of shoes offered.

**Both Stores—Every Day—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.**

**W. M. LAIRD CO.**

Nos 431-433-435-437 Smithfield St

Nos 402-404-406-408 Market St

**Dr. Little's Glasses**

Clearly demonstrate by actual test that they reserve the eye energy, give clear, comfortable vision and harmless to the eyes. Charges moderate. Formerly 535 Smithfield St. Now

532 FRICK BUILDING.

RESORTS.

Somerset, Pa.

**ON THE MOUNTAIN TOP, THE HIGHLAND INN,**
SOMERSET, PA.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

AN IDEAL SANITARIUM FOR HEALTH, PLEASURE AND REST ON THE PICTURESQUE BALTIMORE & OHIO; ELEVATION 1,850 FEET ABOVE THE SEA, LEVEL; PURE, DRY AIR; ENCHANTING WALKS AND DRIVES; LARGE AIRY ROOMS; HEATED BY STEAM AND LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY; SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED APPARATUS FOR ADMINISTERING OZONE TO SUFFERERS FROM THROAT AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. HIGHLAND SPRING OF RARE MEDICINAL VALUE TO SUFFERERS FROM RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS TROUBLES; BATHS IN CHARGE OF SKILLED MASSEURS, PHYSICIANS AND TRAINED NURSES IN ATTENDANCE. FOR PARTICULARS WRITE TO
C. L. COULTER, M. D.,
MEDICAL SUPT. AND MANAGER.

Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best renovator of old leather. It oils, softens, nourishes and protects. Use

**Eureka Harness Oil**

on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage top, and they will not only look better but wear longer. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes from half pints to five gallons. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

# LOCAL NEWS OF ALL PITTSBURGH

THREE Cities, Forty-Five Boroughs, Twenty-Six Townships.

Population, 726,064.

Area, Square Miles, 316.22.

Fifth in Volume of Bank Clearings.

Fourth in Rank Among Cities.

**Yesterday's Health Report**—Sixteen cases of typhoid fever, three of scarlet fever and two cases of diphtheria were reported to the Pittsburgh bureau of health yesterday.

**Willock Coal Miner Killed**—Eli Gonsco, 35 years old, a coal miner of Willock station, was killed yesterday morning by a premature explosion of powder in mine No. 2 of the Pittsburgh Coal Company at Willock.

**Had Both Legs Broken**—John Locks of No. 1316 Warner street, Allegheny, had both his legs broken Friday night in Allegheny by being thrown from a racing buggy, in which he had been exercising the pacer, Lightning Mile.

**Tinner Fell from Roof**—Michael O'Brien, a tinner, yesterday morning fell from the roof of the building occupied by Mrs. A. H. Johnson, at No. 176 Forty-fourth street, and was badly injured. He was taken to the St. Francis hospital.

**Judge McGarey Celebrated**—Police Magistrate David J. McGarey of the South Side, who in the absence of Magistrate McKenna is holding the hearings at Central station, yesterday celebrated his 43d anniversary by giving an informal dinner to a few of his friends.

**Woman Hanged Herself**—Mrs. Frederick Herr yesterday morning committed suicide by hanging herself at her home, No. 5642 Beaver street, Twentieth ward because she had been suffering from a long illness. The woman was 40 years old and is survived by her husband.

**Pittsburgher's Cottage Robbed**—The cottage of William Stein, a resident of Pittsburgh, was robbed of about $100, some jewelry and silverware yesterday, at Valley Camp. Strange lumbermen have been about the town lately, and it is thought one of them robbed the cottage while Mr. Stein was absent.

**Politics Cause of Division**—A public meeting of the citizens of West Homestead has been called for next Monday evening to consider dividing the borough into wards. One end of the borough is said to be Republican and the other end Democratic, which is the cause of the desire for a division.

**Police Looking for Mary**—The Pittsburgh police were requested to look out for Mary McDonald, who boarded at Canal and Clay streets, Sharpsburg, and who suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from there on Friday. She has brown hair, dark eye lashes, wore a light dress and is 15 years old.

**Driver Badly Injured**—Brian O'Connor of No. 135 Diswiddie street, a driver for the Crystal Water Company, was badly injured yesterday morning by being thrown from his wagon between Stevenson and Magee street, when the front wheel of his wagon fell into a ditch of the Philadelphia Company in Forbes street.

**Embezzlement Charged** — Isadore Emanuel of No. 111 Ward street, Allegheny, was locked up in the Allegheny police station last night charged with embezzlement. Emanuel was formerly in the employ of Max Klein & Sons, who allege that he failed to turn in money collected. Emanuel says the amount at issue is about $600.

**Policeman Held for Murder**—Policeman William Reilly, who shot and killed William Moore, a negro, at Market and Water streets, last Monday, while Moore was resisting arrest, was yesterday held by the coroner's jury on a charge of murder. Judge McClung released Reilly in $2,500 bail for trial. Lieut. Garret Crossan went Reilly's bail.

**Caught at Atlantic City**—Detective Jerry Lutz of Braddock returned from Atlantic City yesterday morning with George Kolcum, who was arrested at that place on a charge of criminal libel, preferred by P. V. Rovnianek, the Slavish editor of Grant street. Kolcum is charged with writing a letter in which he assailed Rovnianek's character.

**Had Legs and Ribs Broken**—Joseph Ketcha, an employe of Chillcott-Evans China Company at No. 652 Preble avenue, Allegheny, suffered fractures of both legs and the ribs on both sides by being caught in a belt yesterday morning while at work. He lives in Eckert street, Allegheny. At the St. John's General hospital it is thought his injuries will prove fatal.

**Unknown Man Was Killed**—An unknown man was killed a little west of the Braddock depot of the Pennsylvania railroad at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was dressed as a workman, and was about 55 years of age. A Booth & Flinn number check and the name John Boyle were found in the clothing. The body was taken to the morgue. It is thought that the man lived in Mucklerat.

**Marriage at Excursion**—Fern Leaf assembly, Daughters of Naomi, of Braddock will hold a boat excursion on the Monongahela river Monday evening at which the principal attraction will be a marriage of one of the young lady members of the assembly and one of the members of Wilkinsburg castle, A. O. K. of M. C. The marriage will be performed at midnight by the Rev. Mr. White of Braddock.

**Robbers in Allegheny Store**—The men's furnishing store of Bernard M. Block, No. 200 Federal street, was robbed Friday night of about $175 in money. The front door of the store was discovered open by Policeman William Henry at 10:45 o'clock, and when Mr. Block was called from his home at No. 1018 Cabinet street, he found that the cash drawer in the safe had been forced open. The thief also took $8 from the cash register.

**Milk Was Adulterated**—Five South Side grocers and dairymen were fined yesterday morning by Alderman Sherran of No. 1413 Carson street, South Side, for selling adulterated milk. The charge was preferred by Inspector A. H. Edwards. The arrested men were M. Bunetta, No. 2730 Carson street; N. Leipoldt, No. 18 Picnic street; W. Pscheidl, Sterling street; M. Welkind, No. 79 South Twenty-second street, and T. Garolezyk, No. 708 Carson street. All paid their fines.

**Her Dead Son Honored**—Mrs. W. C. Means of No. 911 Brick alley, McKeesport, the mother of Franklin J. Phillips, who was killed while defending the foreign legations during the Boxer uprising in Pekin in June and July, 1900, has received a gold medal, awarded to her son by congress for distinguished service. He served in Cuba and the Philippines before going to China with the marine corps. His body is buried in Versailles cemetery, near McKeesport.

**For Fighting Chickens**—George W. Blarer of Evergreen was arrested yesterday by Agent W. G. Stanley of the Humane Society on a charge of cruelty. The officers have been looking for Blarer ever since April 29, when, it is alleged, he engaged in a chicken fight in Evergreen. He gave bail before Alderman William Watson of Allegheny for a hearing before Alderman C. F. Oyer on Tuesday morning. Superintendent Bell of the Humane society brings the charge.

**Family in a Runaway**—Considerable excitement was caused about 9 o'clock last evening in Fifth avenue, between Maryland and College avenues, by a horse attached to a delivery wagon of J. G. Bennett & Co. running away. The horse was driven by Theodore Shurlock, colored. Shurlock's wife and two children were in the wagon with him. The wagon collided with a street car near College avenue, breaking two wheels and throwing the occupants to the pavement. No one was injured, beyond a few bruises.

**Arrested on Suspicion**—Patrick Mee and Frank Smith of Columbus, O., were arrested at Fifth avenue and Market street last night by Detectives William Elmore and Charles McGovern and locked up in the Central police station on a charge of being suspicious persons. Detective Elmore says that the men are pickpockets, and were acting in a suspicious manner. Mee said that he is a teamster and 28 years old. Smith claims to be 21 years old and a laborer. They will be arraigned for a hearing this morning before Police Magistrate D. J. McGarey.

**Scarlet Fever Closed It**—Owing to the appearance of scarlet fever, the Sewickley Fresh-Air home has been closed and no more children will be received this season. Two little girls developed cases of the fever this week, and on Thursday were removed from the home, having been isolated on the breaking out of the disease. The home has been quarantined, and all children there will remain until the board of health think they can safely be sent to the city. There are now 50 children at the home. About 200 children have been entertained there this season.

**Interesting Papers Found**—One day last week a gang of workmen, who were razing the buildings on the Lutz & Schramm property, in River avenue, Allegheny, unearthed a box of old newspapers, buried in 1881. The box was a small wooden receptacle and had been covered with masonry, so that the papers were in good shape. Five of them were copies of the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette of July 4 and 5, 1881, and contained full accounts of the shooting of President Garfield. The others were copies of the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, now the Chronicle Telegraph.

**To Leave Braddock Church**—The Rev. J. S. Leland, for four years pastor of the Methodist Protestant church of Braddock, announced yesterday that he would preach his farewell sermon on the last Sunday of this month and become distributing agent for the Recorder, the official paper of the Methodist Protestant church. Since assuming charge of the Braddock congregation Mr. Leland has built a handsome church and the congregation has grown to one of the largest in the borough. He will leave Braddock about the middle of September and will reside at Sheraden. His successor will be appointed at the conference in September.

## GEORGE W. CLARK IS IN CUSTODY AGAIN

### Was Arrested in Toronto Friday. Authorities in Lynn Are After Him.

George W. Clark of Lynn, fugitive from justice, who succeeded in avoiding extradition from Pennsylvania last January through alleged influence exerted with Gov. Stone by the fugitive's father, who was a prominent business man of Pittsburgh, was captured in Toronto, Can., Friday, and Lynn officers with extradition papers left last night and will endeavor to bring him back.

Clark is only 21 years old, and was formerly assistant manager of a Lynn office of the Bankers Life Insurance Company. He led a fast life, however, and as a consequence was pinched continuously for money. It is asserted that he borrowed from his friends and when he reached the limit in this respect, began issuing spurious checks.

His father has settled with the Lynn people, from whom the young man borrowed, but the district attorney refused to suppress the case, and is determined to get him back if possible.

Superintendent of Detectives Philip Demmel said last night that Clark would be brought to Lynn, Mass. He claims that Clark is not wanted here on any charge except jumping his bail. His bondsman, Thomas Kelly, the Wylie avenue saloonkeeper, has been satisfied by young Clark's father.

Clark was arrested here by Detectives John Roach and Albert Swinehart on a description given by the Lynn authorities last March. He was committed to jail and later released on bail.

The Lynn officers were notified of his arrest, but when they arrived Clark had disappeared. His father formerly lived in this city and is well known in insurance circles.

**Huntington Convention Tied.**

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—The Republican county convention, which met here today, resulted in a deadlock. It was mutually agreed by all delegates to adjourn the convention until August 30. The contest was for county clerk.

**Girl Drowned in Ohio River.**

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Aug. 16.—Ethel Baxter, the 11-year-old daughter of Thornton Baxter, went rowing in the Ohio tonight and failed to return. The boat was found and divers later recovered the body.

**The Wealth of the United States.**

The farmers, according to recent statistical proof, hold the balance of power in the great wealth of this country. The aggregate yearly volume of business in eggs and produce alone exceeds that of the steel industries. First among the most extensive jobbers in eggs and produce of this state, stands the Keystone Commercial Company, whose gigantic plant is located at Nos. 55 to 79 Carson street, South Side, Pittsburgh. At all times the dealer or grocer is certain to get the very best grade of produce and eggs from this company. Consignments received and shipped daily, at the most favorable marketable rates. Best facilities for storage purposes. Correspondence solicited.

# INJUNCTIONS ON BOTH SIDES PUT A STOP TO WAR

## Proceedings in Court Bring About Armistice in Railroad Dispute.

## WABASH MEN GO TO WORK

### Hand of Pennsylvania Seen in Situation—Wabash People Say They Are Satisfied in Having Gained Time—Law's Course Awaited.

Court injunctions, instead of men armed with shovel and pick handles, now keep the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the Wabash from infringing upon the property of one another. Preliminary orders restraining the two roads resulted from cross bills filed yesterday morning in common pleas court No. 3, where Judges S. A. McClung and John M. Kennedy were on the bench.

The only incident of note in the proceedings was the remark of Judge McClung to Attorney George E. Shaw of Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal, the Lake Erie's representatives. Mr. Shaw said that the Lake Erie had been working upon its tracks near Carson street for over a year, when Judge McClung interrupted him to say: "That's nothing but a newly acquired zeal to keep the Wabash out of the city."

**Wabash Army Sent Back to Greentree.**

Upon the granting of the injunctions the Wabash served dinner to its force of 300 men encamped on the Atterbury property, along South First street, and then sent them back to the Greentree tunnel, where they are employed by Contractors William Kenefick & Co. Before they went back to work they tore down Forts Ramsey and Patterson and peace again reigned on the South Side.

No date for a final hearing upon the injunction proceedings has yet been set. At present the whole fight remains at a standstill, but there is likely to be something started by the Wabash in the near future. Chief Engineer J. W. Patterson will return from Atlantic City the first of the week and President Joseph Ramsey, Jr., of the Wabash is expected here by the last of the week. It is an interesting coincidence that Mr. Ramsey was born in the immediate neighborhood of the location where the road of which he is now president is fighting so vigorously for a foothold.

General Superintendent J. B. Yohe of the Lake Erie said yesterday that the whole purpose of that road was to keep to itself the ground it owns and needs for yards and tracks. The Lake Erie has been planning and has already completed at places a thorough four-track system and the ground the Wabash wants takes part of the necessary right of way for this enlargement. There is a likelihood of much litigation since an agreement or compromise between the interested parties is apparently impossible.

**No Reason for Wabash to Hurry.**

There is no particular reason for the Wabash to hasten with its river extension work, according to what an official of that road said yesterday, since it has no contract with the Jones & Laughlin Steel company similar to that with the Carnegie Steel company, limiting the time for making connection with the terminal railroad.

"It was for the purpose of gaining time until we could prepare our bills and obtain the injunction that we brought the force of men to the Atterbury ground and threw up the fortifications," this Wabash official said yesterday. "We accomplished this successfully, the plans of the Lake Erie to occupy our ground not materializing. Now that the injunction has been granted there is no farther use for the men and they have been sent back to work."

While the Wabash was guarding its property at South First street the Lake Erie was laying tracks on property belonging to the Vanderbilt line but wanted by the Wabash at South Twenty-second and at South Thirty-fourth streets, as well as at South First street. It also established that the Pennsylvania has entered this fight, having allowed the Lake Erie the use of Pennsylvania land at South First street for the Lake Erie tracks to block out the Wabash.

**Hand of the Pennsylvania Is Seen.**

The hand of the Pennsylvania has been seen many times in the obstacles that have opposed the Gould line in reaching its Pittsburgh terminals, so there is nothing surprising to find that it mixed up with this plan also. The Wabash has so far defeated the other road at every turn.

The Lake Erie bill was the first to be filed in the courts yesterday. The bill alleges that the Pittsburgh, Carnegie & Western, the Wabash's Pittsburgh extension, is about to enter upon Lake Erie property which, it is alleged, is to be used solely for railroad purposes. It was while explaining this to the court that Mr. Shaw was interrupted by the remark of Judge McClung.

In the bill filed by the Pittsburgh, Carnegie & Western the claim is made that the Lake Erie is attempting an encroachment upon the land the Wabash has secured for its branch line up the Monongahela river from the portal of the Mt. Washington tunnel. Blue prints were exhibited by the Wabash to show grades and other points. The Wabash injunction restrains the Lake Erie from entering upon the property claimed by the Wabash between South First and South Second streets. This is the land which the Lake Erie has already covered with tracks. Attorney A. M. Neeper and W. M. Lindsay represented the Wabash.

The important point of the right of one railroad corporation to condemn the property of another is brought up. The Lake Erie alleges that at the crossing of its tracks by the Wabash at South Twenty-second street, as proposed, its work of loading cars from barges will be interfered with. This, it claims, is unlawful.

## WANTS TO MAKE RECORD TIME IN CITIZENSHIP.

Eagerness and happiness was written on the face of Olaf Melby as he rushed into the Federal building yesterday and inquired for the United States district court. Melby wanted his first papers for naturalization, and wanted them right away.

When the clerks inquired the cause of his haste he stated that he wanted every possible hour to count, so that he would become a citizen of the United States in record time. Melby comes from Norway, where the English language, as the first language of the world, is taught in the public schools, and is well informed on the history of the country of which he is so anxious to become a citizen.

Olaf landed in New York Friday afternoon and took the first train for Pittsburgh. As soon as he reached Union station he made a bee-line for the Federal building and took out his papers immediately. His fluency in speaking English was a revelation to the clerks and he openly deplored the fact that five long years would have to elapse before he could become a full-fledged citizen. Olaf says that his countrymen believe the United States is the land of the future and every intelligent young man is anxious to come here.

Miss Vivian Sartoris.

# RELATIVES OF TWO PRESIDENTS TO BE MARRIED

## Coming Union of Vivian Sartoris to Frederick Roosevelt Scovel.

## BRIDE IS VERY COMELY

### Father of the Groom-to-Be a Famous Singer, Well Remembered in Pittsburgh—Wedding to Be Celebrated in Episcopal Church.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—Miss Vivian Sartoris, who is to be married at Cobourg, Ontario, on Saturday, August 23, to a cousin of President Roosevelt, has been for several years a belle of Washington society. She is a remarkably pretty girl and very attractive, with fine manners—neither pronouncedly blonde nor brunette, with hair that might be called ash-colored. Her age is about 24.

Of the two Sartoris girls, Vivian and Rosemary, the former is the elder by four years. They are granddaughters of President Grant, and when in Washington have made their home with their mother, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, at the residence of the widow of Gen. Grant, on Massachusetts avenue. Their summers they have usually spent at Cobourg, at a house bought a few years ago by their mother.

The bridegroom to be is Frederick Roosevelt Scovel, son of Chivalier and Mme. Edward Scovel. Mme. Scovel is a near cousin of President Roosevelt, her name having been Roosevelt before she was married. The Chevalier, father of the bridegroom-elect, was a famous singer on the stage, but a man of excellent family. He will be well remembered by many lovers of music in Pittsburgh. The wedding is to take place in St. Peter's church at Cobourg.

## TWO CLANS MET IN FRIENDLY RIVALRY

### Oakwood Park Resounded With the Notes of Bagpipes and Many Voices of the Scots.

Clan MacPherson and Clan Murray met yesterday at Oakwood park, and while there was a rivalry between them, and the members of the different clans did all in their power to wrest honors from others the rivalry was friendly and productive of much enjoyment.

Clan MacPherson is No. 59 and belongs in Allegheny. Clan Murray is No. 151 and has its headquarters in Carnegie. There was not a large crowd at Oakwood, but all were present who were really wanted. It was the annual picnic day and outing of the clans, and they did not want anybody but their friends. All were friends, who were there in the daytime. At night a large number of young folks came, and the dancing floor was crowded.

The entertainment committee was composed of Harry Thompson, chairman; Harry Crooks, vice-chairman; J. D. Murray, Samuel Martin, secretary; J. D. Murray, treasurer, and James McDonald, M. Collins, Gye Thompson, Alexander McDonald, Andrew Hutchinson, Alexander Chisholm. The committee on sports was Andrew Wright, James McDonald, Alexander McDonald, Gye Thompson and Andrew Hutchinson. There were 20 numbers on the program.

Everybody attended the sports. Everybody included not only the men, but the women and children, and all were interested. There was no uproarious applause, and there were no shouts of exultant laughter when one contestant was better than his predecessor, but there was genuine enjoyment. The women apparently took as much interest in the putting of the shot, or throwing the 16-pound hammer, as they did in the young ladies' race, the Highland fling or the sword dance.

Nobody but a Scotchman can understand wherein lies the pleasure of walking up and down, making discordant sounds on a bagpipe. There were more pipers at the picnic yesterday than were with the Kilties band, and all could make much noise. The judges had a hard time in deciding which was the best, but the first prize went to a man who has only been in this country two months and who had a real Scotch movement, not contaminated by American ideas.

## GROUND HAS BEEN BROKEN.

### Clearfield Steel and Iron Company Erecting a Mill.

The Clearfield Steel and Iron Company, recently incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, broke ground yesterday for its plant at Clearfield, Pa., the investment in which will be about $100,000.

The company has organized with the following officers: Charles Hyde, president; H. L. W. Hyde, vice president and treasurer, and Frederick Kennedy, secretary. A. W. Smith, former manager of the Eleanor Iron and Steel Company, will become manager of the new plant.

**Woman Attempts Suicide.**

TORONTO, O., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Miss Hattie Carson of Beaver Falls, Pa., while visiting friends here, attempted to drown herself in the Ohio river today, but was rescued in a half conscious condition.

# THREE OF THE SPEAKEASIES HAD TO CLOSE

## Police Captain Gallant Got Orders to Shut Them Up.

## OTHERS CAN STILL RUN

### Orders Are That So Long as the Many Other Unlawful Places Do Not Cause a Scandal There Is to Be No Interference.

Capt. Charles K. Gallant, who was brought over from the South Side and put in command of No. 1 police district after George B. McClelland was deposed from a captaincy and then fired from the force, gave out the startling and somewhat unusual information yesterday afternoon that Acting Superintendent of Police William Wilson had ordered three well-known speakeasies in the district closed. The places he referred to are those kept by Sadie Grimes at Third avenue and Cherry alley; Claudie Welsh, at No. 440 Third avenue, and Ray Carpenter, near Grant street.

It was in the place at No. 440 Third avenue that Sanitary Policeman Frank McCollough last Thursday night got drunk and quarreled with W. E. Dunn, then chased him to the street and shot him. Dunn is in the Homeopathic hospital in bad shape and McCollough is in jail.

**Gallant's Frank Admissions.**

Captain Gallant is a clever officer who always obeys orders to the letter. If he has orders to keep those places closed they will stay closed. His understanding of the situation is that the three places named are being closed because those who manage them have demonstrated that they cannot run them properly.

The score of other speakeasies in this section of the city will be permitted to carry on business as usual. When seen yesterday afternoon Captain Gallant said:

"I have orders to close three speakeasies."

"Why was this order made?" was asked.

"Oh, they have not been able to run them in an orderly manner and they must be closed," he answered.

**Other Speakeasies to Run.**

"Well, what about the other speakeasies that are running in full force in No. 1 district—are they to be closed?" the reporter asked.

"No; they are all right. There were no orders issued to close them," said Captain Gallant.

The police official then went on to explain that the powers-that-be intend to close only the places which gave them trouble.

Superintendent of Police McAleese is said to be not the only official in the department of public safety who is likely to tender his resignation to Director Leslie. It was learned from an authoritative source, yesterday that two other officials are dissatisfied with the directors' regime. They say Director Leslie has done nothing but burden them with petty details since he was appointed to office. These officials promised City Recorder Brown that they would do their best to effect a perfect administration for him, but they have been unable to do so, they say, on account of the interference of Director Leslie.

Members of the bureau of fire are dissatisfied with Director Leslie and have told their superiors so. The manner in which he went among them prior to the February election, and demanded that they bring about certain results, has not been forgotten by them.

It is a well-known fact that Superintendent McAleese has been dissatisfied with his position and the results obtained by the police force. Just before he left to spend his vacation on his farm in Lawrence county, he had a long talk to one of his confidants in the detective bureau. He said he was tired and throughly dissatisfied with the whole affair. "I am going home to take a rest," he said on that occasion, "and I will try my hand on the farm. The work I do in the fields will never compare with the efforts I have put forth to run the kind of men they have on the police force of Pittsburgh. Since I have been here I have worked 18 hours a day and I seem to be unable to get results."

## MAN HOUSEKEEPER.

### Tried It Ninety Days.

There is one case on record where a man had a good easy time of it while his wife was away and she tells the tale.

"Circumstances made it necessary for me to leave husband for a month to pursue his bachelordom as best he could. He resolved to give Grape-Nuts a thorough trial, as he had for years been subject to bilious attacks and indigestion.

"During my absence he gained in weight and his health seemed perfect, therefore I give you for the benefit of suffering men in particular, and women in general, his menu for the 90 days: Four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts sprinkled with a little salt and covered with good cream, one slice of bread and butter, one large cup of Postum Cereal Coffee (made according to directions) and all the fruit he wanted.

"He worked during the time nine hours a day and never realized he possessed a stomach. This diet my husband earnestly recommends to office men, students and to all people of sedentary habits especially, and let me tell it to all wives, this meal can be prepared by an inexperienced servant, a young son or daughter, thereby saving yourself hours of labor. Try it. It will make your work lighter, your purse heavier, your body healthier and all of you happier." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

## DEATHS.

BURNS—On Friday, August 15, 1902, at 4 p. m., GEORGE BURNS of Finley township, in his 81st year.

Funeral from his late residence this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Services at the Valley church, Imperial, at 3. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DIEBOLD—At her home, Talley Cavey, MAGDALENA JEANNETTE DIEBOLD, aged 1 year, 7 months.

Notice of funeral later.

HEER—Suddenly, on Saturday, August 16, 1902, at 8:15 a. m., ROSA, (nee Witschi), wife of Frederick Heer, aged 45 years.

Funeral services at the family home, No. 5642 Eva street, East End, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HENRY—On Saturday, August 16, 1902, JOHN HENRY, in his 60th year.

Funeral services at his late residence, Glendale, Pa., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MACRUM—Word has been received by friends here of the death of I. A. Macrum of Forest Grove, Ore., formerly of Pittsburgh, in his 61st year.

MARTIN—On Saturday, August 16, 1902, at the residence of T. K. Pierce, KATE, wife of Robert Martin, in her 53d year.

Funeral services at Jefferson Methodist Episcopal church on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NORRIS—On Friday, August 15, 1902, at 9 p. m., at his residence, Culmerville, Pa., WILLIAM NORRIS, aged 66 years.

Funeral services at Pleasant Unity church, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RANKIN—On Friday, August 15, 1902, at 8:30 a. m., MARTIN W. RANKIN, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 4830 Lytle street, Hazelwood, on Monday at 2 p. m.

RICHEY—On Saturday, August 16, 1902, at 2 a. m., JAMES A., son of R. J. and Tenia Richey, aged 9 months, 16 days.

Funeral from the family residence, Ross township, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Carriages will leave end of Perrysville avenue car line at 7 a. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RUSH—WILLIAM RUSH, of Connellsville, at 12 o'clock midnight, August 15, 1902, aged 85 years.

Funeral Monday morning.

VOGEL—On Saturday, August 16, 1902, at 7:55 p. m., at the residence of her mother, 634 Whittier street, East End, SARAH C. VOGEL.

Funeral services at SS. Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic church, on Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

(Philadelphia, Erie, Buffalo and Wheeling papers please copy.)

WAGNER—Suddenly, on Thursday, August 11, 1902, W. H., JR., beloved son of W. H. and Wilhelmina Wagner (nee Horst), aged 14 years, 9 months, 8 days.

Funeral from the family residence, No. 2830 Virginia avenue, Allegheny, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

WORKMAN—On Friday, August 15, 1902, at 2:25 o'clock, WILLIAM, infant son of Solomon E. and Edith Workman (nee Woodcock).

Funeral services at the parents' residence, Glenwood City, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Riverton, B. & O. R. R.

MOUNTROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh, via Pittsburgh & Western R. R., 500 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st. Phone 3445 Grant.

J. HENRY LONG, Funeral Director and Embalmer. Private Chapel, 510 Sandusky St. Carriages for Hire. Tel. North Bell 15; P. & A. 52. BELLEVUE, Pa. Office No. 295 Lincoln ave. Phone 224-1.


Pittsburgh Phonograph Co.

No. 308 Sixth Avenue Near Trinity Church.

THIS PERFECT MACHINE AT ONLY $25

Talking Machines Exclusively

LARGEST VARIETY OF Phonographs And Disk Talking Machines MOST CELEBRATED MAKES.

Records at Lowest Prices. Repair Work a Specialty.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Cameras and Kodaks here galore—the best makes at modest prices—

Stieren's THE W. E. STIEREN CO. 344 SMITHFIELD ST. 402-406 SIXTH AVE.

Store closed evenings at 5; Saturdays at 6.

Houses and Teeth

If houses were built with as little knowledge and practical judgment as is displayed in the building of some Dental work they would be continually causing trouble or falling down. Then is it any wonder so many people complain of their Dental work. Go to a Dentist without considering his ability or reputation. Every Dentist isn't a good Dentist—in fact, very few are. Let them prove it on somebody else—not on you. Sixteen years' practice in this, our native city, besides having acquired the largest first-class Dental business in the state, should convince you that Urling Bros. are thorough and practical Dentists.

CORRUGATED SUCTION PLATE and Extracting, per set..... $10

Made and owned only by us. Beware of imitators.

Gold Crown or Bridge Work (best), per tooth..... $5

Filling, 50c up.

Born here and established 16 years. Unless perfectly satisfied, please report to the cashier or Dr. Urling.

Urling Bros., Home Dentists.

204 Sixth Street, COR. PENN AVENUE. Hours daily to 6 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday 9 P. M. Closed on Sunday.

East End Office, 6126 PENN AVE., COR COLLINS. East End hours daily till 9 P. M. Both 'Phones.

WATCHES

On Small Weekly Payments.

We offer the only entirely satisfactory installment system in the two cities.

As importers and wholesale dealers we are in position to give unheard of values in watches of every description.

Solid 14k Gold-Filled Case, Warranted for 20 years' wear, with high-grade Elgin or Waltham movement, warranted 5 years for accurate time, for..... $12

Other dealers advertise this same watch at $25—But

"We Are Out of the High-Price District."

DeRoy Bros.

DIAMOND IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

3d Floor, Bijou Building, Penn Ave., Near 6th St.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

RECEIVER'S SALE BARGAINS.

Four Special Drives at the big Closing Out Sale of the PATTERSON DRY GOODS CO.'S Stocks.

CLEANING UP THE DEPARTMENTS REGARDLESS OF COST.

WOMEN'S WASH WAISTS, White and Colors.
$1.50 and $2 Waists.... 75c
$2.50 and $3 Waists.. $1.25
$3.50 and $4 Waists.. $1.75

WOMEN'S GLOVES. Lace Lisle, in White, Gray and Mode.
85c and 75c grades..... 55c
65c and 50c grades..... 39c
35c and 30c grades..... 25c

WOMEN'S UNION SUITS. Low Neck—No Sleeves. High Neck—Short Sleeves. High Neck—Long Sleeves.
65c and 75c grades..... 50c

MEN'S and WOMEN'S HOSE. A special lot new and fresh—all styles.
35c and 45c goods marked to close, All 25c the pair.

FIFTH AVE. AND MARKET ST. FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO. RECEIVER.

SOMETHING NEW. EAST END STORAGE WAREHOUSE,

CENTER AVE. NEAR LIBERTY MARKET.

The public is invited to examine our separate apartments for storage of household goods; fireproof vaults for the safe care of silverware and moth-proof rooms for rugs, carpets, etc. Furniture packed and shipped. Vans and wagons for moving.

HAUGH & KEENAN STORAGE & TRANSFER CO.,

CITY OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES, THIRD ST. AND DUQUESNE WAY. Both 'Phones. Estimates.

HOTELS.

After Two Years In the Courts Our Contention is Sustained

The Court of Appeals Decision Removes Nuisance (the Subway Construction Plant) from Our Front

EVERETT HOUSE, Union Square, New York.

Thoroughly equipped and in complete order, location most central and convenient

European Plan—Popular Prices

Your patronage is solicited

B. L. M. BATES, Proprietor

MICA AXLE GREASE lightens the load—shortens the road.

Helps the team. Saves wear and expense. Sold everywhere.

MADE BY STANDARD OIL CO.

L. W. VILSACK & CO JEWELERS.

Temporary Location, 527 SMITHFIELD STREET.

# SON OF GERMAN HIGH JUSTICE MAKES RECORD

## Justus Mulert Has Handled Many Interesting Bankruptcy Cases.

## SOME FUNNY EXPERIENCES

**Work on Farm Lands in Mississippi Secured Him Appointment on a European Colonization Scheme and Eventually Brought Him Here.**

Not every man, notwithstanding large and varied experience in mercantile pursuits, can boast of repeated successes, and no failures as a receiver for concerns that have gone to the wall. Justus Mulert, who as an individual has handled matters in the capacity of receiver for more bankrupt concerns than all other individuals in the Western Pennsylvania district of the United States courts combined, has had rather an unique experience during his career in this country. His capacity for getting more money for creditors out of properties than others who have tried their hand at this business gives him a standing with the courts and attorneys connected with bankruptcy matters.

Mulert, who was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, 44 years ago and came to this country when 22 years of age, first establishing himself at New Orleans, is a son of the supreme justice of the province of Hanover, Germany, Ferdinand Max Mulert.

Few persons know that the United States bankruptcy laws are practically the bankruptcy laws of Germany, with some few minor differences, and this close relationship, together with Mulert's knowledge of the workings of the system under his father, placed him in a position to take care of troubles of this nature when the new laws were enacted two years ago.

**Represented Mississippi in Europe.**

Mulert when he first came to the United States engaged in the cotton industry in Louisiana. He exported the raw material to Liverpool, Bremen, Havre and other European points, and was the first man in this country to get a through bill of lading from interior points in the southern states to ports in Europe.

Because of his success in this undertaking he especially interested himself in farming lands, and discovered that the farmers raised nothing but cotton, paying heavy prices for food products, especially meats. He succeeded in getting hundreds of land owners in Mississippi to reverse this order and raise vegetables and cattle, and in a few years where mortgages had previously been an incumbrance, the owners had cleared off their debts and became the real owners of the farms, while those who continued to raise cotton alone still remained in debt.

As an acknowledgment of his work Governor Lowry of Mississippi appointed Mulert as a special commissioner to Europe with plenipotentiary powers from his state to make arrangements for immigration, settlement of colonies, etc. Mulert had originated a scheme to convert state lands covered with forests into fertile farms. He was given thousands of acres with which to work out his idea, but when he reached Germany, because of the position of his family, he first had commissioners appointed to come to America and make a thorough examination of the scheme.

**Damper Put on His Scheme.**

These commissioners reported that it would be impossible for Europeans to compete with the negro laborers of the south, then forming 75 per cent of the entire population of Mississippi. This was in 1882. This report cast a damper over the scheme, and after Mulert had invested all his own money and refunded back to Governor Lowry he abandoned the idea. The lands were afterward sold for taxes.

A few years afterward a British syndicate representing to the state that it proposed to carry out Mulert's idea succeeded in getting hold of these lands for 25 cents an acre. The syndicate cut down all the valuable timber, making millions of dollars, and then abandoned the land, which is still lying idle and uncultivated. Mulert could have done the same, but he would have had to deceive the state of Mississippi to get possession of the land, and this he would not do. The state would have refused to sell or give the land to corporations desiring only the timber, as the intention was to preserve it unless the land was turned into farms. The syndicate bunconed the state of Mississippi.

Justus Mulert.

**Induced to Come to Pittsburgh.**

While in Germany as a representative of Mississippi Mulert met Charles Meyran, then president of the Germania Savings bank of this city. Mr. Meyran persuaded Mr. Mulert to come to Pittsburgh after his private affairs had been settled in the south. This Mulert did, losing everything he had made and invested in the south because of the failure of the immigration scheme.

In Pittsburgh he was first connected with the Boatmen's Fire Insurance company which when it went out of business transferred all its risks in this city to him.

When the new bankruptcy law was passed Mulert read it carefully and was surprised to find it copied closely after the German law, with which he had had such experience. He thought he could handle some of the business and expressed a desire to become a receiver. His first appointment was in the case of Louis Rupple. It was a very complicated case, but he solved it satisfactorily to the court and the creditors.

**Handled Over 60 Cases.**

Most of the receivers are appointed in voluntary bankruptcy cases, true, but look after voluntary bankruptcy matters. Mulert has received one appointment after another, and although he never solicited any appointment he has always been treated so courteously by the court and attorneys, that he has never declined receiverships, although they came so fast at times that the business kept him in his office often until midnight. In two years he has handled in the neighborhood of 60 cases, the most complicated of which was that of the Weldon Company, having about 15 branch grocery stores.

Before Mulert took hold of this receivership, most of the branch stores had been wrecked, and the goods were piled in heaps all over the main store. In 10 days he cleaned up the place and at the public sale on December 13, last, his highest bid was $10,000. After a conference with the principal creditors he concluded not to accept the bid and adjourned the sale. Then $12,000 was offered privately, but that deal fell through. At the adjourned sale his highest bid was $6,000. This was refused and he tried to find an experienced grocer to sell the stock at retail. Failing in this he selected the former manager of the company and proceeded to retail the stock, but he had everything so systematized that he knew what was going on. They realized over $12,000. His Christmas was spoiled, but the creditors were saved much money.

**One Case Cost Mulert Money.**

Some of the funny experiences he has had as receiver still haunt him. On one occasion he had a restaurant for sale. One bidder had $1,000. The restaurant was worth $6,000 and the bidder insisted that because Mulert was receiver he should raise the other $5,000 to help him buy it in.

On another occasion, which Mulert still remembers, he had some real estate for sale. He couldn't get any bidders for the property and a friend offered to buy it. Mulert thought he had the money and made his report. Then he found the friend did not have a cent. In order to sustain his reputation with the court and creditors, and rather than go back on his report, Mulert had to furnish the money, which he is still waiting on. The creditors gave him credit for making an elegant sale.

On another occasion Mulert tried to sell the restaurant of James S. Jiles, Diamond street. His highest bid was $5,675. It was knocked down to the successful bidder, and when he was asked for the 25 per cent required as first payment, it developed that the bidder had no funds. The crowd had dispersed, but Mulert did not despair. He worked privately and the result was sold the saloon for $6,000.

Mulert is a modest man and while having the reputation of getting the highest prices for his goods, does not like to talk about himself. One thing, however, he always points to with pride. Everybody who has purchased from him in the capacity of receiver, has succeeded where others have failed. They have all become prosperous and he says this is without exception.

**Gave Birth to Quadruplets.**

NEW CASTLE, PA., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Mrs. Albert Crowan of Crescent avenue, Ellwood, gave birth last night to quadruplets. All were fully developed quadruplets. All were fully developed but none survived, all dying within a few hours after birth. Mrs. Crowan is but 17 years of age and her husband is but 17 years her senior. The mother is in two years her senior. The mother is in two years her senior. The mother is in a very weak condition, but is doing well today and the attending physician says her recovery is not in doubt. The quadruplets were her first children.

**Off for Cincinnati.**

The following persons were passengers on the steamer Virginia, leaving Pittsburgh for Cincinnati yesterday afternoon: Cora Penrose, Maud Sayre, Lula M. Quest, Minnie Davis, Bertha Cox, Miss Hufnagel, G. W. Kaiser, G. T. [illegible], W. E. Fulton and wife, W. A. Sieker, J. J. Hamlen, Miss M. Orr, Miss Mary Kinney, Miss S. Daniels, Kraemer and wife, Miss Louise Simerker, Miss Francis Simerker, Henry Eggers and wife, John L. Moore, William Wall, W. W. Wall, Mr. Gibson, Miss Nellie Clinton, Lizzie Christy, Ellen Christy, Miss Lillian Daddell, Miss Lillian Raring, Mrs. W. Searles, Mrs. James Rinehart, Mrs. Thomas Gothlin, Mrs. John Longon, Mrs. Sweeney, Miss S. Daniels, William Griffin, Charles Weston, Mrs. C. F. McDonald, Mrs. Sarah Aul, Andrew McDonald, Herbert McDonald, George McDonald, H. McDonald, Mrs. W. Wall, W. W. Gensler, Mrs. Watson, S. W. Dinker and wife, C. C. Lobinger and wife, Alfred Hamon, Dr. J. E. Johnston and wife, J. Tyson and wife, Miss Annie Highley, Miss Agnes Highley, Miss S. Daniels, George Anderson, R. M. Spencer, J. N. Patterson, Miss Patterson, Fred Tice, G. W. Werner, Mr. Quinley, E. H. Whisler, A. J. Hamilton, Mrs. B. McClinton, Miss Lena Williams, Miss Annie King, Miss Shallcross, H. B. Holmon and wife, William Webb and wife, John West and wife, Chester Stone, P. Rodriguez and wife, Mrs. C. J. Davenport, C. J. Duke and daughter.

**Bartlett Range—Quick Baker.**

With heat indicator, for coal or gas makes baking easy and perfect.

J. C. Bartlett Co., 622-624 Liberty st.

**The Famous Rocky Fords.**

First consignment of the world's famous cantaloupes on sale Tuesday morning, at commission house of M. O. Cassidy & Co., 629 Liberty street.

## CLEVER WOMAN WHO HAS LEARNED THE OHIO RIVER AND HOLDS A PILOT'S LICENSE

CAPT. MARY B. GREENE.

Capt. Mary B. Greene not only has the proud distinction of being one of the cleverest packet pilots on the Upper Ohio river, but her record shows that for 18 months she was master of the steamer Argand, being its sole boss. It was in 1895 that Capt. Mary was granted a pilot's license. The papers, after the woman passed a rigid examination, were issued by Capt. John M. Phillips, who, at that time, was the United States government inspector of hulls at Pittsburgh. Her papers permitted her to pilot between Pittsburgh and Marietta, but since that time they have been extended on down the river.

The plucky little woman was taught where the deep water is by her husband, Capt. Gordon Greene, owner and master of the steamer Greenwood. Mrs. Greene learned the river on the H. K. Bedford, spending five years at the wheel, and was piloting on it when she received her government papers, the captain owning the boat. The steamer Argand, of which the woman navigator had command, ran in the packet trade between Wheeling and Parkersburg and was owned by her husband. Mrs. Greene at present resides in handsome quarters on the Greenwood with her two children, and when Capt. Greene is ill she assumes command. Mrs. Greene, while she was in command of the Argand, taught Capt. Jesse Hughes the river, and he is now a licensed pilot. He did most of the steering for Mrs. Greene, taking much of the hard work off her, but she directed the boat on its course.

After Mrs. Greene received her pilot's papers she stood many watches on the Bedford and the Greenwood, alternating with her husband. She has never had an accident on watch. Mrs. Greene always received a regular pilot's pay, which, of course, was kept in the family. The Greenwood, outside of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packets, is as large as any of the Upper Ohio river packets and much longer than the ordinary river towboat, as well as considerably higher.

# UNION ROAD WILL BUILD NEW YARDS AT HOMESTEAD

## Congestion of Carnegie Company's Immense Tonnage to Be Done Away With.

## IS SHORTENING ITS LINE

**Baltimore & Ohio Builds New Roads in Ohio—Motive Power Shortage Is Coming to an End—Transportation Clerks Meet on New System.**

Great new yards of the Union railroad are to be built at once at Homestead. These yards will serve not only the usual yard purposes of the Carnegie terminal line there, but will be also the classification yards of the Carnegie terminal system, where the trains to be sent out over the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, the Wabash, the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston and the Baltimore & Ohio will be made up. They will play an important part in the operation of the trains from the Carnegie plants, and it is hoped that they will help to prevent the congestions that have arisen frequently in the present yards.

The Carnegie Steel Company has bought for this purpose 14 acres of land just above Hays station, lying between the tracks of the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania and the river. The Union railroad is now building an extension to connect with the Pennsylvania just below Hays station. The new ground is very rough and much grading will be necessary.

It is in this neighborhood that the line of the Wabash to join the Union railroad will be built. The Wabash is under contract with the Carnegie Steel Company to have the connection ready inside a certain time, and to take care of 25 per cent of the westbound tonnage of the big steel company.

**Will Shorten the Lines.**

General Superintendent L. G. Hass of the Baltimore & Ohio announced yesterday the start of work upon a low grade and shorter line between Lester and Chippewa Lake, O. The work is important on account of its bearing upon the great coal traffic of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, the line affected, which is now part of the Baltimore & Ohio system. The new line is for freight trains. It shortens the distance by half a mile, and reduces the grade from 1 per cent to 16 feet to the mile. The length of the new line is approximately 10 miles. The present line passes through Medina, while the new one will be west of that town.

In about a month the work of straightening out the same line near Navarre, O., will be completed. Three miles of double-track are to be built at New Philadelphia, O., and the heavy grades north of Uhrichsville are to be reduced.

With the increasing business from the West Virginia coal fields to the lakes at Lorain and Cleveland, both points reached by the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, there has come a great necessity for the betterment of the route in order to allow more economical operation of the heavy trains. To accomplish this money is being spent freely by the Baltimore & Ohio.

**To Study New System.**

Tomorrow the transportation clerks from all parts of the Baltimore & Ohio system are to meet at Pittsburgh to take up the study and discussion of the new system of reports which has been recently started. There will be 25 or 30 of these clerks, all holding important positions in the operating offices. The meeting will be held at the Monongahela house. Under the new system of accounting, introduced on the Baltimore & Ohio July 1, the accounting divisions are the same as the operating divisions. To introduce this and other new plans a large amount of detail change has been necessary. The purpose of the meeting is to straighten out all the tangles that have arisen and make the workings of the new system clear to all.

**Increasing Motive Power.**

The end of the shortage of motive power on the Pittsburgh grand division of the Baltimore & Ohio seems to be near at hand. The last week of this month the Richmond plant of the American Locomotive Company begins the delivery of 25 freight engines which will be put into service here. In September also the Pittsburgh works of the same company are booked to deliver to the Baltimore & Ohio 15 engines of the same class.

Although the rush of business is great the Baltimore & Ohio is now handling its proportion well. Conditions have been greatly improved and complete mastery of the situation is said to be reasonably certain within a very short time.

**Appointments Made.**

R. T. Kelker has been appointed division engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio's Cleveland division, which includes both the Cleveland Terminal & Valley and the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling. Mr. Kelker succeeds J. H. Abbott, who recently resigned. The new division engineer has been assistant engineer of the Baltimore division.

At the same time the appointment of E. P. Laird as assistant engineer of the Cleveland division is announced. Mr. Laird has been assistant engineer of the Ohio River division with headquarters at Parkersburg, W. Va.

## PLANS ARE CHANGED.

**Mgr. Guidi Not Properly Equipped for Apostolic Delegate to Manila.**

ROME, Aug. 16.—It was said today that the vatican's idea of appointing Mgr. Guidi in the office of Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, to be apostolic delegate to Manila has been abandoned because he does not know sufficient English, and that he will be sent as apostolic delegate to India instead.

As to Mgr. Conaty, rector of the Catholic university at Washington, whose possible appointment as apostolic delegate to Manila has been rumored, the vatican denies that his name has ever been considered.

# PACKETS HAVE NOT QUIT RUNNING

## Ohio River Steamers Continue to Operate Although the River Is Low.

"We will start back Tuesday on the return trip to Pittsburgh from Zanesville," said Capt. Dana Scott yesterday, "for there may be 10 feet of water at Pittsburgh next Friday or Saturday. No one can tell what the river will do. I never believe in quitting until there is absolutely no assurance of enough water to navigate."

The steamer Virginia could only come as far as Rochester yesterday from Cincinnati on account of the falling river, so the Florence Belle was engaged to act as a transfer boat between Pittsburgh and Rochester. The boat left here at 4 o'clock and the little steamer was loaded down with passengers, having several hundred aboard. The passengers were transferred at Rochester and the crowd was hungry and ready for supper when that place was reached.

Capt. James A. Henderson has decided to keep the boats moving, and if the Keystone State cannot get in today she will come to Rochester or Sewickley, and her trip will be transferred. The Queen City is also coming, having left Cincinnati last night for Pittsburgh. It not often happens that the Cincinnati packets are enabled to run until the middle of August, but if there was a system of locks and dams between Pittsburgh and Point Pleasant the packets could run all through the summer months without stopping.

As soon as the Cincinnati liners quit they will be painted and repaired and placed in good condition for the fall and winter work, which is not far off.

## THE THREE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—River, at 6 p. m., 8.9 feet and falling. Weather clear and pleasant. Packets in and out on time. The passenger traffic continues very heavy. The Falls went up with a tow of empties tonight for Pittsburgh. The Raymond Horner will pass up at midnight and the Defender an hour later with empties for Pittsburgh. The J. O. Cole passed down at 3:30 with a large raft of lumber.

LOUISVILLE—River falling. Canal, 5 feet falls, 2.8 feet; foot of locks, 7.9 feet. Business good. Weather clear and pleasant. Packets in and out on time. The Hornet went up to Cincinnati with the Boaz's empties today. The O'Neil, Exporter and Wash Honshell with tows of empties will be up tomorrow morning. They will go on up if they can get through the canal. Three government dredge boats are removing rock from the basin.

GREENSBORO—River 6 feet 11 inches and falling. Weather cloudy. Woodward and Elizabeth down Sunday and the Cherry and Gertrude up.

PARKERSBURG—River 6 feet and falling. Clear and warm. Up, for Pittsburgh, Bessie Smith, Kanawha and Keystone State. Down, Valley Belle. The Greenwood, for Charleston, is due at midnight.

WHEELING—River 4 feet 8 inches and falling. Weather cloudy, cooler. Departed, Bedford, Parkersburg, 11 a. m.; Greenwood, Charleston, 1 p. m.

MARIETTA—River 4.8 feet and falling. Weather pleasant. Bessie Smith up, 6 a. m.; Kanawha, 4 p. m.; Keystone State, 9 p. m.; Greenwood down, midnight.

MORGANTOWN—River 7 feet and stationary. Weather clear and warm.

OIL CITY—River 1 feet 5 inches and falling. Weather clear and cool.

GALLIPOLIS—River 6 feet and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

**Arrivals.**

Virginia, Calhoun, Cincinnati.
Elizabeth, Ganoe, Morgantown.

**Departures.**

Lorena, Zanesville, O.
Virginia, Cincinnati, O.
Elizabeth, Morgantown, W. Va.

**Packets Leaving Today.**

Gertrude, Morgantown, 8:30 a. m.

**News of the Rivers.**

John Dailey, who was watchman on the towboat Sam Clark, is confined to the Mercey hospital with a sore knee.

The steamer Elizabeth, leaving yesterday for Morgantown, carried a large crowd of passengers and also an orchestra.

There is plenty of water in the Ohio river for the Kanawha and she will arrive in port tonight or tomorrow morning.

Capt. John McIntyre yesterday shipped as one of the pilots of the towboat R. L. Aubrey. The boat shipped a double crew.

The Wabash railroad has commenced work on the new bridge crossing the Ohio river at Cross Creek, near Mingo Junction.

Capt. John L. Kerr piloted the Florence Belle to Rochester yesterday. Capt. Kerr has a good reputation as a low water pilot.

Capt. D. A. McDonald, Sr., returned from Atlantic City to attend the funeral of his brother, Capt. Joseph McDonald, who died at Sharon, Pa.

Capt. Perry Fairfield is at Atlantic City enjoying the bathing. He will not be home for several weeks. Capt. Joseph Price is expected home this week.

The steamer Lorena left the Monongahela wharf yesterday morning and went to Sewickley on account of the falling river, leaving there at her regular time.

James W. Barber, paymaster for the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent in Indiana county.

The towboats Charles Brown and Sam Brown, bound for Pittsburgh, were at Steubenville yesterday and were not expected to come much further on the present stage of water.

Invitations were yesterday issued by harbor No. 25, Masters and Pilots, for their annual boat excursion, which takes place Wednesday, September 3. The affair promises to be largely attended.

The meeting of the board of United States engineers in Pittsburgh this week to investigate the condition of the Pittsburgh harbor was merely a preliminary one and another meeting will be held in the near future.

The steamer Bessie Smith will come to Pittsburgh tomorrow in place of the Ben Hur, the latter boat having taken the Smith's place in the Wheeling and Parkersburg trade, the Smith being a lighter boat for the upper Ohio river.

Charles F. Foster of the New Anchor Morgantown line says that when navigation is closed on the Ohio river he expects his line of packets to increase its passenger business. The business is already taxing the accommodations of the steamers of the line.

The resignation of Capt. Scott R. Dawson as secretary of harbor No. 25, Masters and Pilots yesterday was a great surprise to rivermen. An election to fill the vacancy will be held next Saturday, the candidates for the place being Capts. Edward T. McLaughlin and A. R. Mackey.

# MILLIONS ARE SPENT AT SEASHORE BY GENEROUS PITTSBURGH PEOPLE

## Conservative Estimate Shows $2,000,000 Spent at Atlantic City Alone.

## RAILROADS REAP HARVEST

**People of This Community Are Liberal Spenders and Are Always Welcome at the Popular Resort. Are Barometers of Prosperity.**

No more telling proof of the prosperity of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh district could be had than that furnished by the figures shown this year in the Atlantic City excursion business. When a Pittsburgher has money in June, July, August or September it is just as natural for his thoughts to turn toward Atlantic City as it is for the young man's fancy to turn lovewards in the spring. To be at Atlantic City at that time seems about the best thing in the world, and he goes there by the thousands during the heated season.

Likewise when hard times come, or when the times are just so-so, the main deprivation he feels is that he cannot go to Atlantic City. Hence it is not unfair to say that the size of the Atlantic

EDWARD DAY SMITH.

Chief Baltimore & Ohio Passenger Man Hereabouts, Who Never Tires of Discoursing on Atlantic City's Glories. Runs Down There Frequently Himself, and Besides the Thousands He Gets to Go With Him, Makes Other Thousands Want to Go.

City excursions is the barometer of the weight of Pittsburgh purses; that when Pittsburgh is prosperous the size of the Atlantic City excursions will be large, and vice versa.

**Figures Make an Interesting Exhibit.**

Granting that this is true, as there is no reason to dispute, the unusual prosperity of this section is reflected in the crowds which have this year taken the popular jaunt over the Pennsylvania or the Baltimore & Ohio to The-City-by-the-Sea. These crowds have far surpassed those of any previous year. Not only have the weekly Thursday excursions been the largest on record, but the travel on other days of the week has likewise been markedly heavy.

A number of figures have been collected bearing on this travel. They show that the outpour of Pittsburgh money in this form of vocation amounts well up into the millions. The most conservative estimate that can be made shows that over $2,000,000 has been spent this year by Pittsburghers on their Atlantic City trips. The amount of money really spent is probably double this or about $4,000,000.

This sum of money, enough to make a man rich even in this section of millionaires, has been or will be devoted before the season finishes to the single purpose of enjoyment where the boardwalk curves

THOMAS E. WATT.

Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Whose Glowing Description of Atlantic City's Charms Draws Excursion Money Out of Thousands.

along the rolling billows of the Atlantic ocean.

**What the Railroads Have Done.**

The Pennsylvania railroad has already sent 9,170 people from the Pittsburgh district to Atlantic City. Half of this number went on the last excursion. Fully 3,000 are expected to go on the trip next Thursday and about 1,000 on that of two weeks later. This will bring the total number to between 13,000 and 14,000.

The Baltimore & Ohio has sent on its first four excursions 4,525 and on the two remaining 4,000 more are expected to go. This will give that road between 8,000 and 9,000. The total of the two roads which reach Atlantic City from this district will be then close to 24,000. The fare on the 16-day excursions is $10 for the round trip from Pittsburgh. The total collection of the railroads would thus be about $240,000.

The railroad agents say that fully half of the travelers use parlor cars or sleepers each way. This gives an expense of $4 per passenger for half the passengers on the round trip, or $48,000.

The expense of staying at Atlantic City, as Pittsburghers stay, for they have a reputation there for spending that must not be broken, will be at the very lowest $5 a day. It is likely that $10 a day would be nearer the actual figure, but taking the very low estimate of $5, and also the underestimate of 10 days to the average length of the trip, it will be found that the amount spent at Atlantic City by Pittsburghers this year will total the round figure of $1,200,000.

Over $1,000,000 to the people of one resort for the entertainment of the Pittsburgh guests of one season. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the railroads for taking the Pittsburghers to that resort and $50,000 to the Pullman company for the better accommodations in transporting these same Pittsburghers!

Now, all of these figures take into account only that part of the Pittsburgh-Atlantic City travel that goes on the low-rate excursions. No reckoning is made of another part of the Pittsburgh travel. A special car is run every night over the Pennsylvania railroad to Atlantic City and each night it is well filled. Taking the average of 40 persons in this car for the 10 weeks when the season is at its best it will be found that 2,800 people go in this way. They prefer it because the crowd is smaller and the car is on a regular train, and, therefore, reasonable certain to make better time than an excursion train.

This same 2,800, it should be remembered also, belong to the more wealthy class, to whom $5 a day while at the coast is but a fraction of the expense, paying in many cases only part of the daily hotel bill.

**Many Make Several Trips.**

Many of these will make the trip to the coast several times during the season, at such times as the pressure of business will allow. That fully $500,000 will be spent at Atlantic City by this crowd this season is probably no over estimate. Thus the total of Pittsburgh revenue to Atlantic City will be made close to $1,750,000, on the most conservative of estimates, one that is away below what the true total really is.

When one considers the amount of this money there is no need to explain the eagerness with which the Atlantic City hotel proprietor asks the Pittsburgher, who is his guest early in the season, how the weather is in Pittsburgh, and if he thinks there will be a large excursion business this year to Atlantic City from Pittsburgh. In former years also Pittsburgh has been a good spender at the coast and this is well remembered, but this year the best hopes of the garcons have been surpassed, and it will need another year of great prosperity to equal the reputation this one has made.

## SHRINERS TO HOLD OUTING.

**Arab Patrol of Syria Temple Names Committees.**

The Arab Patrol of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, will have its annual outing at Kennywood park on Thursday, September 4. The program starts at noon, and no time is fixed for the close. In the afternoon there will be an assortment of amusements, a ball game, a boat race and other specimens of foolishness. The evening will be principally devoted to dancing. The affair is in charge of the following committees:

Executive—Frank McCombs, Emory P. Eberts and A. H. Eckert.

Reception—W. C. Wright, D. M. Kier, James H. Lytle, M. A. Ross, F. L. Graf, M. E. Bailey, H. C. Blethrow, E. R. Dowler and Edward Weisner.

Grounds—George Moore, W. J. Griffith, J. W. Cooley, Thomas Aten, H. C. Estep, C. W. Kreiling, T. D. Graham, P. C. Campbell and M. W. Miratta.

Dancing—Charles T. Moore, August Daub, T. A. Wright, W. C. Davis, J. G. Miller, A. J. Learn, H. H. Miller, H. W. Cromer and James A. Henderson.

Amusement—George W. Gasser, E. M. Brackmyer, H. W. Klein, A. H. Sunshine, E. J. Small, W. J. Snyder, John J. Keller, Ralph Theophellus and S. E. Bontrager.

Music—J. C. Bachura, C. H. Riddall, A. C. McLean, J. A. Greenawalt, George W. Stoffell, J. F. Wyeseler, Albert L. Miller, W. A. Lattimore and W. J. Payne.

## INJURY PROVED FATAL.

**John Henry, Run Over by Panhandle Train, Died in Hospital.**

John Henry, the aged and wealthy resident of Carnegie who is alleged to have offered $100,000 to any person who would save his life after he had his arm crushed by a Panhandle train at the Fourth avenue station Friday night, died yesterday at noon at the Mercy hospital from his injuries. The members of his family were at his bedside when he passed away, but Mr. Henry did not recognize any of them, as he failed to recover consciousness after the amputation of his arm was performed.

Mr. Henry, who was 56 years old, received his injuries while alighting from a Panhandle train. Mr. Henry's wife and niece reached the hospital about two hours after the accident occurred and remained with him until he died.

He was a native of Swansea, Wales, and came to the United States when a young man and worked at his trade as an iron worker. For many years he was the president of the Chartiers Iron & Steel Company, but retired from active business when his company was absorbed by the American Sheet Steel Company. He is survived by his wife and four children.

**College Professor Ill.**

NEW CASTLE, PA., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Prof. John Elree, who holds the chair of Latin in Westminster college, is in a Chicago hospital undergoing treatment for an affection of the heart, which, it is feared, is incurable. He went to Chicago this spring to take a post-graduate course and was taken ill there.

**Tourist and Guide Killed.**

GRINDELWALD, SWITZERLAND, Aug. 16.—Two Englishmen and two Zermatt guides were overwhelmed today by an avalanche while ascending the Wetterhorn. One of the tourists and a guide were killed. The others were seriously injured.

**CHEEKS LIKE ROSES and Complexions Like Pearls**

**WITHOUT THE USE OF EITHER POWDER OR COSMETICS.**

"Face Powders are things of the past. I still manufacture them," says Mme. A. Ruppert, "but I do not advise their use. They are positively injurious, as they clog the pores and keep the impurities from escaping, besides causing wrinkles, lines, pimples, blotches, etc., and make one look old before their time. Even the most harmless powders are quite seriously injurious."

This is an age of invention and discovery, and wonders never cease. Since I have made the marvellous discovery of "Face Bleach" I must candidly say that I do not sell one box of powder where I sell hundreds of bottles of "Face Bleach." It is a most miraculous remedy for removing spots, roughness, redness, freckles, blotches, pimples, blemishes and all afflictions of the skin. It has no equal. It leaves the skin clear, smooth, perfect and spotless as alabaster, bringing back the beautiful, ruddy glow to the cheeks and producing the freshness and beauty of youth. It stands unrivalled. I receive thousands upon thousands of grateful testimonials as to its marvellous effect. All are delighted with it.

**FREE.** The most wonderful results are obtained from it when it is used according to my new special directions, in conjunction with my exquisite Egyptian Balm and Almond Oil Complexion Soap, and in order that every reader of this paper may be able to obtain the grandest effects at a moderate cost, I will make to all callers at the below address this week the following offer: One bottle of my wonderful Face Bleach, a trial jar of my superb Egyptian Balm, a bar of my most splendid Almond Oil Complexion Soap, and my book, "How to be Beautiful," all for $2.00.

The price of "Face Bleach" alone is $2.00 per bottle, hence every purchaser gets the other articles absolutely free of charge.

SOLE AGENTS

**MAY'S** 506-508 MARKET ST. THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG, PA.

Big Money Maker **You Should** Big Money Maker

**SEND AT ONCE FOR OUR BOOKLET,**

**"THE FLOWER OF THE LAND."**

It will tell you how, with a small investment, you can become associated with a lot of Pittsburgh Bankers and Business Men in a Pittsburgh Enterprise that is bound to be a big money maker.

Every man who has ever accumulated wealth first made a venture in either labor or money, and won the reward as a result.

Taking advantage of the present situation at this moment—without waiting a week or a month—may mean more than a year of struggle later on.

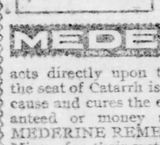
See sample of the Company's product on exhibition in window of Horne-Stewart Co. Stores, Fifth avenue.

Write for Booklet today.

**The Pittsburgh Consolidated M., M. & T. Company,**

BANK FOR SAVINGS BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

**Catarrh**



Such a terrible headache, no other ache like it. It just makes you sick, sick in bed, when it gets so awful bad.

**MEDERINE**

acts directly upon the blood, where the seat of Catarrh is and removes the cause and cures the effect. Cure guaranteed or money refunded. Write MEDERINE REMEDY CO., Duluth, Minn., for their system of treatment. All letters answered—32 page illustrated booklet sent free.

**BORDERING ON INSANITY.**

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sirs:—I hardly know how to express to you my thanks for the good that MEDERINE has done me. I was a great sufferer from Catarrh of the Head. I was in a state bordering on insanity, with ringing sounds in my ears some of the time. I was easily tired out. The least exertion finished me. I was losing flesh rapidly. I commenced to take MEDERINE, and in two months it cured me. I have no pains in the head, sleep well, eat heartily and am gaining my flesh faster than I lost it.

J. M. LYNCH.

Price $1 per bottle, Six bottles for $5. Sent express prepaid if your druggist does not carry MEDERINE in stock.

**MEDERINE**

The Only Remedy that Cures **CATARRH** of the Head, Throat and Stomach.

The Home of MEDERINE Guaranteed by

**MAY'S** 506-508 MARKET ST. THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG, PA.

**JOS. FLEMING & SON,**

410-412 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

**RUPTURE CURED In 30 to 60 Days**

The discovery of the Electro-Chemic Method makes it possible for me to give a written guarantee to cure every form of Rupture WITHOUT THE INFLICTION OF ANY CUTTING OR PAIN AND WITHOUT DETAINING THE PATIENT FROM WORK OR BUSINESS. I will make a free examination of your rupture, and will give you facts which will be a revelation to you and will make you glad that you called.

A truss can't cure Rupture. The best good it has ever accomplished has been to give relief, and CUTTING OPERATIONS are too dangerous and painful to risk. MY ELECTRO-CHEMIC METHOD can be relied upon to cure every form of Rupture for man, woman or child.

Fresh proofs are accumulating every day, and the testimony is coming from people who live near you, and can be easily reached and interviewed.

THROW YOUR TRUSS AWAY.

Dr. Geo. B. Wix.

Dear Sir: I wish to thank you for curing me a very bad case of Rupture that caused a general break-down of health and untold agony for three years. After trying numerous doctors without obtaining any relief, being almost in despair, I read your advertisement and then concluded to try one more doctor before giving up. I am thankful to say today that I am entirely cured of one of the worst cases of Rupture, which disabled and kept me from work for almost two years.

Yours truly, GEO. STUTZMAN, 30 Calliope street, Thirteenth ward.

**PILES AND FISTULA**

**A CURE GUARANTEED.**

There's no treatment known to the medical and surgical world that will cure these diseases without any cutting, pain, danger or detention from business, EXCEPT My Electro-Chemic Method. I can safely make this statement BECAUSE I have the cures and the facts to make it authentic.

Arrangements for credit. Reasonable charges. Consultation and examination free. Booklet mailed free. Please state whether you desire the one on Rupture, or on Piles and Fistula.

**GEO. B. WIX, M. D.,** RUPTURE AND RECTAL SPECIALIST,

SUITE No. 204, 2d FLOOR, NEW WERNER BUILDING 631 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. and 6 P. M. to 8:30 P. M. SUNDAYS, 1 to 4.

Send Today's Gazette To Your Friends. It Will Be Appreciated.

# KAUFMANN'S

"THE BIG STORE"

PUBLISHERS · GLOVE FACTORY · UNDERWEAR MILL · BLANKET MILL · SILK LOOMS · VELVET MILL · RIBBON LOOMS · SHOE FACTORY · HOSIERY FACTORY · PRINT MILL

## Second Week of the Mill & Factory Sale

**Bids fair to outstrip the first, because the large numbers of customers that were here last week will be the means of sending in larger numbers still. Each bargain offered at this sale tells its own story, and the effects of last week's trading will be felt every day this week. Come in and watch the crowds. They'll put you in mind of Christmas.**

## Sale of Ribbons.

The popularity of Ribbons is still on the increase—never before was there such an immense demand. This sale will prove an excellent opportunity to obtain the highest qualities at the lowest prices.

**At 15c yd** We offer pretty Satin Taffeta Ribbons, dainty Metallic Ribbons and stylish Satin Gros Grain Ribbons—all colors, including Black and White—also Imported Swiss Novelty Ribbons—in pleasing combinations of the delicate Summer tints—all so nice for Neck Ribbons, Hair Bows, Rosettes and Sashes.

**At 25c yd** We offer these beautiful rich soft Mousseline Tissue Taffeta Ribbons with high luster finish—now in such great demand for Sashes, Belts, Corsage Bows and Rosettes of all kinds—in Black, White, Nile, Pink, Rose, Blue, etc.—full 6 in. wide—also handsome Liberty Satin and Moire Mousseline Ribbons—in White, Black and all colors.

**Plain and Embroidered Wash Belts—** Now very chic and popular—in Tan, Pink, Blue or White—embroidered in delicate contrasting shades, just like Turn-Over Collars—sold everywhere for 25c, here tomorrow, at only..... **10c**

## In the Notion Dept.

You will find some exceedingly attractive articles at prices that will surprise you on account of their lowness.

**Pearl Buttons—** Clear Pearl Buttons—large or small—2 or 4 holes—card of 2 dozen for..... **10c**

**Hair Pins—** Cabinet containing good quality Hair Pins in assorted sizes—per box..... **3c**

**Needles—** All kinds of Machine Needles—per paper..... **1c**

**Cotton—** Brooks' Machine Cotton—100 yards on spool—dozen spools for..... **18c**

**Back Combs—** Made of Imitation Shell with Plain or Novelty Shaped Top—heavy round teeth—at only..... **15c**

**Lace Pins—** With Turquoise, Pearl or Black heads—pear or round shape—card of 1 dozen for..... **6c**

**Barrette Combs** Great improvement on the old style—securely hold the stray locks and will not fall out—large size—at..... **25c**

**Dress Shields—** Double covered—good quality—per pair..... **8c**

## White and Wash Goods.

Our own short pieces and the season ends and remaining stocks of several large manufacturers will be offered for sale tomorrow. These offerings—White and Wash Fabrics—are always acceptable, now more so than ever, because the prices are so small. Some Fall weights will be found among the following:

**White Oxford Suiting—** Elegant Plain and Figured White Oxford Suiting—regular 35c quality—now on sale at..... **19c yd**

**White Lace Lawn and Leno—** Beautiful Fancy Honiton Lace Stripe Lawn and Lace Leno—very popular and attractive Fabrics—some worth 30c, now at..... **12½c yd**

**White Manchester Lawn—** Linen finish Plain White Manchester Lawn—sheer and fine—first-class quality—worth 12½c, at only..... **6¼c yd**

**Printed Batiste—** 1,000 yards of fine Printed Batiste—dainty patterns—special inducement at..... **5c yd**

**Fancy Waisting Flannel—** 200 ends of Fancy Washable Waisting Flannel—attractive patterns—now reduced to only..... **8½c yd**

White Embroidered Flannel—worth $1—at 50c yd.

## Linens and Bed Fixings.

Shoppers who make a specialty of economical purchases will welcome the following offers:

**Table Damask—** 40 pieces of Table Damask—all choice patterns—open borders—worth 85c, at..... **59c yd**

**Table Tops,** Lunch Cloths and Hemstitched Pattern Cloths—all made of fine Linen—sizes 36x36 in., at 39c. 36x45 in., at 49c. 45x45 in., at 69c. 54x54 in., at 79c.

**Hemstitched Cloths—** 2½ yards long—now reduced to only..... **$1.75**

**Blankets—** 79 pairs of White, Scarlet and Plaid Blankets—sizes 11-4 and 12-4 best makes—really worth $10.50, at..... **$5.00 Pair**

**Bed Spreads—** Extra size Bed Spreads—hemmed and fringed—worth $2.50, at only..... **$1.50**

**Bed Sheets—** 2,000 Bleached Bed Sheets—size 81x90 in.—hemmed and ironed—ready for use—at only..... **50c**

## Dress Goods.

Early Fall styles at the smallest prices. Goods that were Imported by a New York merchant in excess of Fall orders. We bought at a discount—so can you.

**London Twine Suiting—** A transparent Pure Wool Fall Fabric—splendid quality—in the leading shades of Castor, Biscuit, Tan, Royal Blue, Reseda, Green, Rose and Black—46 in. wide—Imported to sell for $1.50, now offered at..... **89c yd**

**50-in. Satin-Faced Venetian—** That rich French Tailor Suiting, which is so very fashionable—in Blue, Brown, Reseda, Rose, Tan, Castor, Red and Black—Imported to retail for $1.75, now selling at..... **95c yd**

**Whipcord and Granite Weaves—** Always popular for Misses' and Children's Dresses—Pure Wool—all the colors in vogue—double width—Imported to sell for 85c, go at..... **49c yd**

**52-in. French Broadcloth—** A handsome, soft, clinging, Pure Wool Fabric—in beautiful pastel and street shades—Importer's Price $1.75—Our Price..... **$1.00 yd**

## Imported Wash Goods.

Offerings that will surprise you by their excellent quality and lowness of price. The following items are only a few of the many money-savers for tomorrow.

**Persian Lawn—** Black Lace and Hemstitched Stripe Persian Lawn—fast color—various pretty styles—regular price 30c—Sale Price..... **15c yd**

**French Percale—** Splendid quality—Black stripes, dots or figures on beautiful white grounds—never sold for less than 45c, now offered at only..... **25c yd**

## Those Silk Deals:

Tomorrow we shall place on sale the second and final shipments from the

**Cheney Silk Co., Hartford, Conn.**
**Rosenthal Silk Mills, New York.**
**Mason Silk Co., Paterson, N. J.**
**Givernaud Silk Mills, Allentown, Pa.**

Excellent as were last week's values, they will be eclipsed by the offerings mentioned below. Shrewd silk buyers will anticipate their Autumn demands and, by so doing,

**Save fully ½ on their purchases.**

**Liberty Satin Foulards—** 118 pieces—all this season's newest and most charming designs and colorings—single or multi-colored printing on plain or broche grounds—the regular 85c, $1.25 and $1.35 qualities—at 55c and..... **45c YD**

**36-In. All-Silk Taffetas—** 21 pieces—strictly Fast Black Silks for Long Tourist Coats, Dresses, Lining, Plaiting, Ruffling, etc.—either soft or rustling finish—will not crack nor split—regular prices 85c and $1.00—Sale Price..... **67½c YD**

**20-In. Fast Black Taffetas—** 28 pieces—very soft and strong—not the usual 18 or 19-in. shap-tilled silks, but 20-IN. ALL-SILK FABRICS—equal to any 50c and 55c Taffetas, at only..... **38c YD**

**Pompadour & Persian Pongee Silks—** 78 pieces—24-in wide—guaranteed to wash perfectly—in 12 charming color combinations made to sell for $1.00, go at..... **39c YD**

**36-In. Shepherd Check Silks—** Very lustrous, soft and strong Fabrics—in the popular large or small checks—the width that requires but 6 yards to make entire Shirt Waist Suit—at $1.25 yd. Narrower widths in navy and white or black and white—at $1.00, 75c and..... **65c YD**

## Women's Muslinwear.

Undergarments for Women are offered at reductions such as only "The Big Store" can name. These goods are all of first-class quality and fashioned in the latest prevailing styles.

**Petticoats—** Special lot of Women's nice quality Cambric Petticoats—trimmed with 2 rows of lace inserting and deep lace edge or embroidery ruffle—at only..... **75c**

**Skirts—** Women's extra fine Cambric Walking Skirts with fluffy Umbrella Flounce—elaborately trimmed with lace inserting and lace ruffle—extra dust ruffle—choice for... **$2.50**

**NIGHT GOWNS—** Women's good quality Muslin or Cambric Night Gowns—neatly finished with hemstitched tucks and embroidery insertings—at..... **50c**

**NIGHT GOWNS—** Made of fine quality Cambric or Nainsook—high or low neck—prettily trimmed with fine lace or embroidery—at..... **98c**

**NIGHT GOWNS—** Neatly made of Muslin—high or V-shaped neck—yoke of hemstitched tucks, or lace insertings with cluster tucks and lace edgings—several new styles—at only..... **39c**

**CHEMISES—** Women's fine Nainsook Skirt Chemises—yoke and skirt daintily trimmed with lace or embroidery—regular price $1.50, Sale Price..... **98c**

**CORSET COVERS—** Women's French style Corset Covers—well made and finished—round or V-shaped neck—dainty lace or embroidery trimmings—at only..... **25c**

**CORSET COVERS—** Choice from 100 doz. Women's neat fitting Corset Covers—made of nice quality Cambric—plain or lace trimmed—at only..... **7c**

**DRAWERS—** Women's splendid quality Cambric, Muslin or Nainsook Drawers—fluffy Umbrella Ruffle—prettily trimmed with fine lace or embroidery—in 15 different styles—at..... **50c**

**DRAWERS—** 150 doz. of Women's good quality Muslin Drawers—nicely made and finished—plain or hemstitched—at only..... **11c**

**Specials in Children's Wear:**

**DRAWERS—** 1,000 pairs of Children's nice quality Muslin Drawers with umbrella ruffle or hemstitching—all sizes—at only..... **10c**

**WAISTS—** Children's fine quality Cambric Waists—neatly made—blouse front—lace or embroidery trimmed—sizes 1 to 12 yrs.—at... **35c**

## Optical Goods

**At Lowest Prices for Best Work.**

Your Eyes are of vital importance. Therefore, you cannot afford to neglect them. Our expert optician is always at your service. CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE.

**Eye Glasses—** German Silver frame or Skeleton style—new patent clinch clamp that will not loosen—fitted with best convex lenses—same as sold by exclusive opticians for $1.00, here at only..... **25c**

**Rimless Eye Glasses—** "Rock Crystal" Rimless Eye Glasses with Patent Cork Guard Nose Rest—very restful for weak and strained eyes—regular price $1.50—fitted to your eyes for..... **50c**

**"Bi-Focal" Spectacles** Enable you to see at a distance as well as close at hand—fitted very carefully to your Eyes—same as sold by exclusive opticians for $2.50, here at..... **$1.00**

**14-K. Gold Filled Spectacles—** Either straight riding bow or Nose Glass style—fitted to your Eyes with best periscopic lenses—warranted for 10 years—usually sold for $2.50 and $3.00, here at..... **$1.50**

## Specials In Jewelry.

Some exceptional offerings that will attract shrewd buyers who wait for saving chances.

**Belt Pins—** Large Silver Finished Belt Pins—Cupid or Floral designs—choice for only..... **25c**

**Bracelets—** Misses' Sterling Silver Signet Bracelets—very pretty—one Initial engraved free—at..... **50c**

**Golf Hat Pins** With heavy Fancy Sterling Silver top—go at only..... **50c**

**Wrist Bags—** Fancy Imported Cut Steel or Jet Bead Wrist Bags—Nickel or Gold Plated frame—at... **98c**

## Women's Oxford Ties & Shoes.

Saving chances for Women who are economically inclined. No better offers can be found anywhere. Comparison will prove what we say.

**Women's Oxford Ties—** In fine quality Vici Kid—Patent Leather or Kid tip—Cuban or Military heel—light or heavy soles—also close or extension soles—regular price $2, reduced to..... **$1.35**

**Women's Shoes—** 500 pairs of Women's extra fine quality Patent Leather Lace Shoes—Matt. Kid top—Military heel—reduced from $2.50 to..... **$1.50**

**Misses' and Children's Shoes—** Suitable for school wear—in good quality Box Calf or Vici Kid—light or heavy soles—Spring heels—Kid or Patent Leather tips—sizes 11 to 2, worth $1.50, at 95c. Sizes 5 to 10, regular price $1.00, at..... **75c**

## Just 500 More Women's Fashionable Tailor-Made Suits.

Strange to say, most of them are advance Fall styles. They're from the maker who sold us the remainder of his Summer Suits, but we made the throwing-in of the New Fall Suits a condition of the purchase. These Suits come in the newest Eton, Blouse and Double or Single Breasted effects, but, instead of selling them at regular prices after the commencement of the Fall Season, we will let them go now for half the prices you will have to pay elsewhere for the same styles next month.

Women's stylish Tailor-Made Suits—made of Homespun, Cheviot or Venetian Cloth—Black, Brown, Oxford or Gray—plain or beautifully trimmed—Silk-lined Coat—regular prices $8 and $9, now selling for... **$3.75**

Women's splendid Tailor-Mades—in Cheviot, Venetian, Canvas, Etamine or Broadcloth—all choice colorings—many trimmed with bands of stitched Taffeta, Peau de Soie or Satin—Silk-lined Coat—tight or drop lined Skirt—all sizes—the regular $10 and $12 Garments, at..... **$5.00**

Women's extra fine and Fashionable Tailor-Made Suits—made of Broadcloth, Venetian, Canvas, Etamine or Melton Cloth—splendidly finished—plain or trimmed—many Taffeta lined throughout—regular prices $14 to $20, go at..... **$7.50**

**Misses' Tailor-Made Suits—** In fine quality Homespun, Cheviot or Venetian Cloth—all the popular colorings—plain or trimmed in the late styles—Jacket or Eton effect—Silk-lined Coat—flaring and flounced Skirt—nicely lined—sizes 14, 16 and 18 years—regular prices $10 and $12, reduced to..... **$5.00**

**Girls' Two-Piece Suits—** Splendidly made of All-Wool Serge, Flannel, Homespun or Cheviot—all colors—Fancy Coat or Blouse effect—all nicely trimmed—full Skirt with deep hem—sizes 6 to 12 years—the regular $8, $10 and $12 Garments, at..... **$3.98 @ $5.00**

Women's exquisite Tailor-Mades—in Fancy Suitings or Plain Broadcloth, Cheviot, Etamine or Venetian Cloth—plain or elaborately trimmed—Mercerized or Taffeta lined—others unlined—regular prices $20 to $27, now go at..... **$12.85**

Women's high-Class Tailored Suits—in various Plain or Fancy Suitings—exquisitely fashioned and finished—made over Cotton or Silk lining—worth $28 to $35, reduced to..... **$16.85**

Women's fine Tailor-Made Walking Suits—made of medium or heavy weight All-Wool Materials, such as Unfinished Worsted, Cheviot, Plain or Pebble Suiting or Homespun—full tailor stitched—mostly Unlined Jackets and Skirts—regular prices $10 to $12, go at **$5.00**

**Shirt Waist Suits and Dresses.**

Women's White Shirt Waist Suits—beautifully made of extra fine quality sheer Lawn—hemstitched, cluster tucked or trimmed with embroidery insertion—regular prices range from $5.00 to $12.00, now selling for..... **$2.98, $3.98 @ $5.00**

Women's Fancy Colored Shirt Waist Suits—in Linen, Chambray or Mercerized Materials—prettily trimmed—the regular $4.50 to $10 Garments, go at..... **98c, $1.98, $2.98 @ $3.98**

Women's swell Fancy Dresses—made of Linen, Crash, Dotted Swiss, Organdie or Pongee—all charmingly trimmed with laces, ribbons, insertings or strappings—worth from $10 to $30, reduced to..... **$3.98 @ $7.50**

**Waists and Gowns.**

Women's new and stylish White Waists—tucked, hemstitched or trimmed with lace or embroidery—high or low neck—long or short sleeves—buttoned front or back—the regular $2 and $2.50 Waists, reduced to..... **95c**

Women's Fancy Dimity Waists—very neat and attractive—black stripes, dots or figures on white grounds—swell Pique Stocks to match—buttoned front or back—regular prices $1.25 and $1.50, at..... **50c**

Women's Tea Gowns, Wrappers and Kimonas are still going at One-Third Off the Marked Prices. This remarkable offer includes all of this season's Lawn, Dimity, Crepe Cloth, Challie, Cashmere, Jap., Surah or Taffeta Silk Tea Gowns, Wrappers and Kimonas whose prices range upwards from..... **$1.98**

## Groceries

The BEST at the price of the medium grades.

COFFEE—"Royal" blend—unexcelled in strength and rich flavor—sold elsewhere for 16c, here at 14c pound, or..... 5 lbs. for **55c**

PRUNES—Extra large cured California Prunes—the famous Santa Clara Fruit—fine flavor, meaty and thin skinned—French style—sold elsewhere for 15c, here at 8c lb, or..... 10 lb. box **75c**

GINGER ALE, Sarsaparilla, blood Orange and Birch Beer—"Cheqiot Club" brands—sold elsewhere for $1.30, here per dozen..... **$1.15**

FLOUR—"Royal XXXX" Patent Family Flour—extra fancy quality—¼ bbl, ½ bbl. sack at $1.15, or..... ¼ sack **60c**

CERA NUT FLAKES—A wholesome, delicious Breakfast Cereal—requires no cooking—regular price 15c pkg., at..... 2 pkgs. for **25c**

HONEST OATS—Fancy quality 2-lb. packages—sold elsewhere for 10c, here at 50c doz., or per package..... **7c**

SOUPS—"Franco-American" brand Chicken Soup and Clam Chowder—quart cans—sold elsewhere for 30c, here per can..... **19c**

STUFFED OLIVES—Extra large Queen Olives—stuffed with Spanish Sweet Peppers—16 oz. bottle for..... **50c**

MANZANILLA OLIVES—Good quality—qt. Mason Jars—sold elsewhere for 25c, here per jar..... **15c**

OSCAR TAPIOCA—A most delicious dessert—easily prepared—requires but a minute to prepare—sold elsewhere for 10c, here, per pkg..... **7c**

MUSTARD—Prepared with wine flavor—pt. milk jars—at $1.00 doz., or per jar..... **9c**

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Triple strength—full weight bottles—Vanilla, 8 oz. bottle for 54c; 4 oz. bottle at 29c, or 2 oz. bottle for 15c. Lemon, 8 oz. bottle for 44c; 4 oz. bottle at 25c or 2 oz. bottle for..... **14c**

ROOT BEER EXTRACTS—Zipp's or Lambert's Extract for making Root Beer, that refreshing Summer drink—each bottle makes 5 gallons—at 95c doz., or per bottle..... **8c**

## All the Men's Suits for Half the Marked Prices---Why We Do It:

It's a condition, not a theory, that confronts us. The Fall season stands at the threshold. What shall be done with the balance of the Men's Spring and Summer Suits? To hold onto them, means old stock next year, and old stock is a poor asset and a very poor claim to your patronage. Far better, then, to take a temporary loss now and have none but new and fresh goods on our tables next summer. That's why we offer the balance of our stock for half price:

**Suits Marked $7.00 for $3.50** **Suits Marked $12.00 for $6.00** **Suits Marked $18.00 for $9.00** **Suits Marked $25.00 for $12.50**
**Suits Marked $10.00 for $5.00** **Suits Marked $15.00 for $7.50** **Suits Marked $20.00 for $10.00** **Suits Marked $30.00 for $15.00**

## About China & Glass

We have little to say, save that if you are going to purchase any of these wares, consult our Big Basement before going elsewhere.

**$5.87** For Decorated English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces—two colors—very strong and serviceable.

**$8.50** For the celebrated "Alhambra" Porcelain Dinner Sets—"Old English" all-over Blue decorations—positively worth $12.50.

**$1.98** For Crystal Glass Punch or Lemonade Bowls—complete with 1 doz. Handled Glasses and 1 doz. Hooks.

**10c** For fine English Porcelain Tea Cups and Saucers—decorated in Green and Gold—worth 20c.

**29c** For Decorated Blue Stone Jugs—very nice for keeping Summer Beverages cool.

**10c For 6** Crystal Glass Table Tumblers.

**3c Each** For Mason Fruit Jars—quart or pint size—porcelain lined caps. **Climax Jar Fillers, 10c. Mason Fruit Jar Rings, 2 doz. for 5c.**

**15c per box** For "Social Session" Soda or Lemonade Straws.

## Cut Prices On Rugs

Elegant Floor Coverings are now offered to you at prices that will prove exceedingly attractive to all who are in need of such commodities. You will do well to take a look through our stock.

**Axminster and Wilton** Made-Up Rugs—all the new and striking effects—size 8¼x10½ ft.—regular price $22.50, Sale Price..... **$14.50**

**Made-up-Rugs—** Elegant Velvet, Brussels or Axminster Made-Up Rugs—all very bright colorings—set or scroll figures—size 10½x14 ft.—worth $30.00, reduced to..... **$19.00**

**Smyrna and Velvet—** Rugs—splendid and serviceable—size 7½ x10½ ft.—worth up to $15.00, go at only..... **$9.00**

**Smyrna Rugs—** Handsome Reversible Smyrna Rugs—in Reds and Greens or plain medallions—size 9x12 ft.—have been selling up to $22.00, now offered for..... **$15.00**

**Smyrna and Axminster—** Rugs—will wear well—hearth size, 3x6 ft.—worth up to $5.00, Sale Price only..... **$2.90**

**Wood Fiber Rugs—** So desirable for Summer use—size 9x12 ft., worth $14.00, at $9.75. Size 7½x10½ ft., worth $12.00, at $7.00. Size 8x6 ft., worth $2.50, at..... **$1.75**

**Specials in Sheet Music.**

"New-Mown Hay"—a new Intermezzo—at..... 25c

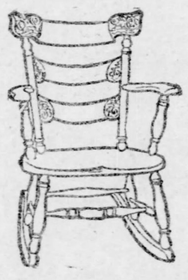
"Pegay Waltzes," "Padishah," by Loraine, "La Mescovite," "Whisper Once Again You Love Me," "Yot, You, You," "Holding Hands," } **15c** PER COPY.

## 2,700 Rockers at a Saving of ⅓ & ½.

They were the remainders of several makers' last Spring stocks. That's why they sacrificed them. If you're not overly particular about having the coming Fall styles, this will be a good chance for you to buy one or two more Rockers.

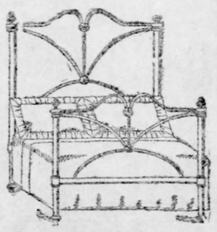
**$1.98** For choice from several styles of high grade hand-carved Rockers—Cobbler or Saddle Seat—like illustration and several other styles—regular price $4.00.

**$3.75** For choice from 10 styles of massive Mahogany or Quartered Golden Oak Rockers—Pearl Inlaid back—hand polished—regular price $7.50.



**$2.75** For choice from 15 styles of elegant Quartered Golden Oak or Mahogany finish Parlor Rockers—hand carved—regular price $5.50.

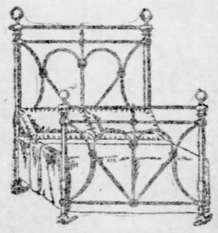
**$1.49** For choice from several styles of handsome Golden Oak Parlor Rockers—Cobbler or Saddle seat—regular price $3.00.



**$2.49** For this fine Brass Trimmed Enameled Iron Bed—all sizes—regular price $4.50.

*Registered Trade Mark. Copyrighted by Ostermoor & Co. N.Y.*

**Ostermoor Mattresses "Patent Elastic Felt"** That's the secret of their success. They will retain their elasticity and softness forever and will not mat or pack like the old style hair mattresses. We sell them to you at factory prices. Impossible to let you have them cheaper, as our supply would be cut off. Price $15.00.



**$4.49** For this excellent Brass Top Rod Enameled Iron Bed—Extension foot—all sizes—regular price $8.00.

## Curtains and Curtain Materials

Must go. Our incoming Fall Stocks demand space—and room we'll have, if lowest possible prices will obtain it for us. In order that you may gauge the immense reductions we submit a few items.

**Ruffled Swiss Curtains—** In dotted, striped or figured effects—finished with deep Princess Ruffles—all made full length—regular prices $1.50 and $2.00—Sale Price..... **90c pair**

**Real Lace Curtains—** A choice collection of Real Irish Point, Real Renaissance and Real Antique Lace Curtains—all exceptionally fine patterns—worth $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00, go at only..... **$3.50 pair**

**Silkolines and Curtain Scrims—** 15,000 yds. of plain or figured Silkoline and white Curtain Scrims for Sash Curtains—the regular 10c and 12c qualities, at only..... **5c yd**

**Cretonnes and Art Denims** 400 pieces—extra heavy quality—attractive Oriental or Floral designs—regular price 15c—Sale Price..... **8½c yd**

**Shirt Waist Boxes—** 25 Upholstered Shirt Waist Boxes—some slightly soiled—at One-Half the Marked Prices:

$5.00 Ones at $2.50.
$3.50 Ones at $1.75.
$3.00 Ones at $1.50.
$2.25 Ones at $1.13.

**Hurlbut's Fine Stationery** Cabinet containing 100 sheets and 50 envelopes of Hurlbut's "Westminster Bond" Writing Paper—fashionable size—White or Blue—regular price 50c, at only..... **29c**

## Housefurnishings, Etc.

The most necessary and useful articles cut down in price to mere fractions of their former quotations. The sterling values we offer will attract immense crowds tomorrow.

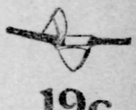
**75c** For Nickel Plated Copper Tea Kettles—fit No. 7 Stove—worth $1.25.

**85c** For the "Excelsior" Curtain Stretcher on easel—easy to operate—full size—worth $1.50.

**25c** For this China Salt Box—decorated in blue—worth 40c.

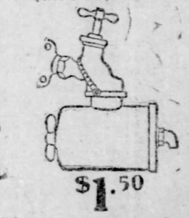
**5c** For a roll of "Superior" Toilet Paper—about 900 sheets—good quality—worth 8c.

**Any Lawn Mower $3.50** For choice from all our high wheel Lawn Mowers—with 4 steel blades—worth $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00.



**19c** For the Hennis Fruit or Vegetable Press—worth 30c.

**$2.98** For "Uneeda" Washing Machines with Wringer attachment—made of Red Cypress—easily operated. $4.50



**$1.50** For Roberts' celebrated Filter—fits either screw or plain faucet—worth $2.00.

**85c** For this French Plate Bathroom Mirror—12x12 in. size—Nickel Frame and Nickel Chain—worth $1.50.

SECOND SECTION
SIX PAGES

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WORLD'S CABLE NEWS
SUMMER RESORTS
SPECIAL NEWS FEATURES

PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1902.

## NIGHTMARE HANGS OVER THE FRENCH

### Interest Centers on Expulsion of Breton Nuns.

### FANATICS LEAD IN AGITATION

### Protection of Sisters Used to Fight the Republic.

### GOVERNMENT BOUND TO ENFORCE LAW

By J. CORNELY.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by the New York Herald Co.)

Paris, Aug. 16.—This week has again been a busy one, filled almost entirely with the nightmare of the expulsion of Breton nuns. Decidedly there has been seen in Finisterre the last stand of resistance. This resistance has found there admirable material in the fanaticism of the parents, who accuse the Abbe Bayraud, their deputy, of being nothing more nor less than a traitor because he advises them not to step beyond the limits of the law.

Those people have a very special idea of what a minister of the God of meekness and mildness ought to be. They should have sent to them the good cure of the diocese of Chartres, who has just written to the president of the council: "You are the lowest of wretches." The good abbe does not doubt that the place to which he has assigned M. Comos is very crowded.

This cure fortunately exercises his religious functions in Beauce, where the peasants are not given to taking up arms. Thus we may admire the providence which has in this manner separated the matches from the combustible elements and the enraged cure from ranting desperadoes. Others, for that matter, are making it their business to pour oil on the fire, and the political personages who represent the people of those sections, without daring to preach violent resistance, preach open resistance, in order, doubtless, to cause it to be forgotten that this crisis which they cannot disentagle, would not have arisen without them, for the good sisters had asked legal authorization and would have been peaceful.

**Sisters Not Aggressors.**

All this is very sad, because it feeds the heated discussions between people who want to make use of the sisters to fight the republic. In this connection people have already recalled the case of Maj. Labordere under the regime of the 16th of May, in 1879. As there had been question of measures to be taken in case of riots, the major declared to his colonel, before the whole staff of officers, that if he should be ordered to march he would not do so. The Conservatives thought that was detestable, and the Republicans considered it admirable, and the major, having been dismissed, they nominated him a senator. He even became a quaester and ended his days in prosperity and respect.

Today, the same thing happens, in the sense that it is just the opposite. It is not against the Conservatives, but against the Republican government that Col. Saint Remy is in revolt. And the Conservatives are already talking of offering him a nomination to the senate—for everything ought to end there. Ask Gen. Mercier.

There are, for that matter, too many people interested in the wrangling to cause astonishment at the bad feeling so carefully cultivated among some electors, when it is remembered that some impudent persons have found in the adventures of the sisters occasion for preaching a refusal to pay taxes, and that they have found simple people to follow them. They would conjure up the inauspicious, progressive income tax, of which there would not be a question otherwise.

**Law Must Be Obeyed.**

To these follies correspond, as a necessary counterpoise, counsels of wisdom. Thus the prefect of Finisterre, authorized by M. Combes, has undertaken a tour in the communes of his department, attacked by what may be called the siege madness. He has shown the natural advisers of the people, including the cures, how matters stand, that the law must be obeyed and that a material and violent resistance can only end in disasters. He has obtained results which do him honor and which do honor to those whom he has addressed.

The mother superior of the Congregation of the Daughters of the Holy Ghost has, moreover, informed the president of the council that her attempt to cause the closing of the schools held by the sisters of her order in Finisterre had been foiled in consequence of the resistance offered by the proprietors of the buildings and a part of the population. This has resulted in showing the agitation in its true character.

It is much less Catholic than royalist.

The government decided at the cabinet meeting held on Thursday morning to prosecute vigorously every infraction of the law due to the agitation.

When all this is finished, whatever is necessary will be done to see that liberty of instruction does not perish and the liberals will not be wanting at that meeting place of honor. But it is not necessary that they should be shut up in their own houses to show them that only a political question is at stake.

**New Head at Sandhurst.**

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Col. Gerald C. Kitson has been appointed governor and commandant of the military college at Sandhurst. The recent incidents at the college, when incendiary fires were set, presumably by cadets, besides the report of the royal commission, convinced the war office of the necessity of radical changes.

**This Is the Time to Go Saturday, August 23rd.**

On above date the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets, Pittsburgh to Niagara Falls and return, good five days returning, at rate of $5.

Two fast trains leave Union Station at 9:00 a. m. and 10:45 p. m., eastern standard time. Pullman accommodations on both trains.

**Bartlett Furnace—Warm House.**

J. C. Bartlett Co., 632-634 Liberty st.

## PRINCE OF WALES REACHED TEA ROOM THROUGH A WINDOW

### Amusing Incident Connected With Queen's Visit to Devonshire House.

### STREET CROWD LISTLESS

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by the New York Herald Co.)

London, Aug. 16.—On Monday when Queen Alexandra visited Devonshire house, lent by the duke and duchess of Devonshire for the purpose of distributing the medals to the nurses and doctors of the Yeomanry hospital of South Africa at Goodby, a large crowd turned out in the streets to see the queen go by, but it was noted that there was a listless air about the populace, as if the tension of the past few weeks, culminating in the excitement of last Saturday, had taken all the life out of them.

It was a very brilliant gathering, nevertheless, which assembled to honor her majesty, who was accompanied by the prince of Wales and the duchess of Sparta. Owing to the absence of the duchess of Devonshire, who was unable to be present on account of the mishap to her in the Abbey on Saturday, the queen was received by Lady Howe, who did such excellent work for the hospital. But she, too, was not looking at all well and limped painfully.

It was noticed that Lady Galway was the only one who kissed the queen's hand when she curtseyed, all the others shaking hands.

Among the most beautifully dressed women were the duchess of Beaufort, Princess Christian and the duchess of Sutherland, looking well as ever; young Lady Dudley, who was congratulated by everyone on her husband's appointment to the viceroyalty of Ireland; Adeline, the duchess of Bedford; the duchess of Somerset and Lady Chesham, who, by the way, is the only one of the peeresses entitled to wear a war medal.

I noticed one very amusing scene. The prince of Wales and one or two ladies were following Queen Alexandra into the tea room when somebody, not recognizing the prince, slammed the door in his face to keep him out. The prince and those with him had to get round to the room through an open window, much to his royal highness' amusement, who kept laughing heartily all the time. Whoever made the stupid blunder kept a discreet silence.

## NAVAL REVIEW GIVES CRITICS A CHANCE

**London Newspapers Have Uncomplimentary Things to Say About British Ships.**

LONDON, Aug. 16.—(Copyright, Cable.)—The naval review, which took place today at Spithead, has been seized upon by many of the London papers which are constantly advocating the strengthening of the navy, as an occasion of very severe stricture, the Morning Post taking the lead. The Daily Express, however, is the severest of them all, and under the heading "Dummies That Bolster Up Britain's Navy," says:

"We recently said that the chief lesson of the naval review is not self-satisfaction, but a national resolve to strengthen our navy by placing brains and knowledge in their right place, in that administration, by ruthlessly cutting down expenditure on obsolete vessels that can neither fight nor run away."

These words are amply borne out by a government paper just issued. This return gives the comparative tables of the fleets of Great Britain and foreign countries. And retention in the list of the effect fighting vessels—of battleships and cruisers with muzzle-loading guns—forms a striking though not surprising feature. Neither France, Russia nor Germany classes vessels so armed along with their effectives.

## NEW AUTOMOBILE TRACK.

**Motor Vehicle Is Making Its Presence Felt Throughout France.**

PARIS, Aug. 16.—(Copyright, Cable.)—King Automobile is making his presence felt in the first special tracks which are about to be built. The road from Porte Maillot to St. Germain is about to be widened and an out track and a home track are to be made for chauffeurs. A small alley for cyclists will also be made in the interest of their security and the public.

The fashionable people of Paris are so entranced with the advantages of automobile tours that tourist officers find it profitable to organize automobile caravans through Normany, which hotelkeepers describe as the French Switzerland. On Thursday of this week a big party started from Paris, breakfasted at Evreux, reached Trouville by evening and saw the races Friday.

M. Alvarez, a famous opera tenor, accompanied by his wife and child and a priest, was driving his automobile near Treport, when the motor refused to work. Just at that moment a tramcar was seen approaching at a rapid rate, and all the party made signals to the car driver to stop, in vain, and the crash came. Mme. Alvarez and her child were badly injured and M. Alvarez was so angered that he punished the car driver, but the crowd, naturally anti-mobile, set upon him and he with difficulty escaped rough treatment. Two suits are in prospective—the tramway company against M. Alvarez and M. Alvarez against the tramway company.

## RHODES' PLANS DELAYED.

**Scholarships at Oxford Not Likely to Be Granted Before 1904—Parkin to Tour Colonies.**

LONDON, Aug. 16.—It is likely to be 1904 before any of the scholars who receive appointments under the terms of the will of Cecil Rhodes will arrive at Oxford university. The executors of the will find so many intricate details to be arranged that there is little hope of getting the system working earlier.

George Robert Parkin, principal of Upper Canada college, Toronto, who has been appointed by the executors to prepare a plan for the allotment of the scholarships provided for in the will, and who left London August 12 for New York, will make a tour of the British colonies to ascertain the views of the local authorities and report thereon.

**Special Excursion to Chautauqua Lake, Niagara Falls and Toronto, Via Pennsylvania Railroad.**

Each Tuesday, Friday and Saturday during August, 15-day excursion tickets, Pittsburgh to all Chautauqua lake points and return, $6.00.

Each Tuesday during August and September, 15-day excursion tickets, Pittsburgh to Niagara Falls and return, $7.45; and to Toronto and return, $8.45.

Trains leave Union station at 9 a. m. and 10:45 p. m., eastern standard time. Pullman service on all through trains. Chautauqua lake sleeping car on 10:45 p. m. train.

## AMERICA ORDERS NEW ARTILLERY FROM ERHARDT

### Captain Borup Now at Dusseldorf Studying Construction of This Gun.

### KRUPP HAS COMPLAINED

**Declares Brother Jonathan Is Hard Man to Deal With—Asserts He Excels Best American Ordnance, but Couldn't Make Sale.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

Berlin, Aug. 16.—The United States war department has bought of Herr Ehrhardt, a gunmaker of Dusseldorf, the right to rearm the American field artillery with Herr Ehrhardt's new piece. Capt. Henry D. Borup of the United States ordnance department is now at Dusseldorf on this business, probably to learn thoroughly how the gun is constructed.

Besides his large works at Dusseldorf, Herr Ehrhardt has a branch at Eisenach. He sold to the British government several hundred pieces after experience in South Africa had demonstrated the inferiority of the British artillery.

The gun which the United States has acquired the right to use is understood to be an improvement on the model 7, supplied to Great Britain, being lighter and of longer range. The United States ordnance officers have long complained that their field gun was less effective than the French and German guns.

The United States ordnance department learned some time ago that the Krupps had a new light model and they were invited to exhibit the piece to the United States ordnance experts, but the Krupps declined, giving as their reason that if they demonstrated that they had the best piece in the world there was no certainty that the United States would take it.

Herr Krupp recently made a gun of exactly the same bore as a certain best American type, but considerably lighter, and tested it a few days ago, throwing shrapnel effectively 6,000 yards, against the American gun's 2,900 yards.

Herr Ehrhardt established five years ago a branch at Pittsburgh, Pa., for the manufacture of cartridges and shells, but, proving unprofitable, it was closed and he brought the machinery back to Germany.

Capt. Borup is remembered among foreign ordnance officers as formerly attached to the Paris embassy of the United States, and as having been recalled on an intimation of the French government that such a step would be desirable, this being due to his unusual success in penetrating military secrets.

## ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO KILL TWO RULERS

**Anarchists Tried to Reach Czar and Kaiser at Reval on Board Hohenzollern—One Arrested.**

VIENNA, Aug. 16.—The Neues Wiener Journal today reports that five anarchists attempted to board the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern off Reval, Russia, recently, while the kaiser and the czar were dining aboard the yacht.

According to the paper, a vessel which appeared to be a launch from a Russian warship came alongside the Hohenzollern. In it were five men, one of them dressed as a naval officer, and the others as seamen. The one disguised as an officer boarded the Hohenzollern and stated that he belonged to the imperial yacht Standart. He brought, he said, important dispatches requiring the czar's immediate attention.

The captain of the Standart, who was aboard the Hohenzollern, appeared by chance and was told that one of his officers wished to see the czar. The captain saw that the man was a stranger and demanded an explanation of his disguise. The anarchist attempted to regain his launch, but was seized. He confessed his intention to kill both rulers with one blow. The other anarchists steamed away.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—German officials emphatically deny that any attempt was made on the life of the kaiser at Reval.

**Steamships Are Crowded.**

LONDON, Aug. 16.—(Copyright Cable.)—Americans have been hurrying back from the continent this week, and all steamers sailing westward have had a full passenger list. There is great demand for berths just now, but persons who made inquiries tell me it is next to impossible to get accomodation on the larger vessels.

**Ireland's New Governor.**

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.—The earl of Dudley was sworn in this afternoon as lord lieutenant of Ireland, in succession to Earl Cadogan, resigned, in the council chamber of the castle.

**You Can Leave Pittsburgh at 9:00 a. m. or 10:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Saturday, August 23,**

spend Sunday at Niagara Falls, and be at your place of business in Pittsburgh Monday morning. Tickets good five days returning, now on sale at No. 360 Fifth avenue and Union station, at rate of $5.00 for round trip.

Secure your Pullman space in advance.

It makes a person look like ready money to wear good jewelry. Nothing nicer than a fine solitaire—and nothing finer than a ring set with one of

**Arons' Vol-ta-ic Diamonds**

They last forever—never lose their fire and brilliancy—can't be detected from the genuine. Set only in solid gold. No other jeweler in the world can sell them.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**B. E. ARONS, Sole Owner**
Now at 215 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

## PEOPLE OF BRITIAN SHIVER WITH COLD IN SUMMER TIME

### Furs for Women, Overcoats for Men and Gloom for Ice Dealers.

### SCOTLAND HAS FROSTS

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by the New York Herald Co.)

London, Aug. 16.—Chilly is a term hardly adequate when applied to the temperature of this year's August. According to the calendars, the dog days began on July 22, and should continue till the same date of the present month. The facts, however, are not in accordance with the printed evidence, since it is cold, rather than excessive heat, of which the people are complaining.

It is undoubtedly the coldest August we have had since the very cold August of 1885, when the temperature went down to 50 degrees. For the last week the mean temperature was also 59, while on one day it was as low as 44. As to the sunshine, it is hardly seen any more, although the meteorological office readings will have it that there has been an average of two hours a day for the past week. Last year in August we had an average of seven hours daily.

It is indeed curious and out of place to see women wearing furs in what should be the hottest season of the year. But more funnier it is to see the men with overcoats and panama hats, which is not an uncommon sight. A well known lady novelist, staying at Scarborough, yesterday sent an urgent telegram to her servants at her London house to send her furs.

This opening of the fur season in mid-August probably constitutes a record, while the ice merchants are at their wits end to know what to do with their ice. But the worst of the present apology for summer is being experienced in the north and nothwestern coasts where almost continually the northerly breezes are coming from the arctic circle without the intervention of any warm land, and where the daily maximum temperature is 50 degrees, while at nightfall I learn from a correspondent now residing in the Highlands, there have been three nights of quite a hard frost.

What of the harvest prospects? They really are very serious looking. The crops in most parts are plentiful but the absence of any semblance of heat has prevented ripening. From the same correspondent in Scotland, where the crops were cut by this time last year, I learn they are quite a month behind and will require a steady sunshine to make them any use.

## THOUSANDS PAY TO VIEW THE SCENE IN WESTMINSTER

### English Government Reaps a Harvest of Coin from the Curious.

### MANY MEMENTO SEEKERS

**Souvenirs of the Coronation in Great Demand—Chairs in the Abbey Sold to Those Who Occupied Them. Government Keeps the Carpets.**

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by the New York Herald Co.)

London, Aug. 16.—For the past three days Westminster abbey has presented a spectacle very different from that of last Saturday, but very extraordinary in its way. The interior of the abbey was left as it was on the day of the coronation. To see this the crush has been tremendous. Five shillings was charged on Wednesday for merely walking through. The large sum of $6,500 has been taken in. Since then the price has been reduced.

Eleven thousand six hundred people paid half a crown each on Thursday, but yesterday, when the price was only sixpence, the size of the crowd that filled parliament square caused an American who was standing near to remark: "Well if they keep this up long enough they will be able to defray the whole cost of the coronation ceremony." The abbey was kept open today and will be open again on Monday and Tuesday for sightseers.

Souvenir hunters anxious for some veritable relic of the great event are anxious to know what is to become of the trappings and furniture. Unless they were present at the coronation they will have little chance of acquiring anything at first hand.

It has been announced that the peers and peeresses might obtain the chairs they used on coronation day upon application by letter to the controller of stores. Before the day was out nearly all of the 900 chairs were applied for. One peer wanted 50 and another applied for two dozen. Many peeresses, taking time by the forelock, left written requests for chairs on their cushions.

I hear, however, that for each chair taken out of the Abbey £5 must be paid. These chairs bear secret marks, rendering the counterfeiting of them impossible. It is probable that members of parliament and the other guests will have an opportunity of acquiring the chairs they used.

The mohair carpets of royal blue which are in the nave and choir and cost about $5,000 each are to be kept for state purposes.

**COLD WEATHER IN FRANCE.**

**Straw Hats Disappear and Overcoats Are in Evidence.**

PARIS, Aug. 16.—(Copyright Cable.)—The weather this week has been more like October than August. Autumn overcoats have made their appearance and the straw hat has given place to the black bowler.

The chestnut trees are already beginning to lose their leaves. After the heavy shower the other morning they say that horse chestnuts were lying on the ground in Champs Elysee, a startling indication of the end of the summer which Parisians say has not yet begun.

**The Rocky Ford Cantaloupe Season Reached.**

The first exclusive consignment of delicious Rocky Fords here Tuesday morning. Be sure to get the genuine article. See M. O. Coggins & Co., 629 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

**Straw Hats.**

Last call on Straw Hats. Closing out what are left at but a fraction of regular prices.

Men's 50c, 75c and $1 Straw Hats, now ..... **25c**

Men's $1.50 and $2.00 Straw Hats, now ..... **50c**

Men's $2.50, $3 and $4 Straw Hats, now ..... **$1.00**

Any Boy's or Child's Straw Hat, no matter what the regular price was, whether $1, $1.50 or $2, is yours now for only ..... **25c**

**Men's Fall Hats.**

Advance styles in Men's Soft and Stiff Hats now in.

STIFF HATS—An extensive showing of the new fall blocks in all dimensions. Prices $3, $2.49 and ..... **$1.98**

SOFT HATS—In Soft Hats the Panametti and Knockabout styles are the very latest, shown in all colors and black. Prices $3 and ..... **$2**

**MONDAY, 9 TO 12.**

Children's 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25 Mexican Straw Hats, while they last from 9 to 12, only ..... **10c**

**Satchels and Suit Cases.**

Cowhide Leather Dress Suit Cases, heavy linen lined, $7 value Monday only ..... **$4.98**

Finer grades of Dress Suit Cases up to the finest made, Prices $7.50 up to ..... **$21**

**SATCHELS.**

In Club, English Oxfords and high cut Club Bags, in Grain, Seal Morocco, Walrus and Alligator leather cloth lined or leather lined. Prices $21 down to ..... **$1.25**

**SATCHEL SPECIAL.**

10 Alligator Grain Cowhide Satchels, leather lined, imported lock and catches, finest make; regular price $7 and $7.50, Monday only ..... **$5.00**

**MONDAY 9 TO 12.**

$1.25 Rubber Covered Dress Suit Case, brass lock and catches, 9 to 12 only ..... **87c**

**GUSKY'S**
300 TO 400 MARKET ST.
EVERYTHING TO WEAR
CLOSE AT 5; SATURDAYS, AT 10 P. M.

**PRICES PARED TO LOWEST LIMIT.**

The whole store is one vast bargain counter; not a few little leaders, in a few items, but a wide-spread, all-pervading lopping off of prices everywhere and on almost everything. There are money-saving opportunities now which could not in the nature of business frequently occur, nor be long continued.

**FORCEFUL FASCINATING BARGAINS**
ON OUR WOMEN'S FLOOR.

Every woman who opens her purse strings when economy's in the air must be interested now, all low prices are eclipsed in our Monday's offerings. Values given that are absolutely unparalleled

**See These Prices on Women's Shirt Waists, Shirt Waist Suits and Skirts.**

Women's $7.00 Walking or Dress Cloth Skirts, full and extra wide, now ..... **$3.50**

Women's Colored Shirt Waist Suits; to close out balance of stock we now offer unlimited choice of any in the house that sold from $4 to $8, for.. **$2.98**

Women's White Lawn Waists, open either back or front, trimmed with insertion or tucked, tomorrow ..... **69c**

Girls' Gingham or Percale Dresses, ages 6 to 14 years, trimmed with braid and embroidery; very full skirt and extra deep hem; were $1, tomorrow ..... **49c**

**See These Prices on Dressing Sacques and Children's Dresses.**

Children's $1 French Gingham or Chambray Dresses, ages 1 to 4 years, made in French or Mother Hubbard style; trimmed with insertion and braid; 25 styles; choice of any tomorrow **49c**

Women's Cheviot Underskirts, blue and white and oxblood, made with deep dust ruffle; were 75c, tomorrow..... **39c**

Women's Lawn and Percale Dressing Sacques and Kimonas, white and colored; all sizes; were $2 and $2.50, tomorrow ..... **49c**

Women's Pique, Duck and Linen Crash Dress Skirts, trimmed or plain. These we offer at one-third off our already reduced prices.

**MONDAY, 9 to 12—**

Women's $2 and $2.50 light colored Lawn and Batiste Wrappers .. **75c**

**MONDAY, 9 to 12—**

Misses' $3.50 Cloth Skirts, all colors, 30 to 36 inches long ..... **$1.75**

**Shoes**

In order to get the shoe stock in proper shape for fall and winter business we are forcing out at very low prices not only the odds and ends, but many full lines of very desirable footwear. Here are two or three specials for Monday.

300 pairs of Women's $4 shoes, in button and lace, hand turn or welted soles, cloth and kid tops, patent or kid tips, all this season's make. Special for Monday at

**$2.89**

580 pairs of Misses' and Children's Glace Kid Shoes, made on correct fitting foot form lasts, medium extended soles, patent tip, regular prices were $1.75 and $2.00. Monday's Special Price

**$1.24**

Clean up of $3.00 and $3.50 Men's Shoes in Box and Velour Calf, Goodyear welted soles, every pair this season's make; Special for Monday

**$2.39**

**MONDAY, 9 TO 12:**

Women's Oxfords at $1. In Glace Kid and Patent Leather. The regular prices were $2.00 and $3.00, Monday, 9 to 12 only,

**$1.00**

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS.**

Men's 63c and 75c White Madras Outing Shirts, plain or pleated fronts in striped or corded Madras Cloth, perfect in make and fit, now only ..... **42c**

Men's $1.50 White Madras Outing Shirts, with detached cuffs, corded, striped and Jacquard weaves, make and fit equal to custom work, choice now only..... **$1**

Men's $1.50 and $2 Outing Shirts, Star and Duquesne makes, made of imported Madras Oxford and Zephyr Cloth, plain or pleated fronts, cuffs attached or detached, the season's choicest styles now only ..... **$1**

Boys' 50c Outing Shirts with detached cuffs in neckband style, made of woven Madras and Bedford cords, now only ..... **34c**

Boys' $1 Madras Outing Shirts, with detached cuffs, in newest stripes, now only ..... **59c**

**UNDERWEAR.**

Men's 50c fancy, plain color and striped Balbriggan Underwear, odds and ends now only ..... **25c**

Men's 63c Lace weave Balbriggan Underwear, color ecru, now only ..... **39c**

Men's $1 and $1.25 French Balbriggan Underwear, genuine 2-thread goods, shirts long or short sleeves, sizes up to 50 in., now only ..... **75c**

**Boys' Waists and Blouses.**

Boys' $1 Star make Blouse Waists, odds and ends, now only..... **33c**

Boys' $1 and $1.25 Star make Shirt Waists in Percale or Chambray Cloth, now only ..... **50c**

**MEN'S BELTS.**

Men's $2, $2.50 and $3 Leather Belts, only a few left, now only ..... **$1**

Men's $1.25 and $1.50 Leather Belts, odds and ends, now only..... **75c**

**MONDAY, 9 TO 12.**

200 dozen Men's 7c plain or fancy Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, from 9 to 12 only ..... **3c**

**CLOTHING FOR BOYS.**

In no department in the store are the reductions more radical and the chance to save greater than in our Youths' and Boys' stocks. Not only in odds and ends and broken lots of summer goods, but in many full lines of medium weight clothing fit to wear right on into the fall.

500 Boys' All-Wool Double-Breasted Knee Pant Suits, in dark fancy mixtures, pants with patent waistband and tape seams, all sizes but 11 and 12; sold for $3.00. Now..... **$1.29**

300 Boys' All-Wool Sailor and Russian Blouse and Norfolk Suits, in blue, brown and red Serges and fancy mixtures, latest styles for the present season, sizes 3 to 8; were $5 and $6. Now ..... **$2.29**

2,000 Boys' Odd Knee Pants, in heavy dark blue Serge, Cassimeres and fancy Worsteds, made with Excelsior waistband and tape seams, sizes 2½ to 16; were $1.50. Now ..... **59c**

**YOUNG MEN'S SUITS.**

500 Young Men's Suits, in all wool fast Indigo blue Serge, well made and lined throughout, cut in the latest style sizes 13 to 19; were $6.50. Now only..... **$3.39**

**MONDAY, 9 TO 12:**

Choice of any Tub Suit in the entire stock, without regard to former prices **79c**

**OUTING SUITS**

**You Never Had an Opportunity to Secure Better Value in an Outing Suit.**

In the original offer at $5 there were over 500 suits. A hundred remain, chiefly in light colors.

Some splendid chances yet in **$8.50, $10 and $12 Outing Suits,** for only..... **$5**

**Women's Furnishings.**

Women's 19c ribbed Vests, with wing sleeve, now only..... **13c**

Women's 50c Korso combination Vest and Corset Cover, Monday only..... **25c**

Women's 50c Silk Vests, lace weave, colors tan, blue and white, now only..... **35c**

**Stockings.**

Women's 17c Lace Stockings, colors black and red, now only..... **10c**

Women's 25c Fancy Stockings, odds and ends, now only..... **19c**

Women's 50c Fancy Stockings, odds and ends to close, now only..... **25c**

Women's 8c Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, Monday only..... **5c**

**MONDAY, 9 TO 12:**

Boys' and Misses' 15c School Stockings, heavy ribbed double knee, fast black and full seamless, sizes 6 to 10. From 9 to 12 only..... **8c**

# JOYFUL CROWDS AT THE SUMMER RESORTS

## ASSEMBLY GROUNDS HAVE A BUSY WEEK

**Chautauqua Religious Resort Has Flower Girl Parades, Golf, Tennis and Ping-Pong Tournaments.**

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—This has been a very gay and festive week at Chautauqua. Every one seems determined to make the most of the few remaining weeks of the season and no one is losing a moment in having a good time. It takes more than a thermometer at 50 and rain nearly every day to keep away the crowds. The town was supposed to be full and overflowing last week, but every train and steamer brings in new comers and it is wonderful the way the hotels and cottages are taking care of the people.

The Modern Industrial conference was the attraction on the program, but while the sessions were presided over by such able and representative men as Mr. George Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central, and Hon. C. P. Walbridge, a former mayor of St. Louis, the lectures on this subject and every other subject formed the least of the attractions to many. This is a week of special days peculiar to the place and a time when all loyal Chautauquans make an effort to be here. Aquatic day came Tuesday, and the races were more than usually interesting, as a larger number of entries were made. The swimming and diving events showed greater skill than in other years.

Recognition day with its processions of flower girls and the graduating exercises is always a gala occasion. The festivities really began the night before when the members of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific circle kept open house in their various class rooms and received their friends. On this night also occurs the Feast of Lanterns, when all the cottages and grounds are decorated with Chinese lanterns, and the children, and grown people, too, march through the streets carrying lanterns.

Thursday came the ping-pong, golf and tennis tournaments and the gymnasium exhibition. This was a great day for the young people and there were more ready to take part in the contests than could be entered.

Last evening was the Illuminated Fleet, which is the most beautiful of the Chautauqua festivals. All the large steamers on the lake vie with each other in the brilliancy of their decorations, and they with countless small boats, all more or less elaborately trimmed, pass in review before the assembly grounds. It is like a scene from fairyland and those who have been seen it many times are just as eager to view it as those to whom it is entirely new.

Today is Grand Army day and to all soldiers of the civil war is extended the courtesy of the grounds. Tents are erected on the lake front and men in blue standing guard give that section quite the appearance of an army camp. The annual camp fire of the Chautauqua county veterans was held last night, when camp songs were sung and camp stories were told by the veterans themselves. Today an address was made by Gen. John C. Black of Chicago, there were patriotic concerts by the band and by the choir, and everything was done to show the soldier boys a good time.

Miss Mabelle Crawford, an old time favorite of Chautauqua audiences, has arrived and is doing solo work in the concerts. She is receiving an ovation that is flattering and speaks well for her singing. Dr. Carl Dufft, the popular basso early in the season, has returned to his place in the quartet, much to the delight of all. Dr. Dufft is also taking part in the Sherwood-Marcosson recitals, and when the request program was given this week he sang the "Erl King," which gained him such great applause when he sang in July.

Dr. H. R. Palmer, who for so many years was director of the choir, was here on Recognition day, and when he entered the amphitheater the choir stood to their feet and gave him the Chautauqua salute. The doctor was obliged to take his old place on the music stand and make a little speech to his choir. No one was ever missed more from his place than Dr. Palmer, and no one received a warmer welcome than he did last Wednesday.

Mr. Sol Schoyer, Jr., a well-known attorney of Pittsburgh, is spending a few days at the assembly grounds as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McKee.

Miss Bessie Cunningham and Miss Cora Thompson of Sewickley are enjoying a few weeks outing at Chautauqua.

Miss Mary McClintock and Miss Anna Haskins of Meadville are at the Grand hotel, Point Chautauqua, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Fry of Rochester.

Mrs. Thomas House and her daughter, Miss Emma J. House of Wilkinsburg are among the arrivals of the week at the Westley cottage.

Mrs. H. T. Bushfield of Pittsburgh is at the Browning, Bemus Point, for a brief stay with her daughter, Mrs. McElhaney, who is spending the summer at that point.

Mr. Jack Hill of Pittsburgh is at Point Chautauqua again this season, and is taking in all the pleasures of that Pittsburgh resort.

Miss Minnie Ramsey of Aspinwall is staying with a party of friends at the Aldine, for the remainder of the season.

Miss Anna Woodring of Allegheny is at Chautauqua taking a course of study in the Chautauqua summer schools.

Among the arrivals at the Pease cottage, Point Chautauqua, this week, are Mrs. L. A. Hall and Miss Alice Hall of Sewickley.

Mrs. S. C. McDowell of Meadville is spending a few weeks at the assembly grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Shallenberger are making their annual visit to Chautauqua and are registered at the Barnes cottage at Point Chautauqua.

Mrs. Walter Ure and her daughters, the Misses Frances and Mary Ure of Allegheny, are spending the season at the assembly grounds.

Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Bowers and Miss Anna Bowers of Franklin are here for the season as the guests of Dr. Bowers' sister at her cottage on Simpson avenue.

Among the many Pittsburgh people at the Grand hotel, Point Chautauqua, are Mr. and Mrs. John Bradley, who arrived there the early part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Murphy are other Pittsburghers who think the point the best place on the lake. They are at the Grand for a short stay.

Mrs. F. L. Tarbell of Titusville is here for the last few weeks of the season.

Miss Rachel B. Church of Bellevue is one of this week's arrivals at the Lakeside, Point Chautauqua.

The Rev. Mark A. Riggs, pastor of the Arch Street church, Allegheny, is spending his vacation at Chautauqua. Mr. Riggs is accompanied by Mrs. Riggs.

At the assembly grounds at the Athenaeum are: Mrs. H. C. Reeser, Miss Mary Biggert, Miss Anne Biggert, H. J. McEldowney, Mrs. M. C. Gleffer, Mrs. H. W. Gleffer, Mrs. Joseph Jones, J. L. McCartney, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Johnston, W. H. Smith, Charles Bailey, C. B. Price, Mrs. D. C. Ripley, John Gernert, John C. Hill, Fletcher Collins of Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Benson of Beaver Falls; A. H. Moeser of Allegheny.

At the various cottages are: Mrs. David Tufts, S. R. Pierpont, Miss Mattie B. Watts, Mrs. J. H. Watts, Miss Grace A. Hershberger, Dr. A. J. Henry, Mrs. M. E. Matthews, Mrs. Mary McKee, Miss N. P. Lytle, Mrs. W. L. Sloan, Mrs. John E. Porter, Richard Ernest Stifel, Mrs. Louise Stifel, John Stifel, Miss Irene Stifel, Mrs. M. J. Zahnizer, Miss Marie Gray, Leslie S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Workman, Mrs. Thomas A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Wentz, William Surdival, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Sawyer, Mrs. S. J. Blackman, Miss Francis Cuddy, Miss Jane Cuddy, Miss Sara McDonald, Miss Jane McDonald, Mrs. Mary Ehrenfeld, Mrs. William C. Derison, Alfred W. McCune, Mrs. George W. Stewart, J. McKing, L. Marsh King, Miss Bessie Harper Lytle, Mrs. L. J. Culbertson, Kenneth Dickson, Miss Gretta Hammerly, Miss Lillian Nelson, N. J. Nelson, Miss Juliet M. Day, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Dorman, Miss Agnes Dorman, Miss Helen Dorman, Miss Clara Ewing, Mrs. R. A. Barnett of Pittsburgh. Mrs. J. B. Martin, Miss Mildred L. Martin, Miss Julia A. Ball, Alfred H. Ramage, Mrs. S. Y. Ramage of Oil City. Mrs. W. B. Stewart, Mrs. Milton Stewart, Miss Mary E. Stewart, Misses Louise and Marjorie Stewart, Mrs. F. L. Tarbell, Miss Katherine Hummer, Miss Ethelyn Cobb of Titusville, Mrs. R. J. Harrah, John M. Scott of Beaver, Mrs. W. E. McCandless, Miss Ruth McCandless, Miss Katie Breul, Charline McKee, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Balkalee, Miss Josephine Harper, Mrs. Addison Miller of Butler, Mrs. Jesse C. Verning, Miss Margaret Verning, Miss Jessie Lenning, Miss Laura Mackadden, Miss Bessie Cunningham, Miss Cora Thompson, Mrs. W. H. Bradt, Mrs. J. D. McCague, Miss Jean McCague, Miss Ethel McCague of Sewickley. Miss Minnie A. Wilkenson, Mrs. James Kepler, Miss Mary Kepler, Mrs. R. L. Moore of Emienton. Mrs. Louise Knoll, Mrs. T. J. House, Miss Emma House, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitten, Miss Ellen C. Whitten, Miss Sadie J. Whitten, Mrs. A. G. Bruce, Misss Ella V. Storer, Miss Flora McComb, Miss H. Estelle Lohn, Mrs. James Mechem, Miss Stella Mechem, Miss Jessie Mechem, Mrs. D. E. Shook, Miss Nellie W. Shook, Van Eman Shook, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Guyton of Wilkinsburg, Miss Lillie M. Henry, Leland Abrams, Mrs. Alice Patterson, Miss Mary E. Wood of Monongahela, Miss Sara McKeen Kadden, John C. Kikkadden, Miss Adaline M. Thomas, Miss Iola M. Thomas, Miss Katherine Hieber of Etna, Miss Emma Brown of Latrobe, Mrs. C. A. Shafer, Mrs. D. S. Smith, Miss Bessie Baker, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bowers, Miss Anna Bowers, Miss Laura Blanche Shonty, Mrs. M. W. Hull, Mrs. N. M. Ross, Miss Cora Ross of Franklin. The Rev. J. G. Patton, Frank R. Hull, Mrs. Rose E. Bennett, Miss Helen Bailey McElroy, Miss Marie D. McClane, Miss Mac Dinsmore, Miss Rachel M. Warrick, Mrs. G. M. Warrick, the Rev. and Mrs. S. Drummond, Miss Nannie Bristor, Miss Lois L. White, C. E. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Walter, Miss Gertrude McDonough, Miss Linnie Rodgers, William M. Courson of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Crawford of Charlerol. Miss Mary Dell Davidson, Miss Nancy Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Buchanan, Miss Conden Bleakley, Mrs. L. V. Carson, Mrs. Henry W. Peebles, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Saer, Miss Anna Keast, Mrs. H. E. Woodworth, Miss Grace Woodworth, W. A. Woodworth, Miss Katherine Foulk, Miss Olive Hutchinson, Miss Mary J. Caine, Miss Ella A. Caline, H. Kink Bell, Abram Fulton of New Castle.

Mrs. William Cock, Miss Ethel Higenbotham, Mrs. M. H. Mulliken, Miss Myrtle DeLaney, Miss Lyda Mozon, Mrs. Joseph F. Collier, Miss Mary Wood, Miss Eleanor C. Bulger, James S. Craft of Brownsville, Mrs. D. T. McKeag of Avalon, Mrs. Mary J. Craig, Mrs. Honora L. Hough, Miss Olive May Hough, Miss Floraine Hillman of Homestead, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Lockhart, Miss Isabella Lockhart, David L. Starr, Miss Lena Phillips of Bellevue, John C. Burke, Elle C. Burke of Verona, Miss Blanche McQuitty, Miss Stella Moore, William W. Andrews, Miss Frances J. Andrews of Carnegie, Miss Laenah S. Thomas, Mrs. Rutherford Burger of Sharpsburg, Mrs. Lauretta Maxwell of Milvale, Miss Etta M. Boyd of Greensburg, Miss Anna Ruth Johnston of Oakmont, Miss Arnoldine Flonig, Miss Adele Flonig, Miss Caroline Flonig of New Brighton, Miss M. B. Sturgeon, Miss M. S. Sturgeon of McDonald, Mrs. Nancy Ramsey, Miss Frances M. Karns, Miss Margaret Randolph of Tarentum, Dr. and Mrs. L. W. DeWolfe of Chicora, Miss Pauline Beamer of Apollo, Mrs. Clem Crawford of Edgewood, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Fullwood of Ingram, Miss Katherine Miller, Albert Miller, Miss Mary Kimberland, Miss Elizabeth Schultz, Miss Elizabeth Kiessling, Miss Ida M. Feldheimer, Miss Caroline Feldheimer, Mrs. Walter Ure, Miss Frances Ure, Miss Mary Ure, Miss Anna B. Beatty, Miss Lillis J. White, Mrs. Amanda Sampson, Miss Nettie Sampson, Miss Ella Marshall, Rev. and Mrs. Mark A. Rigg, Mrs. John C. Willis, Miss Agnes Willis, Mrs. D. J. Miller, Raymond S. Miller, Miss Emily Haurahan, Miss Gertrude Haurahan, Mrs. W. H. Brown, Henry J. King, C. T. Southard, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McCartney, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Anderson, Mrs. J. H. Sangree of Allegheny.

At Point Chautauqua at the Grand hotel are: Mr. and Mrs. John Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. William Ellis, Miss Graham, Mrs. L. A. Robinson, Miss Laura Schrom, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Trimble, Miss Laura Overly, Miss Gertrude Overly, V. O. Hickman, Mrs. A. E. Duff, Miss Olive Duff, H. L. Walker, L. L. Banks, Marsha Banks, W. H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Armstrong, Mrs. J. W. Alexander, A. S. Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Murphy, Daniel C. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Robb, Mrs. Marie Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Conrad, Myron Hohn, Harry Taylor of Pittsburgh, Park Hay Miller, Miss Bessie P. Cuder, George F. Hermansdorf, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Heckel, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Camp, Miss Martha A. Leggate of Allegheny, Miss Elsie M. McHenry, George McHenry of Osborne, Mrs. D. C. Blanchard, Miss Mary McClintock, Miss Anna Haskins of Meadville, Charles Zug of Carnegie.

At the Lakeside are: Mr. and Mrs. James McKee, L. A. Zinner, Mrs. Kate Norris, Miss Ira Norris, Mrs. J. W. Fisher of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Anna Allison, Mrs. Sophia Hill, Miss Meda Sulzer, Miss S. Elizabeth Huttelmafer, Miss Clara S. Eber of Allegheny, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Fulton, Miss Rachel B. Church, Miss Ruth H. Forney of Bellevue, Mrs. Carrie Raeger, Isaac Reager of McKeesport.

At the Pease are Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Scully, Ray A. Scully, C. B. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Rieger, Mrs. C. B. Reed, Miss Clara Reed, Mrs. C. M. Haslage, Mrs. Anna Hunter Buvinger, Miss Lucile Buvinger, Miss Blanche Morris, Miss Jean Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. Crone of Pittsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Seville of Bellevue, Miss Edna G. McKee, George G. McKee, Miss Edith A. Thompson, Miss Mary S. Thompson, David H. Boyd, Merton M. Boyd, R. Edison Emory, B. F. Rynd, Jr., of Allegheny, Mrs. L. A. Hall, Miss Alice Hall of Sewickley.

At the Barnes are Robert S. Whitney, E. E. Toerge, Mrs. W. F. Melhuish, Harold T. Melhuish, Mrs. B. Y. Fife, S. Alma Fife, Miss Margaret Fife, Robert Fife, Miss Della Campbell, William Little, William A. Diebold, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wright, Miss Bessie Wright, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Shallenberger, C. M. Shallenberger, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Foster, W. W. Foster, M. J. Nowak, Miss Marie J. Sadowska, G. C. Davies, William S. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Simmons, Miss M. M. Simmons, James E. Simmons Jr., Miss Violet Jenks of Pittsburgh, Mrs. George Marsh, Misses Ida, Clara and Nelly Marsh of Allegheny.

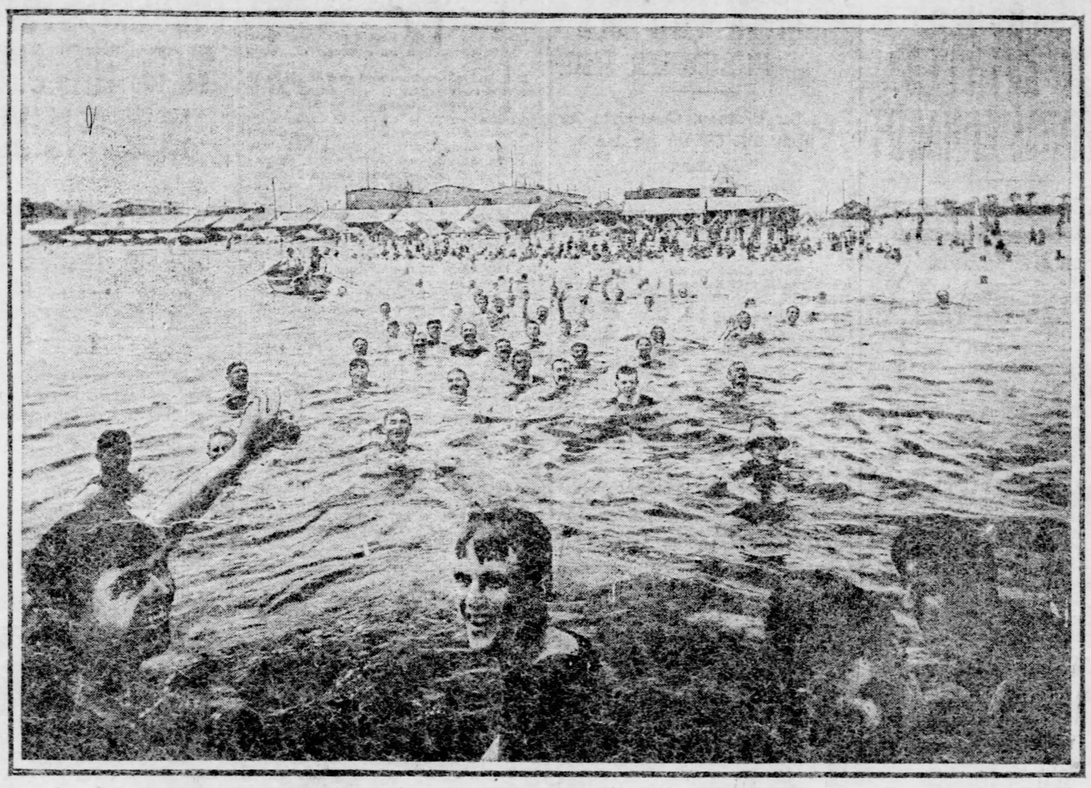
At the New Spencer are John D. Bowen, Mrs. J. S. Elliott, Miss Gertrude Elliott, Mrs. B. L. Faeder, Edward Faeder, Rev. W. H. Thompson, Miss Maud L. Thompson, Mrs. A. H. Campbell, Marion Campbell, Ralph Campbell, Miss Mary J. Aldred, Miss Mary J. Dryman, Walter L. Horrigan, Mary J. Horrigan, James H. Fuld, Mrs. John O'Hara, T. G. Hamilton, Mrs. S. J. Hamilton, Miss Mary D. Hamilton of Pittsburgh, John H. Stokes, Leroy D. Emory, George F. Gemmel of Allegheny, Samuel B. Houston, Miss Jean Caughin of Ingram.

At Bemus Point at the Pickard are Mrs. W. C. Hunter, J. K. Twichell, Paul Myers, Edger Myers, Mrs. Fred M. Vincent, Miss Lyda Vincent, William E. Ostermaier, Mrs. H. C. Reeser and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barnes, W. P. Horner, Elsie Straub, Miss Emma Haselbart, Miss L. A. Ferris, C. L. Roalman, Mrs. C. W. Lepper of Pittsburgh, Almer H. Orr, Miss Fredericka Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Hillis Boyd, Miss Martha Hagan, Miss Eva Brown of Allegheny, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Sterrett of Oil City.

At the Columbian Inn are Mrs. J. F. Denniston, J. F. Denniston, Jr., Robert Stroyd, Miss Rean Beatty, Mrs. B. H. Stauffer, Mrs. Richard Nuttall, Mrs. William Gordon, Mrs. J. S. Murray, Miss Elizabeth Murray, Mrs. William F. Prince, Miss Florence Liphart, Mrs. John Williams, David S. Williams of Pittsburgh, Miss Ida B. Shields of Hazelwood.

At the Browning are John Diebert, M. G. Cohen, Mrs. G. T. Bushfield, Mrs. McElhaney, J. A. Shaver, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Bosworth, Miss Helen Bosworth, Walter Bosworth of Pittsburgh, Charles Kaufman, F. W. Clark of Sharon, Mrs. J. H. Dingman, Mrs. L. R. Dingman of Titusville.

At the Lenhart are Miss Marie Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Stevenson, Miss Helen T. Harrison, Furman South, Miss Catherine Munhall, H. S. Reid, N. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Overend, Miss Anna Beatty, Miss Margaret McCandless, W. J. McCandless of Pittsburgh, Miss Irene Arthurs of Allegheny.



FUN IN OLD ERIE.

### ON THE CHEAT RIVER.

POINT MARION, W. VA., Aug. 23.—The enjoyment of life on Cheat river now is all that the average tourist could ask. There is nothing in the way of pleasant pastime that is not available from yachting and fishing to bathing. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hodges of Pittsburgh, who occupy a cottage on Cheat river, gave a delightful yacht party on Sunday, on their yacht "Moscogee" in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Davidson of Pittsburgh. The bathing conditions on Cheat river have reached a state of virtual perfection. The temperature of the water now stands at 72. Among recent guests at Castle Keysor are Mr. and Mrs. Fred Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Campbell, W. Amberson, Mrs. E. West, Mrs. M. A. Colville, B. H. Shafer, Miss H. Tarley, Mrs. D. Williams, William Williams, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stuart, Kenneth Irons, Knight Hayes, Mrs. A. J. Hare, Miss Flora Hayes, Miss Isabella Hayes, Mrs. R. A. Hayes, Miss Jane V. Hayes, Francis Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hayes, Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Boyers, Mrs. George C. Irons, Joe L. Keener, Josephine Hayes, Robert Boyers, Arnold Hayes, George Woods, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Madera, William Miller.

Beaver, Pa.—Eugene Hoopes, Louis Davidson, Miss May Cunningham.

Uniontown, Pa.—Miss Ica Green, Miss McCue, Mrs. William Green.

MONT CHATEAU, W. Va., Aug. 16.—The fishing in the Cheat river was never known to be better. A. F. King and Dr. Proctor were out for a two days' fish and returned with 38 fine bass. The following are the past week's arrivals from Pittsburgh and vicinity:

George L. Herron and wife, W. C. Scott, wife and son, Henry Braun, H. O. Simpson, George J. Helser and wife, D. W. Meaugher, W. H. Arras, W. H. Campbell and wife, W. S. Stewart, Harry Feely, J. M. Jones, George H. Thomas, George Wamhoff, Jr., H. J. McAllister, wife and child, Hannah Rieger, A. J. Reynolds, F. S. Kaulback, Frank Bell, Mrs. S. L. Criste and daughter, Kurtz Addy, M. D., C. D. Fetterman, Mrs. Elizabeth Satters, Mrs. Joseph Anen and wife, Mrs. W. A. Willet, W. W. Hatman, Dr. W. S. Weddie, A. Raybould, Dr. A. Reichenbach, Charles A. Painter and wife and family, Henry Schmid, Charles E. Speer, Miss Louise D. Speer, Miss Succop, Miss Leila Succop, Bess Succop, Agnes E. Lawton, Alice M. Teegarden, Henry Kennedy, N. C. Brown, Jr., Henry Longwell, G. W. Shaw and wife, John D. Martin, L. J. Smith, Mathilda A. Reiger, Lily Fisher, Mathilda L. Bauer, Edna Geyer, Abigail S. Gerwig, Henrietta L. Gerwig, Laura N. Schmerd, Bess Schnerd, Hannah Newburn, Florence Newburn, Joseph Hartman, J. George Rothleder, W. C. Bernardi, wife and family, Christiana Frey, Silla Shields, W. F. Bollman, wife and son, George B. Kisset, wife and two children, George W. McKee, Miss Maggie Yecko, A. J. Omdorf, W. M. Story, P. A. Johns and family, Miss Madge Miller.

### NARRAGANSETT PIER.

NARRAGANSETT, Aug. 16.—The Pittsburgh colony at Narragansett swells but slowly. The latest accessions are John Hull Scott, B. H. Lightfoot, Mrs. John D. Hays and Miss Stella D. Hays.

The annual polo games began Monday with much eclat, George Gould and his sons being the star cards. The tourney lasts until next Thursday, so everything will have a polo tinge for a week to come. It is a case of play rain or shine, as there are no blank days on the program.

The weather continues to be unprecedentedly freakish. One day is like spring, the next seems like fall.

About all the entertaining comes in the shape of informal spreads at the Little Casino, Point Judith Country Club and Grecian Gardens.

P. F. Collier is getting his hounds in trim for fox hunting.

## CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS CROWDED TO LIMIT

**Pittsburghers in Evidence at All Hotels and Cottages—Arrivals of the Week.**

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, Aug. 16.—Like the old-time stage coach, there is always "room for one more" at the Springs. Last week's crowd seemed to tax the entertaining capacity of our hotels, boarding houses and rooming cottages to the utmost, but still the people come and find comfortable stopping places. While other resorts are complaining of the cold and wet season, our hotel interests are figuring on increased facilities and more accommodations. It is said the New Cambridge will add a story in time for next year's business, and several new boarding houses or smaller hotels will be built.

The season is at its height socially as well as numerically. The round of golf, ping-pong, boating, fishing, driving, indoor and outdoor games and amusements is never ceasing. Much interest is taken in baseball. The locals played the hard-hitting Cochranton team last Friday to a draw at the end of nine innings, with not a run scored for either side. The visitors had to quit to catch a train home, but will be here again next Tuesday.

A game Wednesday last with the Duquesnes resulted in a score of 9 to 6 in favor of the visiting team.

Mrs. P. E. Fitzgerald, wife of the detective who was shot at the time the Biddles were arrested in Pittsburgh, is here with her son and is accompanied by her friend, Mrs. W. E. Howley, who has a son with her. The party are all registered at the New Cambridge.

Pittsburgh people are largely in evidence at all the hotels. The Springs are so conveniently reached and so comfortable that your city folks find it impossible to stay away. The following are among late arrivals from the Smoky City:

Hotel Rider—Mrs. E. J. Foster and child, Abe Lippman, Mrs. R. Raub and child, Martha G. Boyd, John Donovan, E. Reitmyer, T. B. and Mrs. Wylie, Geo. W. Barnes, Mrs. Barnes, R. M. Jones, R. M. Dravo, Miss Osten, Fred Beichtel, H. C. Brew, Mrs. Brew, Mrs. A. M. Einstein, Master Oliver B. Einstein, Mrs. Ludwig Kaufman, Mrs. G. L. Goehring, Mrs. W. C. Haslage and maid, Miss Florence Haslage, J. M. Russell, M. D.; Mrs. T. C. Fried, Miss Katherine Fried, Miss Martha McCready, Minnie Stelmaker, Miss Fannie White, Mrs. Wilmar R. Roberts, H. D. Brown, H. Dash, Thos. Quentil, A. B. Schuster, Charles Aaron, R. R. Javens, Miss Lottie Raubitchek and sister, J. M. Jones, G. B. Moore, A. P. Moore, H. C. Mulhollend, R. H. and Mrs. Smith, A. L. Raub, H. W. Minnemeyer, J. C. Stanton, Jr.; E. Caughey, Mrs. Caughey, nurse and child, Geo. P. Goettman, J. Lincoln, R. M. Jennings, G. Sunstein, J. R. Brown, Julian Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Gamble, Baird Reed, Morris S. Werthmeier, Mrs. E. H. Swindell, Mrs. J. C. Swindell, Mrs. H. B. Haffner, Mrs. J. L. Fogal, Mrs. L. J. Moore, Master E. Wainwright, J. Seden, Joseph G. Morris, E. W. Kingsbury, F. B. Pope, James Lewis, Mrs. E. W. Boyd, Martha Boyd, Chas. Remfield, L. J. Adler, Wm. C. Haslage, J. J. Haley, Jr.; J. C. Stanton, Jr; Mrs. J. C. Stanton, Jr.; Floyd Stanton, Kenneth Y. Stanton, Gladys H. Stanton, Mrs. W. E. McCormick, Margaret A. Fife, Miss Catherine Fried, Mrs. R. G. Hotham.

Miss Leah Benz, Miss Maysel Benz, Miss Margaret Heisel of Pittsburgh and Mrs. R. D. Heilman, from Kittanning are registered at Hotel Cambridge for a stay of three weeks.

Other late arrivals at Hotel Cambridge from Pittsburgh are Joseph Altman, M. Lubie, Albert Romer, Mrs. Louis Amshel, Mrs. William Simon, Mary M. Klein, W. E. Provast, Charles F. Dunbar, W. J. Hold, C. F. G. Fetzer, Mrs. Fetzer, C. H. Mitchell, C. S. Irwin, A. Boufrois, H. C. Wood, Mrs. F. Jacob, Mrs. Bretch, Frederick Bretch, Wm. J. Wright, Mrs. J. A. Magaw and child, F. E. Pennington, Katherine Stoll, H. Feldman, Miss Gellins, Miss Rowland, A. McKnight, T. M. Erb, Miss M. McCleary, Ira R. Graham, Mrs. Graham, Martin Stenger, Jr.; J. Hertzog, P. Ingersoll, Mrs. Ingersoll, Oliver L. Miller, M. D.; Will Ellis, Mrs. Ellis and child, R. M. Scott, Julius Gieselhart, W. E. Scheets, G. L. McCreary, Mrs. J. A. Greenawalt and daughter, Mrs. H. H. Howard, George Ehrenfeld, Mrs. Mary Manning, Robert A. Magill, Frederick Craig, Wm. A. Crawford, Perry Griffin, Margaret E. Kable, Jos. A. Greenawalt, John Benz, G. W. Hamoner, K. Burbridge, Alex. Cameron, C. M. Clinton, J. L. Miller, Mrs. Miller and child, G. R. Sullivan, Mrs. Sullivan and two sons, H. E. Rhoads, Mrs. Rhoads, H. K. Sherman, Mrs. Sherman, George A. Erb, Mrs. Erb, W. M. Sackett.

Misses Anna C. Gilfillan, Martha McDonald, Emma J. Clouse and Gertrude Clouse, prominent Pittsburgh young ladies, are at Hotel Riverside for two weeks.

J. R. Clarke and family and W. W. Kerr and family are guests of the Riverside.

Other Pittsburgh people registered at the Riverside are Frank Merkel, Miss Minnie Zitzman, Miss Tillie Zitzman, H. P. McClintock, Al. Ruff, Mrs. Ruff, Mrs. M. D. Anderson, Miss Margaretta Hazlett, Ida L. Stulen, Albert Romer, D. F. Hadley, Mrs. Hadley, C. J. Cochrane, J. B. Haas, Samuel W. Jefferies, John T. Stevenson, S. J. McCollum, F. H. Bigsell, L. B. Zumbrook, H. Wieman, Jr.; Mrs. Wieman and child, W. A. Sieling, Mrs. Sieling, W. K. Hart, Jr.; Mrs. Edward McManus, Margaret McManus, Mrs. J. O. Snyder and daughter, T. A. Rex, M. D.; Dr. Chas. B. Fickes, John Stang, W. J. Burke, C. A. Evans, E. K. Morse, Mrs. Morse, Edwina Morse, Lucile Morse, R. H. Murphy, O. S. Hershman, Mrs. W. K. Spratt, Miss Matilda Schnabel, Miss Elizabeth Kenny, Miss Nellie Gallagher, H. W. Loos, J. R. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. John Lanahan, Miss Hortense Lanahan, Mrs. E. F. Thompson, nurse and child, Mary Carson.

H. C. Mulhollard, A. P. Moore, T. H. Quill and Geo. B. Moore, prominent Pittsburghers, are at the Riverside for a fortnight's outing.

Some additional guests of the Riverside from Pittsburgh are Miss Fannie V. Miller, Miss Ella W. Miller, Mrs. H. A. Hunker, Mrs. K. L. Cameron, Charlotte Hunker, W. G. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, H. S. Steele, S. J. Bosl, Elizabeth Patterson, Emma Patterson, Mrs. E. Wrightman, Mrs. C. G. Ruch, George Quaill, Mrs. Quaill, Mrs. J. N. Dabbs, Mrs. Thos. Sheraden, Mrs. A. M. Robinson, Miss Maud Moulthrop, J. N. Hammer, A. E. Woehele, I. M. Porter, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Elizabeth Beech, Mrs. Edward H. Will, Miss Elizabeth Will, Mrs. J. F. Richards, Miss Ria Dawson, Chas. Reisfar, Jr.; Mrs. E. C. Weiderhold, Miss Weiderhold, Louis Weiderhold, Jr.

Mrs. Bailey, proprietor of Shady Lawn, gave a very pleasing musicale to her guests the other night. Among the latter are the following late arrivals from Pittsburgh: Moss Raiber and sister, G. H. Fitzgerald, Blanche Herley, Mrs. M. A. Carter, John Rodda, Mrs. Strathern, Mrs. Jas. Purcell, Miss Mary Purcell, Mrs. Peter Kenny, Rose M. Walker, Edith I. Walker, W. Wieman, Mrs. Wieman and child, Wm. J. Wright, A. D. Slocum, H. C. Brew, Mrs. Brew, H. McKay, John Ehrlinger, Mary Kildocker, Grace Miller, Mrs. John Dwyer, Miss Mamie Dwyer, Mrs. Ella Scanlon, Nana Scanlon, J. McNeilly, Mr. and Mrs. Reese Davis.

Thirty people from Shady Lawn enjoyed a hay ride to Orchard Croft Tuesday evening, where a dainty lunch was served.

George Toerge and wife, the former of Toerge's orchestra, Pittsburgh, are at Shady Lawn.

Pittsburgh people at Hotel Kelly recently registered are Mrs. D. Olmsted, two children and maid, Geo. W. Theis, L. B. Warren, W. R. Mohney and wife, Emil Hermann, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cochrane and three children, John A. Coyle, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wood, E. A. Reinaman, Mrs. Reinaman, Elizabeth, Marcia and Walter Reinaman, Miss Sarah J. Moorhead.

Pittsburghers at the American hotel are Herbert R. Pew, A. F. Wilson, L. H. Sherwood, Julius Greenholt, H. Ruum, H. I. Zinkand, A. C. Corry, J. E. Stewart, Margaret A. Fife, Mrs. Wm. E. McCormick, John J. Susluth, Howard Curtis, H. McKean.

## BIG ELKS' CARNIVAL AT CHAUTAUQUA

**Illumination at Assembly Grounds a Splendid Success—Many Pittsburghers at the Resort.**

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LAKEWOOD, N. Y., Aug. 16.—They are having a great carnival of Elks at Celeron and Jamestown and the resultant increase in the population of the surrounding towns is rather surprising. Excursion trains are coming in daily, and the boats are so crowded that they tip close to the water when making a landing, and timid people breathe a sigh of relief when they are safe on shore again. Purple and white colors are everywhere, about the lake, and one even notices, among the "merry maidens," who are to be seen on the big boats and little boats, riding for the joy of it, a tendency to don the popular colors in some form or other. It all goes with the merry life of the place, and the constant, eager demand for some new fad makes everyone grasp the opportunity of the moment.

Probably fewer of the Elk crowds are seen in Lakewood than in the other resorts, except coming and going between train and boat landing. Still the excursions bring the crowds to all points, and we are now in the midst of the very busiest week of the season. There is no end to the galeties—ping-pong, golf, tennis, rowing, sailing, dancing, driving and cards, cards, cards! Everybody plays euchre, and everybody gives euchre parties, and everybody wins prizes of every variety imaginable. Every evening now the parlors of the hotel are crowded with tables, where the older people play, while the younger ones dance in the ballroom.

Last Saturday the Pittsburgh contingent at Lakewood enjoyed a very pretty card party given by Mrs. Murry Verner at her cottage opposite the Kent house. The prizes were won by Miss Morrison, Mrs. Edson and Miss Kuhn. Monday evening the children of Lakewood had their usual informal little dance at the hotel.

Miss Louise Stewart is the guest of Mrs. Parchmant. Miss Bradley, Mrs. Parchmant's sister, returned to Pittsburgh on Friday, after spending the month of July and the first weeks of August at Parchmant cottage.

Miss Grayce Auil is entertaining Miss Pradmore of Warren, O., and Miss Marie Rose of Fifty avenue.

Mrs. J. A. Auil gave a very delightful euchre on Wednesday morning in honor of her sister, Mrs. Hotchkiss of Cleveland. The prizes were won by Mrs. Varner and Miss Morris. Mrs. Donner received the lonehand prize and Mrs. McKean, the consolation.

The much-talked-of "Illumination" at Chautauqua took place on Friday night and everybody, within a 10-mile range brought their sisters, sweethearts and wives to see something which they were told was unlike anything else they had even seen. There was scarcely a boat from one lake's end to the other which was not doing service on the water that night, and many parties went down from Lakewood, among them William Auil's party, Mr. Pogue's, Miss Wilson's, Mr. Graff's, and many others.

Mrs. Joseph Jones and Mrs. William Gleffer entertained with six-hand euchre on the lovely big veranda of the Kent house on Saturday afternoon. It is an ideal place for a function of any sort, but that alone could not be the "cause why" everyone "had such a lovely time." Everything was delightful and the guests voted it quite a success.

Miss Susan Gray of the East End is at the Devereaux cottage recuperating after her recent illness.

W. R. Kuhn is visiting his family at the Kuhn cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Kuhn, Miss Sarah, Master William and Master Howard will spend several weeks at the Kent house.

Mrs. W. H. Gleffer is entertaining Mrs. M. C. Gleffer. Mr. Gleffer has been with them for a few days.

I. F. Flister, J. M. Harmond, J. A. Auil, Mr. Laub, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Evans and Mr. Haymaker registered at the Kent for Saturday and Sunday.

The list of Smoky City visitors at the big hotel shows the following well-known names: D. J. Kabel, Charles Gernet, John H. Mueller, Mrs. F. C. Harper, W. T. Underwood, Harry A. Mueller, Edna H. Mueller, Gertrude A. Mueller, Mrs. Theodore Anschutz and her two sons, J. A. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Worthington, Miss Martha G. Boyd, Mrs. P. I. Heasley, H. H. Evans, Mrs. R. Geddis, Miss Bessie Geddis, Master R. H. Geddis and Master C. Geddis, Charles Sharon, Dr. J. Slater Crawford, A. Lippman, George A. Schmidt, Mr. Troudell, Mr. Haymaker, Mr. Calhoun and John A. Kane.

On Tuesday of this week Miss Kuhn met with an accident which almost proved fatal. While in bathing with a party of friends she was suddenly carried off her feet by the current and out into deep water. Before she could recover herself she was almost suffocated by the water and but for the timely aid of Mr. Dull of Meadville would never have regained consciousness. She was carried to shore however, and was soon in her normal condition and feeling very little ill result from the excitement.

The boys had another field day this week and did some very good pole vaulting out

# MID-SEASON ON SHORE, MOUNTAIN AND LAKE

## ATLANTIC CITY THE QUEEN RESORT

**Thousands of Pittsburghers Indulging in Sports of the City by the Sea—New Attractions and Late Arrivals.**

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

ATLANTIC CITY, August 16.—Miss Hallie Ermine Rives, the well-known southern authoress, is pleasantly located here for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. John Philip Sousa entertained Miss Rives at dinner at their cottage. This week Miss Rives returned the compliment, and the Brighton Hotel was the scene of an elaborate dinner given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sousa and family by Miss Rives.

United States Senator Quay, who is occupying a cottage for the season on North New Hampshire avenue, stated this week that if he was called upon to give his aid in settlement of the great strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania that he would gladly do so, and stands ready and willing to meet the miners, the operators or both to bring about a settlement of the differences between capital and labor.

Mrs. J. Diaz Prieto, wife of the Spanish consul at Cincinnati, is spending the season at the Warner, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Amanda Prieto.

Capt. C. Harch, of the United States marines, is occupying pleasant quarters at the Hotel Strand.

C. F. Long, of the United States navy, is at the Hotel Windsor. He is a brother of former Secretary of the Navy John D. Long.

Col. Thomas W. Scott, of Chicago, a member of the national council of administration, Grand Army of the Republic, was the guest this week of Councilman E. F. Hann, of this city, commander of the New Jersey G. A. R. Col. Scott was much pleased with this resort, and would like to have the national encampment of the G. A. R. held here next year.

Count Eugene Metrosm, of St. Petersburg, and attache of the Russian embassy at Washington, is spending the summer at the Grand Atlantic.

Hon. David B. Henderson, speaker of the national house of representatives, is occupying a suite at Marlborough House.

A. Lincoln Dryden, of Baltimore, assistant United States treasurer, is occupying apartments at the Hotel Windsor for a short visit.

Anthony J. Drexel, the Philadelphia banker, arrived here a few days ago in his handsome steam yacht, which was anchored at the inlet.

The following Pittsburghers were registered here during the week:

Berkshire Inn—Miss Louise Engell, Miss Minnie Kaltrieder, C. H. Miller, Dr. Frank Swallow, C. B. Ebersole, Ralph E. Bradley.

Chelsea—Mrs. George Baum, Mrs. John A. Harper, Miss Harper, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brown, J. M. Owen.

Brighton—W. A. Blakely, T. J. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson, Jr., J. C. Thaw, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Bindler.

Royal Palace—Miss M. Roberts, Miss Edna Roberts, Miss A. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lantz, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lantz, Miss Lantz, L. W. Walker, N. R. Richardson, H. M. Edwards, F. Leon Seeler, J. L. Macomber, Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Suler.

Windsor—C. A. Filey.

Agnew—M. K. Smith.

Iroquois—William M. Newhauer, L. G. Billingsber, T. Wilson, H. P. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Fox, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Stevenson, N. F. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. H. Richards, C. W. Sample, Mrs. Paul Higgins and sister, Miss Henrietta Fuller, Charles Harris, mother and sister.

Grand Atlantic—J. C. Mercer, Jennie Mercer, Aline Mercer, Grace Mercer, Ollie Mercer, R. E. Mercer, G. D. McIlvain, J. D. McIlvain, Miss Robinson, J. A. Burns, Miss W. M. Kirby, B. S. Kirby, Mrs. J. E. Maguire, P. F. Dunn, J. A. Long, Miss M. O. Bullock, E. J. Skees, Miss A. Skees, J. A. Long, Edna Skees, Grace Skees, H. L. Tress, H. E. Tress, J. M. Tress, E. J. Ohl, J. F. McNaul, Miss McNaul, J. F. McNaul, B. N. Brown, L. A. Robinson, George Lyle, M. E. Amerman, E. C. Harker, W. H. Burns, E. J. Kirk, A. S. Boyd, Emil B. Guenther, E. Holsteen, F. A. O'Brien, H. F. Gilg.

Ralston—David B. Watson, James J. Gilchrist, James Martin, Dr. and Mrs. E. Jeffries, Mrs. A. Dickerson, Mrs. Collins, Charles Solof, A. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. D. Braken and son, Herbert Welch, William Shipley, John Killand.

Rossmore—J. McLaven and family, the Misses Donford, Mrs. Ward and mother.

Runnymede—Thomas Kenny, Mr. and Mrs. M. Brown.

Bartram—Harry Edwards, Norman Shelby, George Williams.

Avendale—Mr. and Mrs. G. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. C. Marshall, Mrs. J. Marshall.

Morton—C. R. Stephens.

Osburne—Miss Morton, Miss Hamilton.

Sterling—Mr. and Mrs. William Winter, Charles Winter, Norman Winter, Mark Schneider.

Brady House—John A. Kuss, Mis Rose Kuss, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Hoffman and family, Mr. and Mrs. Parker and family, J. A. Nesber, D. J. Jones.

Gladstone—T. Charters.

Dunlop—T. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. D. Alexander, H. Haar, William Pearsall, W. Vogan, Mr. and Mrs. O. Barrett, William Morris and party, Mr. and Mrs. Raub, J. Reichter, U. Slater, J. Haslett, Mrs. Beatty, H. Beatty, H. Rusic, H. Kaufman, M. Sallimer.

Dennis—Miss Mary Scott, Miss Lillian Scott, Miss Adah Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Houston, Miss Virginia Parker, Mr. and Mrs. E. Halcombe, Miss E. Halcombe, Arthur E. Halcombe, James W. Moran, Mrs. J. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fry, Miss Marguerietie Fry, E. Fry, Jr., Mrs. C. O'Brien, Miss Rosa O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Campbell, W. Barker, George Barker, R. J. Arthur, H. B. Vance Clive, Mrs. J. Armstrong, Miss Grace Armstrong, Miss Mary Armstrong.

Elberon—Mr. and Mrs. J. Casper Gaertner, Mrs. Harry Jordan, Miss Belle Jordan, R. L. Ross, Edward Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brand, Miss Roxe Lynch, Miss Edna Hodel, John C. Budder, Charles Rudder, C. F. Guyer, J. A. Guyer, Mrs. M. V. Daft, Miss Mary Daft, U. R. Daft, Miss A. S. Courtin, Miss Mary McConnell, Miss Nellie McConnell, Miss Belle Morris, H. M. Kodding, E. A. Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bird, Harry M. D. Morton.

Allaire—Charles Vein.

Woolton Hall—Miss Gerwig and party.

Beaumont—Miss Kelley, T. Keohner, Miss Hille, Miss Clarke, Miss Chiebs, T. Neagley, Miss Kelly, Miss Crane.

Boston—Mrs. A. Moran and family.

Bon Air—Mr. and Mrs. W. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

Stanley—Miss Marguis, Miss Blaney, Benjamin Smith, W. Cohen, Miss Browne, T. Griffith, Miss Newman.

Seaside—H. Meyers, Mrs. Stock, Mrs. Lloyd, Miss Newell, G. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gorden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jordan, W. Detweiler, W. Harran, A. Elverrich, George Thompason, Louis Warner.

Stickney—T. E. Canahan, Mrs. L. Saltzman, H. A. Camp, Mrs. L. Fink, Mrs. George Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stiff.

St. Charles—G. Mashey and party, P. Butler, Miss Butler, Mr. and Mrs. J. McGuire, W. Brown, C. W. Brant, A. Noel, J. Gloming, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Mattlack, M. Kelley, I. Langfer, J. Longheim, Jr., J. Kelley, Miss Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hogan, T. Maloney.

Traymore—R. A. Johnson, Mrs. R. Carson, Jr., Robert Carson, J. Cosgrove, A. Ware, Jr., B. A. Carter, H. D. McKee.

Seabright—O. George.

Carlyle—Charles Schlermitzner, Joseph Weldoff Schlermitzner.

Strand—C. Elsndish, Mrs. Dowell, P. Faber, C. Bard, E. Normeaut.

Bingham—Oscar Naugren, L. Hanson, Miss Blanche Nichols, C. McGreagor, F. Alley.

Congress—W. H. Steel.

Normandie—A. J. Sevin, J. Sevin, H. Clark, Mrs. Brown and family, Miss Emma Richardson, E. Saundere, J. Langhitt and son, Dr. Nelson, J. England.

Gamblos—H. Scott, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Shauster.

Sothern—F. Morgan.

Senate—The Misses Roberts.

Acme—J. Howard.

Oakland—H. J. Kellerman and family.

Coleman House—Miss Paxton and friends.

Clarion—Mr. and Mrs. D. Heston, P. J. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. M. Spelman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Peterson, Miss Lulu Peterson, David Hesson.

Chelwoode—W. Dempsey, William Murdock, D. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wright and family.

Little Brighton—A. Porter.

Bleak House—G. Stacy, L. Haley, T. Moore, William Zimmer, Mrs. Ken, M. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Weaver.

Hampton Court—Mr. and Mrs. A. Heney, J. Ford, Miss Dorothy Ford, Franklin Ford, Harry L. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Bailey, John G. McConnell.

Best—Mr. and Mrs. P. Genge, B. Miller.

Brunswick—A. D. Fessler.

Beechwood—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Duckwell, Miss Jessie Duckwell, Bertram Duckwell.

Mt. Vernon—Miss Martha Wade, Miss Clara A. Wade.

New England—G. Price and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Banker, Dr. and Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. E. McElhaney, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lewis, Miss Darr, Mrs. Charles Mehard, W. Wilcox, Miss Young, Miss Donnelly, Miss Wersing, S. McCondley, E. Fire.

Hotel Rudolph—A. Barnstein, W. Vaughan, J. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Lorey, Mrs. Slovey.

Richmond—James Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Naylor, Miss Anna Naylor, Mrs. E. Riddle, Miss J. Faulkner, E. H. Gimpff, Thomas McKelvey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill.

Strand—E. T. Thomcott, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lee and family, J. Z. Reigli and family.

Rittenhouse—H. T. Kunkel.

Haddon Hall—Mrs. Boyd, Miss Wright, Mrs. Tollansbee, Mr. and Mrs. J. McKeenan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson, G. Jones, Mrs. H. Huston, C. Francis, A. Harrison, G. C. McConnell.

Kenilworth Inn—B. Greenwood, E. Means, Jr.

Kuehnley's Hotel—Mr. McKelvey, S. McKelvey, R. McKelvey, Mr. and Mrs. S. Richards and son.

Hygeia—A. S. Donnovan.

LaShell—Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Thompson, J. Gorman, Mrs. Seifert, Mr. and Mrs. Beghtdler, Mr. and Mrs. G. Blaine.

Jefferson—M. Schiller.

Aldine—Mrs. James McClure, George McClure, Ray McClure, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sheldon, Miss Flora Sheldon.

The following people from Western Pennsylvania are here:

Altamont—Mrs. Hendricks and son, Bedford; Miss Rose Sloan, the Misses Short, Johnstown; J. Luken and friends, Scottdale.

Archdale—D. G. Heller, Altoona.

Lehman Craig Hall—The Misses Lamp, Bedford; Mrs. Tomb and family, Mrs. Matthews and family, Johnstown.

Malatesta's—D. G. King, Bradford.

Marlborough House—Charles Stone, Beaver; R. Umble, Mrs. Umble, Miss Mott Umble, Uniontown; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Masters, Harry Masters, Ralph Masters, John Masters, Miss Mary Masters, Johnstown; G. W. Stratten, Altoona; Mrs. Jane Lawyer, Miss Marie F. Lawyer, Wilkinsburg.

Berkshire Inn—George Boding, Bradford.

Loraine—Harry Marshall, Altoona; Mr. and Mrs. M. Dunshaiger, Bradford.

Majestic—J. K. Lewis, Johnstown.

Porter Inn—H. Johnson and family, Erie.

Ponce de Leon—John A. Geddard, McKeesport.

Ethelyn—E. Burt and C. Burt, O. House, Duquesne.

Fredonia—E. Hemmerson and party, Johnstown; C. Watt, Greensburg; J. Kernan, McKees Rocks.

Holmhurst—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ermine, Miss Ermine, Ellwood.

Villa Nova—Miss Butler, J. Butler, Miss Bradley, McKeesport.

Waverley—Syrus Long, H. F. Long, Greensburg.

Westminster—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Neuter, Hollidaysburg.

Roman—John Schenk, W. Schenk, Miss Virginia Schenk, Altoona.

Avon Inn—Miss Glenn, O. Harbrauff, Altoona; Roberts & Irish, Wellsborough.

Lawrence—Leo Cohen, Johnstown.

Chalfonte—Mr. Wilson, Clarion; Mrs. Hogabert, and party, Uniontown; Miss Ella Woods, E. Lawrence, Meadville.

Colwyn—Miss Beatrice Earl, Altoona; Samuel Goodfriend, Johnstown; Samuel Maine, Hollidaysburg; Miss Rathern, Beaver Falls.

Chester Inn—Mrs. Walker, Altoona.

Grand Central—Miss O. G. Ogen, Butler; Mr. and Mrs. B. Ruby, Beaver.

Elberon—Mr. and Mrs. Watson, T. Major, Latrobe.

Jor, Latrobe; Miss Grace Garret, Carnegie; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fealey, Samuel McCuedy, Miss Lillian Lingerfield, Altoona.

Pierrepont—A. Barker and family, Miss Jones, Ebensburg; Miss Shark, Altoona; Miss May Lovely, Miss Stretter, M. Maine, C. Craighead, M. Ferry, Johnstown.

Raleigh—W. Hock and family, McKeesport.

Sothern—Mr. and Mrs. A. Lindsey, W. Whitmore, Mrs. Blair and the Misses Blair, Duquesne.

Iroquois—Mrs. Warn, M. Warn, Warren; Mrs. Valentine, Miss Wilson, Huntingdon; A. Stackhouse, D. Arthur, Altoona; Mrs. Lulu Warren, W. B. Peck, E. Walker, M. D. Hall, Warren.

Richmond—Miss Clark, Altoona.

Chelsea—Mrs. George Baum, Mrs. John A. Harper, Beaver Falls.

Roxborough—Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis and party, Mount Union; D. F. Miller, Lock Haven.

Ralston—Mr. and Mrs. A. Wise, R. Wise, I. M. Wise, U. R. Wise, Wilkinsburg.

Runnymede—Mr. and Mrs. S. Stephenson, Mrs. Lottie Stowe, Greensburg.

The Bartram—Miss Mott, Broomfell; Miss M. N. Kelley, Altoona; Mrs. Newcomb, Lock Haven.

Dunlop—J. Swauger, Uniontown; C. Lenhart, B. Beacle, Uniontown; Miss Annitt, Brownsville.

## BEDFORD SPRINGS

BEDFORD SPRINGS, PA., Aug. 16.—The weather has been very cool here the past week and all kinds of out-door exercise have been indulged in to a great extent.

Many social events have taken place during the week, such as dancing, bowling, coaching and porch parties.

Mrs. James Martin, wife of a prominent railroad man of Philadelphia, gave a watermelon party to a number of friends at the Arandale Hotel Wednesday night.

The annual benefit ball was held in the large ball room of the Arandale Hotel Thursday evening and proved quite a success.

Mrs. J. Winfield West and Mrs. R. C. Faris, of Bellaire, O., are sojourning at the Springs Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stafford, of McKeesport, are pleasantly located at the Springs Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Hargrave, of Sewickley, are domiciled at the Springs Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hagen and son, Miss C. Von Linnen, Miss Henrietta Von Linnen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parsons and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Swank are a party from Johnstown, who are spending some time here.

The Rev. Fr. P. E. Lavelle, of Scranton, Pa., is enjoying a much needed rest at this resort.

Mr. Isaac Pennypacker, of Scranton, is a guest at the Springs Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Ramage, of Oil City, Pa., are late arrivals at the Springs Hotel.

Mrs. Eliza Lewis, Miss Elizabeth Lewis, Miss Mary Lewis and Mr. W. M. Lewis, of Allegheny, are spending some time at this resort.

Mr. Frank Lee, of Wilkinsburg, is spending his vacation at this resort.

Mr. Lewis C. Atkins, of Pittsburgh, is registered at the Arandale Hotel.

Mr. Thomas Sharpe, U. S. A., accompanied by his daughter, Miss Sharp, arrived at the Arandale Hotel Monday.

Mr. J. Adler is a prominent Pittsburgher stopping at the Arandale Hotel.

Mrs. W. G. McMaster and Miss Lucy H. McMaster, of Pittsburgh, occupy apartments at the Arandale Hotel.

Mr. A. S. Gaus, Mrs. A. S. Gaus and Master Gaus, of Pittsburgh, are domiciled at the Arandale Hotel.

Mr. James Kiser, of Pittsburgh, has joined the party of Pittsburghers camping at Lutzville.

Mr. Harry Daschbach, a well known young business man of Pittsburgh, spent the past week at this resort.

## LONG BRANCH

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 15.—The extraordinarily pleasant weather of the past week has made the summer life at Long Branch a continuous round of enjoyment for the fortunate sojourners at the famous old resort, and the picture presented of an afternoon in Ocean avenue at the time of the promenade and the fashionable driving hour is sufficient to repay the one-day visitor for his whole trip. The social side of life at Long Branch this summer has been well taken care of by the hotel men and a brilliant round of galeties have marked each week since the beginning of the season, which may be said now to be at its height. Tennis and golf are both occupying the attention of the lovers of outdoor diversion to a great extent of late and their devotees are legion.

A number of Long Branch's young women have entered for a beauty show to be given next week. "Fairy Land's Beauty Show" is the somewhat expressive title that has been chosen by the promoters of the enterprise, and among the handsome young women who have entered for the contest are Miss Grace Garret, Carnegie; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fealey, Samuel McCuedy, Miss Lillian Lingerfield, Altoona.

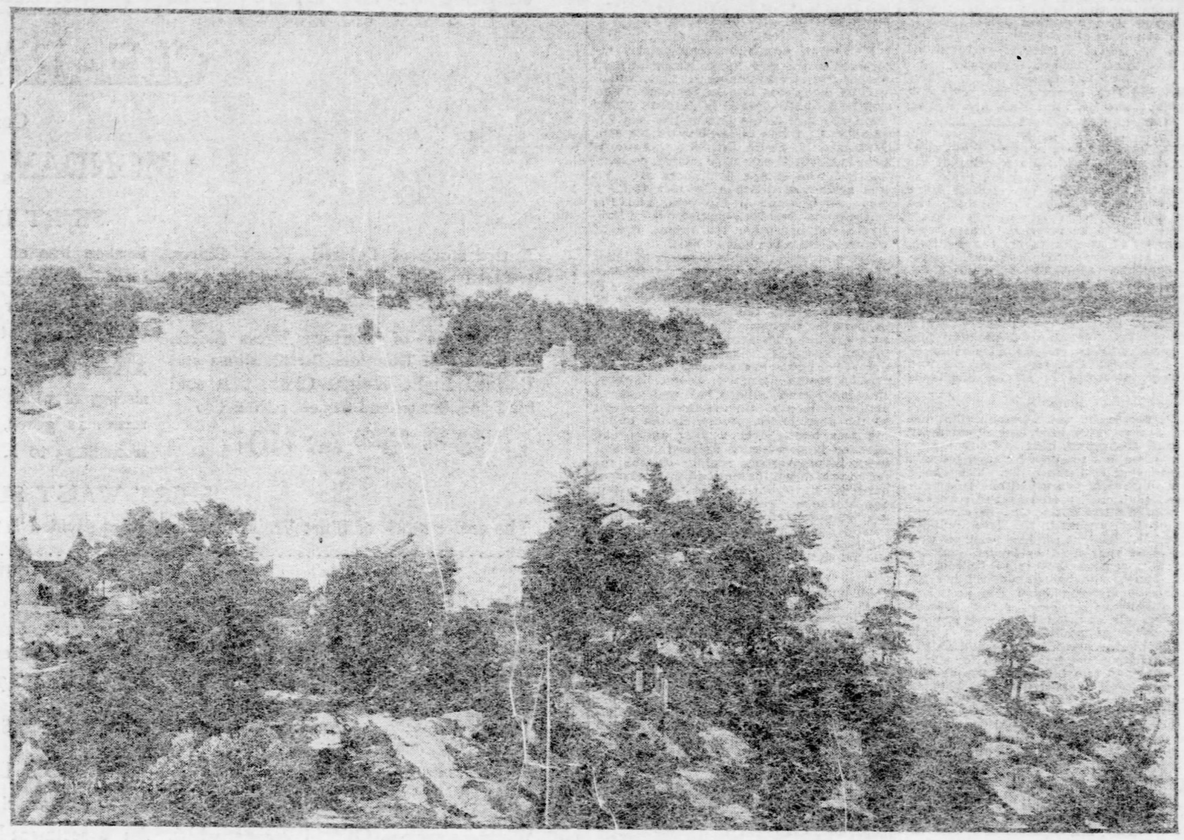
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Harmon of Pittsburgh are recently registered guests of the West End.

At the Hotel Florence is S. B. Armstrong, a Pittsburgher of prominence in business circles at his home city.

J. O. Brown of Pittsburgh is summering at the West End.

J. L. Morris is at Long Branch for the balance of the month of August, and is stopping at the Florence.

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME., August 16.—Among the week's arrivals here at Old Fort Inn are Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Rutan, of Pittsburgh.



LOST CHANNEL, THOUSAND ISLANDS.

## BABY PARADE NEXT AT ASBURY PARK

**Many Floats in the Water Carnival. Greater Pittsburgh Well Represented.**

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—The attention of nearly everyone in this big resort is now turned toward the approaching baby parade, which for so many years has been the crowning feature of the season. From a modest little procession of infants on the boardwalk the event has grown to mammoth proportions, so great that this year it has been recognized by the town council and is made an official event, and instead of the one little procession the celebration will be carried through three full days, beginning next Monday. The opening ceremonies will take the form of a coronation ball at the Coleman house on Monday evening. The role of Queen Titania will be assumed by Miss Rhoda Elizabeth Atkins, who will reign supreme throughout the entire carnival. The selection of Miss Atkins as queen is a very popular one. She is a handsome young woman of the blonde type, and is the daughter of Alfred C. Atkins, one of the proprietors of the Ocean hotel. For the coronation festivities Proprietor Frank B. Conover of the Coleman house will set aside the hotel and entire casino, which will be appropriately decorated. The invitations have been issued in royal form, so that guests are commanded by "her majesty Titania to appear at the Coleman court palace." The affair will take the form of a reception, a dinner and elaborate coronation ceremonies in the casino, which will be concluded by a grand ball, at which all the ladies present will be formally presented to the queen. The baby parade proper will take place on the afternoon of Tuesday, and judging by the number of entries that have already been received it will be the largest ever held here. There will be seven divisions and a large number of very handsome and elaborate floats, and nearly 200 handsome prizes are now on exhibition at the Asbury avenue pavilion. The concluding feature of the carnival will take place on Wednesday evening in the big beach auditorium and will take the form of a grand fairy festival, at which several hundred children will take part in fancy dances, songs and tableaux. Nearly all of the leading hotels will furnish one tableaux. To defray the expenses of this exhibition the ladies of the various hotels have been working very hard during the past two weeks, holding progressive euchre parties and sales and soliciting subscriptions from among their friends. The financial outlook at present is very promising, and there seems to be nothing in the way to mar or delay any feature of the big event.

The carnival on Wesley lake, which was given on Wednesday evening, proved to be one of the handsomest displays of the kind that has ever been attempted here. This carnival is given jointly by Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, as the pretty sheet of water forms the dividing line between these two resorts. The contributions from both towns were large enough this year to allow for the erection of a court of honor in the center of the lake so that the display was a creditable one in every way. The beach band was stationed on one of the bridges and played merry music while the 150 boats traversed the waters. The cottagers on either side of the lake decorated and illuminated their summer homes very beautifully, and the entire scene was one which will long be remembered.

The Coleman house is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Kingsley of Pittsburgh.

Among the late Pittsburgh arrivals at the Surf house is James B. McClintock.

Miss Alice V. Mercer, Miss Anna Brown and Mrs. Kellog are Pittsburgh patrons of the Willard.

At the Ashland are Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Birdsell of Honesdale, Pa.

Miss Mattie L. Throop, Jacob Lang and C. A. Slouddce of Pittsburgh will spend the remaining days of August at the Ocean.

Mrs. W. Elliott and family and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Elliott of Pittsburgh are lately-arrived guests at the Coleman house.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Smith and Miss Effie L. Smith are well-known Pittsburgh patrons of the Victoria.

Mrs. E. H. Smith, Miss Florence Smith, E. H. Smith and Miss J. D. Bradley recently registered at the Brunswick from Pittsburgh.

A representative Pittsburgh guest at the West End is Andrew Camman.

Summering at the Ocean hotel are Miss Davis, Miss M. J. Davis, Miss Black and Miss Wardley of Pittsburgh.

Registered at the same hotel is H. C. Ebert of Pittsburgh.

## FAMOUS CAMP MEETING TO STIR OCEAN GROVE

**Many Notable Speakers Engaged. Children's Musical Festival and Street Parade.**

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 16.—The approach of the famous camp meeting season, which is now but one week distant, is evinced by a very generous influx of visitors and prospective participants in the fortnight of religious activity. The camp will begin on Saturday morning with a service of welcome in the auditorium, and then for 10 days regular meetings will be held continuously from 7 o'clock until 9 or 10 o'clock at night.

The sessions of the summer school of theology, which will cover 10 days of scholastic work, began on Monday with devotional exercises and a service of song in the temple. The meetings are being very well attended by the junior members of the clergy and much interest is displayed in the theological discussions by the summer visitors who drop into the meetings. The work of the school consists of two daily sessions devoted to theological study and lectures by prominent theologians. Among the speakers before the body have been several representative clergymen of denominations other than the Methodist. The evenings have been set aside for enjoyment and recreation, and a varied program of illustrated lectures and entertainments are being presented. Among the notable speakers that appeared before the school this week were the Rev. R. W. Rogers, the Rev. William H. Ingersoll, Prof. S. D. Hillman, the Rev. Francis L. Patton and Dr. A. S. Piper. Among the prominent speakers who will deliver lectures next week are the Rev. Dr. Gross Alexander, the Rev. Dr. Charles Holland Elder, the Rev. Charles E. Locke and the Rev. David James Burrell.

The children's musical festival and carnival held on Thursday presented one of the most attractive and interesting features of the summer season. Nearly 1,000 little boys and girls participated in a street parade in the morning and had their pictures taken by a vitascope. The little girls were clad in Japanese gowns and carried parasols, while the boys were togged out in the regulation rough rider costume. They were provided with miniature guns and gave an interesting drill. In the evening the children were formed into a grand chorus in the auditorium, and they furnished all of the music under the direction of Prof. Morgan, who had spent nearly six weeks in training them. Their songs were delightfully rendered and the audience of about 10,000 people applauded them heartily for their work. The auditorium decorations presented the effect of a Japanese tea garden.

The regular Ocean Grove choir is now busy with its final rehearsals for the oratorio "The Messiah," which will be given on Wednesday evening. The soloists will be Miss Shanna Cumming, soprano; Mr. Terza Hamlin, contralto; George W. Jenkins, tenor; Julian Walker, basso.

A movement has been started to erect a bronze statue to the memory of the Rev. E. H. Stokes, one of the founders of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting association and its president for nearly 30 years. The committee which has been appointed to take charge of the collections of the memorial fund is comprised of Gen. William M. Skirm, the Hon. James L. Hayes, the Rev. J. H. Alden, the Rev. E. A. Ballard, A. H. DeHaven and the Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon.

Late arrivals at the Ocean house include Webster B. Kupp, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Webster B. Kupp and Olive Eshelman of Gibraltar, Pa.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Witherspoon of Allegheny lately arrived at the Alaska for the balance of the season.

Summering at the same hotel are Miss Pauline N. de Lesl and Miss They of Pittsburgh.

The queen is entertaining George B. Whittier of Johnstown.

Mrs. McCres, Miss L. McCres, Miss Emma Scott and Miss Edna McDermott of Allegheny are at the Majestic.

Among the recent registrations at the Alaska is Miss Helen C. McElhancy of Allegheny.

Mrs. Mary Greene, Miss Tillie Greene and Mrs. Charles Vinelle of Huntington, Pa., are summering at the Mulford.

Miss Bell Hammett and Miss Emma Hammett of Pittsburgh are patrons of the Summerfield.

## ROCK CITY, N. Y.

ROCK CITY, N. Y., August 16.—Second only to Niagara Falls as a wonderful formation of nature, this picturesque place is attracting more Pittsburghers every year. During the past summer hundreds of people from Western Pennsylvania have visited this place and many are now registered at the leading hotels. Rock City, with its temperature 15 degrees lower than the surrounding country, and having an altitude of 2,300 feet, has been a mecca for people from the large cities, and whole families are spending the hot months in these mountains where their children can get good air and have ample roaming grounds around the rocks which rise hundreds of feet, forming shady nooks and interesting glens protected from the hot rays of the summer sun.

The Hotel Bon Air is crowded at present and rooms must be engaged ahead to get accommodations. Mrs. H. M. Wilson, wife of President Wilson, of the National Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Tuesday evening gave a dinner party at the Hotel Bon Air to 40 lady friends. The dining room was finely decorated and the dinner thoroughly enjoyed by the guests. On Wednesday evening about 150 people from Bradford, Pa., and Olean, N. Y., were entertained at a ball given in the spacious ball room of the hotel. Music was furnished by an orchestra from Bradford and the affair enlivened the hotel life. Two dances every week are to be given for the balance of the season and the best citizens of Bradford and Olean will be present.

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, Helen May Butler and her female orchestra gave afternoon and evening concerts in the grounds. Guenther's Greater Pittsburgh band will give a series of concerts during the present week.

From the summit of the mountains a view of 40 or 50 miles of country presents itself on one side of the hotel, and the famous rocks are scattered over the mountain side on the other. Kodacs have been plentiful during the past two months and many fine views have been secured.

Property owners interested in Rock City have erected bridges over some of the highest rocks and steps have been built through crevices extending down between a number of huge piles, making a trip down the mountain side easily accomplished. The rocks are supposed to have been thrown up by volcanic action thousands of years ago, or deposited during the glacial period when immense masses of ice covered the entire country. The twin sister rocks have a natural bridge connecting them and owing to its picturesqueness, nearly all the visitors have snap shots taken of themselves standing at their base. The Bradford, Olean and Rock City Street Railway, running between Bradford and Olean encircles the mountains and visitors take daily trips to see the sights presented along the route. With few exceptions this railway is the most interesting in the country. Having one of the steepest grades of any electric railway in the United States. It traverses narrow ledges along the mountains, high above the surrounding country and beautiful valleys stretch out for miles on either side, the views being equaled only by those along some of the narrow guage railroads in the Rocky mountains.

Among the Western Pennsylvania people now registered at the Bon Air are: Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Donovan, Mrs. J. C. Flynn, Mr. William Flynn, Miss Anna Flynn, Mr. A. W. Wallis, Mr. W. R. Neale, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gill, Miss Margaret Watson, Mrs. E. E. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. W. Higbee, Master John Higbee and Miss Marian Higbee, Mrs. J. H. Mering and children, Esther and Carolyn, of Pittsburgh; Mr. Neil Gorman, Butler, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Marsh, Washington, Pa.

### PITTSBURGHERS IN PARIS.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.)

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Among the Pittsburghers registered at the Paris hotels this week are the following:

At the Athenee—J. F. McCandless, John D. Morrissey, David Brown and Mr. and Mrs. P. Wetherill.

At the Malesherber—L. W. Strayer, John W. Anthony, Miss Lillian Semmelrock and Miss Edna Klein.

At the Terminus—John G. Stephenson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Walker and son.

At the Beaujon—The Rev. F. Kennedy, Roger Greene, F. L. Dayton, R. Sedgwick, Mrs. H. D. Smith, Miss B. Wickham and the Misses Satterlee.

At the Bedford—F. G. Barker.

At the Louvre—Mr. and Mrs. J. Cunan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gregory and daughters, Miss Rodgers.

At the Elysee Palace hotel—W. Fairman, David Rosenfeld, Oscar Blum and Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Wharton.

At the Grand—N. D. Raper.

At the D'Albe—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Roth.

At the Mirabeau—Mrs. Brewster and daughters.

At the Hotel de Loudres—J. B. Blakely.

At the Castiglione—Fred Nellson and T. D. Robley.

At the Bellevue—John McCann and F. Sweeny.

## ENJOYING THE BATHS AT MT. CLEMENS

**Famous Michigan Resort Becoming a Favorite With Pittsburghers. Lots of Guests During the Week.**

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

MT. CLEMENS, Aug. 16.—Ex-Mayor E. M. McKenna is enjoying a course of baths at the Clementine.

Mr. F. Benz and Mr. A. B. Stone and wife are prominent Pittsburghers at the Bath City.

Bingham's Lakeside Inn still continues to be a favorite resort for Pittsburgh guests. The fine dancing pavilion is an added attraction this season. Among other Pittsburghers, the following are found registered at the Inn: Mr. Beck, Mr. E. M. McKenna, Dr. H. G. Briggs, G. F. Grapp and wife, Mrs. J. F. Hoffman, Charles Walker and wife, John R. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal, W. Brewer and wife, A. P. Hudson and wife.

Bass fishing at the Old Wreck and Huron Point is still as good as in days of yore.

The following arrivals from "Greater Pittsburgh" are registered at the Bath City:

Pittsburgh—H. F. W. Hudner, J. Frank Williams, F. W. Clain, J. H. Jewell, Miss F. Menzesheimer, Mrs. Kleve, F. Benz, Samuel D. Hubley, Mrs. Samuel D. Hubley, Miss Frances A. Hubley, J. N. Manwaring and wife, A. B. Stone and wife, Miss Stafford, C. C. Hamilton, J. Longstaff, Neil Quinn, G. B. Huffman, G. Mosing, Mrs. William Palmer, A. H. Hays, John Kopp, Henry Fipp, Mrs. George Huffman, Louis F. Vandergrift, E. L. O'Mailey, George C. Kelly, Robert Havison, George Bell, D. McGrody, E. E. Nicely, J. M. Boyd, William T. Lyon, Isador Reich, J. E. Robinson, Mrs. I. P. Hall, S. R. Ralston, Michael Lowry, John T. Burke, Frank Haller, Oliver J. Haller, Ellis Mark, E. M. Wilson, Lena Carrell, John Sullivan, Mrs. Anna Hays Byrls and maid, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Carson, P. A. Marion, B. A. Burns, John R. Crook, J. O. Murphy, Elizabeth Magorien, Mrs. J. Wheeler, Miss Kate Killeen, George J. Rudolph and wife, Mrs. E. M. Behen, Charles A. Stillwagen, M. A. Hehir, Mrs. W. L. Smith, Mrs. M. S. Johnson, Dr. W. G. Hughes, Mrs. G. J. Rudolph, John A. Richter, Mrs. J. A. Richter, Lillian E. Johns, Mark Gordon, Charles Leighley, Charles W. Penn, John Batchelor, A. J. McGuire, E. W. Detwiler, George Creamer, H. S. Guseman, Miss Annie C. Benz, Miss Bertha Nusser, Mrs. Frank Koehan, M. Doyle, Mrs. E. O. Dithrich, E. C. Dithrich, J. H. Waters, Mrs. J. H. Waters, Mrs. J. A. Trafonn, Kittie Lee, J. A. O'Neill, J. A. Trainor, M. Kleinschmidt, Henry Daub, Miss S. S. Fitzsimmons, Miss Margaret Fitzsimmons, Miss S. H. Keller, Miss M. Keller, L. C. Dick, Joseph Greswald, Andrew Kaul, Mrs. I. C. Drier, I. Schuchent, S. A. Bollon, M. C. Chaplin, Mr. and Mrs. Bonis, William Hamilton, A. W. Stewart, Mrs. W. J. Hall, A. T. Karr, George Dewalt, Edward Hann, F. E. Cooper, Joseph Howley, Mrs. Catherine Howley, Mrs. William A. Sipe, Pat Nagle, Mrs. M. Gerst, Mrs. P. Nagle, Thomas J. Carney, Fred Vogel, H. J. Beadling, Mrs. Edwards, Ida B. Biggs, D. Humphreys, R. R. Rathbone, Mrs. M. Mallen, Mr. John Perry, William A. Weller, Mrs. H. Dressler, Frank Grass, Miss Hopkins, E. P. Niehaum, John J. Griffin, Miss M. Lynch, R. R. Gray, J. C. Miller, Edward Grossman, Ben Ramener, Mrs. Jennie Grossman, Mrs. E. Lynch, Mrs. R. Sanford, W. A. McDonough, W. P. Bonner, Helen Price, Frank Shloe, Carl Voeliger, H. J. Moeller, Suste Roseman, J. H. Noble and wife, H. J. McConn, W. H. Somers.

Washington, Pa.—Mrs. M. A. Howe, John F. Barthel and wife, D. P. Shay, Mrs. J. W. Shay.

Braddock—M. Rosenbloom and daughters, Harry Barkonos, D. Barkonos, W. S. Derbyshire, John Spoberg and family, George Vogel and wife, John Shobarg, Philipp Gugel, W. S. Scott, Mrs. Apple, Mrs. Gleinsmitt, J. A. Low.

McKeesport—M. Keller, C. Fritchle, H. L. Snyder, E. B. Bollenberg.

Allegheny—Frank Glonser, George Ladeler, Ernst Mayer, B. Aug. Osterbeck, Charles Brandy, Mrs. A. H. Eyrig, E. W. Dittmer, E. R. Haffner, George St. England, C. H. Nigeman, R. C. Beatty, Mrs. Elizabeth Bush, Lizzie Rodman, Mrs. Mary Freymuth, Mrs. Dunn and daughter, Mrs. A. J. Bradshun, John Rodman.

Youngstown, O.—Frank G. Welsch, James Dean, M. J. Donnelley, John Kelly, P. H. Brannan, James D. Eau, J. E. Leonard, M. C. Liddle, J. H. Middleton, Miss Alma Liebman, A. R. Van Blut, F. Young, Ralph C. Gray, Lyda E. Sprague, J. E. Rudsell, C. E. Sprague and daughter, Hallie B. Anderson, Mrs. M. Grady.

Brownsville—A. W. Gregg, O. F. Bedell, George D. Thompson and wife.

Wheeling, W. Va.—James O'Keefe, James Monroe, J.

# SOCIETY

THINGS social begin to look rather more encouraging than they have since the social season proper closed and, although still frightfully dull, will probably take on a different look, by the first of the coming month. The resort season is bound to be shortened by the cool weather and for that reason town houses will be reopened sooner than their owners had any thought of doing in the beginning of the season. Just now whole rows of houses in some of the resident streets in both Allegheny and the East End have windows and doors tightly closed and barred and look as if they might be left uninhabited for months to come—except by the servants who usually are ready for the return of the family at a moments' notice. Good weather or bad, a good many people were expecting to come home early this year, on account of some weddings that are to take place in October and November, weddings that nobody wants to miss unless some unusual thing interferes. Mr. and Mrs. Park Painter will close their Wetch Hill house by the midle of September though, it is said, the wedding in their family will not take place until November. They are at present entertaining a house party of girls and men from Pittsburgh and, as a matter of fact have entertained a great deal ever since the season opened. Mrs. Painter was in Pittsburgh a few days last week, having been called here by the illness and death of her brother-in-law. The Dalzells and Moorheads, of Allegheny, will be home, probably, by the first of September, but the Darlingtons will hardly close Seven Oaks, their country estate at Orienta Point, L. I., until October. They are living very quietly this summer, on account of being in mourning, but have had a few of their intimate friends staying with them nearly all the time. Mrs. Alexander Laughlin, Jr., is here now and accompanied them on a cruise, on the Elreba, to the different shore resorts. The Elreba was in the harbor at Magnolia, Mass., on Tuesday last and was visited by the Pittsburgh friends of her owners, who are staying at that pretty resort this summer. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Robinson who went east with Mrs. Laughlin and paid a short visit at Seven Oaks, went on from there to different shore resorts and are expected home shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Stewart, who have been abroad since their marriage in the spring, are to make a short stay in the east before returning to Pittsburgh. Mrs. D. A. Stewart has been at York Harbor for several weeks, as have been Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stewart and their family, and the Douglas Stewarts will make them a little visit probably. The Stewarts have three fine summer residences at Conneaut Lake, where in times past, were entertained a good many jolly house parties of girls and men. This year Mrs. D. A. Stewart only opened her house for the early summer season, and then in company with her sister, Mrs. Lucy Kramer, went on to York Harbor. It is said that Mrs. Stewart will do considerable entertaining in the fall, and will probably give a large reception for her son and his bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Frick are still at their beautiful summer home at Pride's Crossing, Mass., notwithstanding the statement of a resort correspondent that Mr. Frick was to be at the Kent House, Lakewood, "where a handsome suite of apartments had been prepared for him." The mistake came about through the correspondent getting her names mixed, and the item should have read H. C. Schmidt, instead of H. C. Frick.

It is quite evident that the summer season is drawing to a close and in not any particular blaze of glory, and it will only be a little while until everybody will be going to the orchestra concerts again, debutante teas will be flourishing and hostesses will be casting about for vacant dates just as they have done in times past. Meantime social affairs of any special importance are nil, and the stay-at-homes can only sit at home and await the return of their friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Percy C. Hamilton, of Morewood avenue, are at the Waldorf, New York City, today, having gone there from Atlantic City, where they had been staying at the Hotel Dennis since early in the season. They went to New York to meet Mrs. Hamilton's sister, Miss Crystal, of London, England, who arrived in New York yesterday on the Umbria for an indefinite stay with her Pittsburgh relatives.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Willis King and their family, of the East End, are spending part of the summer at the Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City.

* * *

Mrs. Allen H. Norcross, of Washington, Ohio, is making a three weeks' visit to her sister, Mrs. Wenman A. Lewis, of Amberson avenue, Shadyside, and other relatives here. Mrs. Norcross is the wife of the Rev. A. H. Norcross, D. D., a leading Methodist Episcopal clergyman, and was for a long time a resident of this city. Like Mrs. Lewis she was a graduate of the Pittsburgh Female College and afterward taught in that institution with great success.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Rankin and family of the East End, have closed their cottage at Burlington Beach, Canada, and are en route home, making the trip by the way of Montreal, Quebec, New York and Atlantic City.

* * *

Miss Jane Copley, of Lyndhurst, Mrs. Thaw's sister, sailed yesterday in company with Miss Katie Crumpton and Miss M. Nataline Crumpton, of Philadelphia, to spend a couple of months in England, afterward going to Italy for the winter. Miss Copley has been in Colorado and California for several months, only coming home a few days before her departure for Europe. The Misses Crumpton are former Pittsburghers, nieces of the late Rev. Dr. Crumpton, a well-known Episcopalian clergyman of this city. Miss Nataline Crumpton was educated and afterward a teacher in the old Pittsburgh Female College and is a writer whose books have been very favorably received.

* * *

All Americans must be interested to some extent in the forthcoming wedding of Miss Vivian Sartoris and Frederick Roosevelt Scovel, the latter a cousin of President Roosevelt. Miss Sartoris is a granddaughter of Gen. Grant and because of that, in a way, belongs to the American people. Pittsburghers are specially interested because they know the bride-elect's brother, Algernon Sartoris, who made his home here for a time and because her grandmother, Gen. Grant's widow, has visited here on several important occasions. Her last visit here was when she came as the guest of the Americus Club, and was entertained by Mrs. C. L. Magee.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Fremont Steel and their little son are making a long stay at the Hotel Brighton, Atlantic City, where they were joined by Mrs. David Aiken, Jr., of the East End, and the Misses Aiken.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Losey Graff, daughter of Edwin A. Graff, of Chicago, formerly residents of Pittsburgh, to Charles E. Fincard, also of Chicago.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, of the Hotel Kenmawr, who are making a long stay in the east, are at present in the White Mountains, where they went from Magnolia.

* * *

The Women's Improvement Club of Turtle Creek, has just published its third annual year book, on which is set forth the program's to be presented at the fortnightly meetings during the season of 1902-3. "American Literature" will be taken up as the subject for study this year, the first meeting to be held on Thursday, September 4, this club resuming its season's work rather earlier than most of the organizations of its kind. The officers of the club are Mrs. W. T. McConnell, president; Mrs. S. A. Rath, vice president; Mrs. A. K. Miller, secretary; and Mrs. P. W. Boll, treasurer, the board of directors comprising these officers and Mrs. Charles Stewart. The members are: Mrs. W. H. Semmens, Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Ella Trevaskis, Miss Elizabeth McFarlane, Mrs. J. H. Holmes, Mrs. John Stewart, Mrs. T. F. Roberts, Mrs. C. Hauer, Mrs. Boll, Miss Irene Robinson, Mrs. Meadley, Mrs. T. M. Wheeler and the officers above mentioned. Mrs. S. A. Rath is to be the leader at the first meeting of the season, with Miss Elizabeth McFarlane in charge of current topics. Mrs. A. K. Miller will give brief sketches on the "Education Features of Early New England." The club is small, but it is what might be called a hustler and will make itself in local club life.

* * *

A number of Pittsburgh and Allegheny people are staying at Hamill's Point, Canada, this season, among them the Rev. Dr. Henry Lindsay, Mrs. Lindsay and their family; Mrs. K. O. Lippa, Miss Eva Lippa and Mr. Arthur Lippa, Dr. Rigg and his family, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Todd and several others. The Lippas spent the early part of the season at Georgian Bay and expect to remain in the Muskoka district until time for them to come home in September.

* * *

Miss Harriet Schoyer, of the East End, is spending the month of August with her brother at Atlantic City.

* * *

Mrs. Edward T. Cassidy and her two daughters, Mrs. William Metcalf and Miss Ethel Cassidy, of Brecknridge avenue, left on Wednesday night for Atlantic City, where they will remain three or four weeks, guests at the Hotel Brighton.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. Carroll Makinson, of Bayard street, gave a charming little musical on last Friday evening for Miss Clara Ascherman, of Baltimore, for which 20 or more of their musical friends were asked. Both Mrs. Makinson and Mrs. Ascherman are very musical, the latter being a composer as well as a pianist of more than local note, and an informal musical program was presented during the evening, when Mrs. Makinson sang two or three of Mrs. Ascherman's compositions. Among those asked to meet the guest of honor were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Speer, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. John McCutcheon, the Misses Meade and Miss Elizabeth Herron.

* * *

Mrs. Edward J. Mathews, who has been staying at her country place, Lesmore, Valley Forge, for some time, is to sail for Europe shortly for an indefinite stay. Mrs. Mathews is a daughter of the late Rev. Jeremiah Knox, of Knoxville, and a relative of Attorney General Knox. For a number of years her home has been in Philadelphia, with the country place at Valley Forge, but she keeps up her acquaintance with Pittsburghers, although her visits to her old home are rather infrequent.

* * *

Mrs. S. A. Myers, of Fifth avenue, Oakland, is to sail on Monday for Europe, to be away until late in September. This will be Mrs. Myers's twenty-fifth voyage across.

* * *

Monday, September 1, is the day and late set for the outing that has been arranged for the benefit of the East End Charity Hospital. The committees having charge of the affair are working indefatigably for the success of the entertainment and hope to see a great many people at the picnic, as well as to make it a financial success. There will be the attractions of dancing, music, refreshments, a balloon ascension, etc., to help the sale of tickets, and as Calhoun Park has been selected as the scene of the event and trolley cars run often, there is no reason why the committee's expectations should not be realized. Among those actively interested in the undertaking are Miss Florence Lanahan, Miss Florence Murphy, Miss Bessie Heyl, Miss Gertrude Flinn, Miss Marie Dunlevy, Miss Nellie Brady, Miss Mary Meighan, Miss Louise O'Reilly, Miss Jean Loughrey, Miss Matilda Diebold, Miss Camilla Frauenheim, Miss Belle Dunlevy, Miss Elizabeth Hogan, Miss Margaret O'Mara, Joseph A. Weldin, Andrew S. McSwigan, G. A. Dougherty, Thomas E. Coyle, Thomas Cosgrove, G. A. Low, A. Hoevler, Thomas F. Hughes, Charles Devlin, Lawrence M. Fagan, John A. Meighan, Dr. George Fischer, W. H. Griffin, James S. McVay, John B. McNulty, Frank McKnight and a number of others.

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Mr. C. E. E. Childers, a well-known member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, has gone abroad for a six weeks' visit. Mr. Childers was brought up in England and has gone there to visit old friends and relatives.

* * *

Mr. John A. Simeral, of Bellevue, has issued invitations for the marriage of his daughter, Miss Cora Everett Simeral, to Charles Lewis Cordes, for Tuesday evening, September 2, at 8 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, Fremont street, Bellevue. "At home" cards accompanied the invitations for Wednesdays in October, at Forest and Dakota avenues.

* * *

Miss Anna Woodward, the well-known Pittsburgh artist, is expected home about the middle of the week, after a long absence abroad, having sailed from Antwerp on the Kroonland, August 9. Mademoiselle Catherine de Serena d'Acqueria, who has shared the same studio with Miss Woodward and was with her for months at a time in Paris and Holland, is coming with her. Mademoiselle de Serene d'Acqueira will go on to Chicago to visit friends, and later will come to Pittsburgh to visit the Woodwards.

* * *

Miss Janey Mulhern Coard and Anthony J. Smith, Jr., have decided to have a midsummer wedding and will be married on next Thursday, August 21, the wedding festivities to be conducted at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Coard, Howe street and Dennision avenue, East End. It will be a small and quiet affair, with only members of the two families present to witness the ceremony. Mr. Smith is to take his bride for an extended wedding trip, after which they will live in the East End. Miss Coard's home is at present in Sewickley, where she and her mother, Mrs. Jane Hall, have lived for a number of years, during which time Miss Coard was editor and manager of the Sewickley Valley. She sold her paper a month or six weeks ago and very soon thereafter her engagement was announced, her fiance being a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Smith, of Rose Ridge, Mt. Washington.

* * *

The regular afternoon tea at the Edgeworth Golf Club was an addition to affairs social in the Sewickley valley yesterday. It was in charge of Mrs. John C. Slack and Mrs. Robert T. Nevin, Jr., and was well attended, considering how many people are out of town.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Head, of Cedar avenue, Allegheny, and Mrs. Howard Morton have gone abroad, sailing yesterday for Liverpool. According to present plans Mrs. Morton is to return early in December, while Mr. and Mrs. Head will continue their travels until spring.

* * *

Mrs. William Witherow, with Miss Helen Witherow and Mr. David Witherow, of Sewickley, returned a few days ago from Atlantic City, where they had been making a three-weeks' visit at the Marlborough. Miss Witherow is to go away to school this fall, Mr. and Mrs. Witherow having decided to send her to Miss Dana's, at Morristown. At the same time Mr. David Witherow will resume his studies at Princeton University.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Bair, of South Highland avenue, East End, are making an extended stay at Burt Lake, Mich.

* * *

The board of managers of the Twentieth Century Club held a meeting at the club house, in Duquesne way, yesterday morning, to consider the election of a successor to Miss Lillie M. Marshall, who has resigned her position as secretary of the club to be married. There were a number of applicants for the position, as might be expected when such desirable openings occur. The secretary's duties are heavy, but of the most pleasing character, and require her to live at the club house. Miss Marshall, the retiring secretary, has not heretofore been a member of the club, but will probably join at once. She is already a member of the Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R., and actively interested in all its undertakings.

* * *

The people in the Lawrenceville district are to have abundant opportunity to bring themselves next to Godliness by the method, not too popular amongcertain classes, that of being clean. They have for a number of years had one free bath house, that one erected in Penn avenue by Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., as a memorial of her husband, the late William Thaw, Jr. The house has been so well patronized that need of larger quarters was felt, a need that is to be met by Mrs. Thaw, who has announced her intention of erecting upon the property, immediately in the rear of the present building, an addition that will provide about 20 or 25 additional baths. This will double the present equipment, as the present bath house has 22 rain (or shower) baths and two tubs, the tubs, as will be seen, being a great deal less popular than the rain baths, an expedience that is repeated wherever public baths such as these are known. By mid-winter it is also hoped the public wash house and baths to be erected at Butler and Forty-fifth street will be in operation, though the ground has not yet been broken for this building and its time of opening, therefore, only a matter of conjecture. This is the philanthropy in which Mrs. Henry Phipps, Jr., is interested, Mrs. D. C. Clapp being president of the board of managers, and Mrs. John D. Herron chairman of the building committee.

* * *

Miss Chrystenah Wagley, of Ivy street, East End, with Miss Martha King, also of the East End, who have been spending a week or two at Crockett Springs, Va., are now in Atlantic City for a short stay before returning to Pittsburgh.

* * *

With the close of the vacation school term on August 8, and the playgrounds on August 15, the treasurer of the Joint Committee is confronted by the problem as to how she is going to pay $7,000 of indebtedness with $8,486.92. The first named sum is the amount the committee estimated the summer playgrounds and vacation school work would cost this year, and owing to the large attendance every penny of the estimated amount will be required. The older children were so anxious to enter the classes that additional teachers were engaged, which, of course, augmented the salary list and the bills for supplies. The simple treats provided for the children on closing day did not add any great amount to the expense of the summer work, but did add much happiness to the children. The estimate of expense, as stated, was $7,000. Of this amount $2,500 was appropriated by the Central Board of Education and $2,986.92 have been contributed by clubs and individuals up to August 12, making a total of $5,486.92 received, or nearly $900 less than the required amount. This sum must be made up by contributions and the Joint Committee hopes that the friends of the children and those that have their welfare and happiness at heart will make up the amount necessary so that the treasurer can complete her account by September 1. Since the last weekly report, Mrs. Ammon, the treasurer, has received contributions from Mrs. James S. Arnold, Mrs. Joseph N. Pew and Mrs. George B. Edwards.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Evans, of the East End, returned a few days ago from a trip to Atlantic City and other points east, after an absence of several weeks. Mr. Evans is manager of the Converse Printing Co.

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Mr. and Mrs. William T. Farley, of Wallingford street, left on last Wednesday night to visit their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kellogg, at their home in New York City.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Chislett of Elisworth avenue and their family have returned to town after a month spent in the Muskoka Lake region, Canada.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben M. Head and Mrs. Head's mother, Mrs. Howard Morton, sailed yesterday from New York for an extensive tour abroad. Mrs. Morton will return early in December, but Mr. and Mrs. Head will remain in Europe until spring, gradually pushing their way farther south as the winter advances.

* * *

Miss Lydia Murdock and Miss McIlvaine, who sailed for Europe early in June, were delegates from Pittsburgh to the international meeting of the Young Women's Christian association, which was held in July in Geneva, Switzerland. After the close of the convention the Pittsburgh delegates and the other members of their party, including Mme. de Valley of the Pennsylvania College for Women, and her daughter, Mlle. de Valley, returned to Paris, where they had previously spent three weeks. They will go from Paris to London for several weeks in the British isles, and expect to sail from Glasgow for New York September 6, arriving here September 14.

* * *

Pittsburgh people are particularly interested in the new Byers Memorial hall, one of the new buildings at Yale, which will be completed late in September and will be formally opened in October. Byers Memorial hall is the gift of the late Alexander M. Byers in memory of his son, Alexander M. Byers, Jr., who was a student in Sheffield Scientific school, class of '04, but who died a few years after he was graduated and went into his father's large manufacturing interests, and the father's wish has been carried out by Mrs. Byers and her other three sons, one of whom is still a student in Yale.

Byers Memorial hall is a stately building of white limestone, imposing in appearance and generous in its proportions. It is an adaptation of the colonial style of architecture and tall colonial columns support the portico. The hall is intended as a general club house for the students in the Sheffield Scientific school. The first two floors are devoted to the reception rooms, reading rooms, library, smoking rooms, billiard hall and general club apartments. On the third floor will be the dormitories. Work on the building was begun over a year ago. The exterior is practically finished now and work is progressing rapidly on the interior, which will be finished in handsome hard wood. Byers Memorial hall is but one of the several new buildings which are being erected at present for Yale university, including the bi-centennial buildings, called Woolsey hall, and the new clinical building of the medical school.

* * *

An engagement just announced is that of Dr. Rachel Robbins, resident physician at Kingsley house, and Dr. Edward Stieren. No date is announced for the wedding.

Dr. Robbins is the daughter of Josep Robbins of Robbins station and is a sister of Hon. Edward E. Robbins of Greensburg. She was graduated in 1898 from the Women's Medical college in Philadelphia, after completing her college course at the Women's college in Baltimore. For a year she was resident physician at the New England Hospital for Women and Children in Boston, Mass. She is an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Dr. Stieren is a representative of a family, several of whose members have been physicians in Western Pennsylvania from its pioneer days. He is a graduate of the Western university and of Johns Hopkins. Dr. Stieren is a member of the University club of Pittsburgh and Army and Navy club of New York city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Watterson of Brighton township have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Isabelle, and the Rev. David M. Davies of Iowa, a former pastor of the Four Mile United Presbyterian church near Beaver. The ceremony will be performed on August 28.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Anna A. Shannon and Emil E. Lerach of Allegheny took place last Tuesday evening. The Rev. Mr. Young of the St. Andrews Episcopal church, Pittsburgh, performed the ceremony. Later in the evening the young couple left for an extended eastern trip.

Have You Ever Used

Mme. De Arma's Dermatone?

This preparation removes all blemishes of the skin. It is a perfect remedy for tan and moth patches, liver spots, ringworms, tetter and all similar defects upon the face and other parts of the body. It leaves the skin clear and soft. It is harmless, yet effectual, softening the cuticle which resists other remedies, leaving it ready for further treatment. Price $1.00 per bottle.

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Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Prior to the arrival of advance styles for the coming Fall season, we will dispose of the entire stock of *Summer merchandise* at a

CLEARANCE SALE

Commencing

MONDAY, AUGUST 18th.

SKIRT DEPARTMENT.

Entire stock of Colored Wash Skirts, reduced to ..... 75c and 95c

Broken line of Summer Dress Skirts, consisting of Etamines, Brilliantines and Unlined Light Weight Cloth, that sold for $5.90, $10.75 and $15.00, reduced to $3.90, $5.90 and $10.75

Broken line of Walking Skirts, including Shepherd Plaids, Oxfords and Brown Melton, sold for $8.75, $10.00 and $11.75, reduced to ..... $6.90

A special lot of Walking Skirts, consisting of plain blue and snowflake material, 11 gores, kilted, reduced from $8.75 to ..... $7.50

Lot of Panama Walking Skirts, nine box plaits, reduced from $12.75 to ..... $10.75

High grade Voile and Etamine Dress Skirts, drop silk lining, reduced from $25.00 and $27.50 to ..... $17.75 and $12.75

Finest grade Evening Dress Skirts; (former prices from $40.00 to $75.00); reduced to ..... $30.00—$50.00

SHIRT WAIST SUITS AND COSTUMES.

The entire stock of Shirt Waist Suits has been divided into three lots, which will be closed out at ..... $2.25, $3.25 and $4.90

(Former prices $3.90 to $15.75.)

A lot of Summer Dresses, odds and ends and broken sizes; former prices $10.00 to $12.75, at ..... $6.90

The highest grade Organdie and Linen Lawn Dresses; (former prices $25.00 to $35.00), at ..... $15.75 to $19.75

Organdie and Linen Lawn Dresses (former prices $18.75 and $22.50), at ..... $9.75

Suits of imported Natural Pongee Silk (former prices $22.50 to $25.00), at ..... $15.75, $19.75 and $25.00

An extensive assortment of Silk and Satin Foulard Dresses, at greatly reduced prices.

WAIST DEPARTMENT.

The entire stock of Shirt Waists at prices far below the cost of manufacture.

White Lawn and Colored Waists, which have sold from $1.00 to $2.50, to be closed out at ..... 75c, 85c and 95c

A limited number of White Madras and Linen Lawn Waists (former prices from $1.50 to $2.50), at ..... $1.15

An assortment of White P. K. and Madras Waists, reduced from $3.00 and $3.75 to ..... $1.90

All $3.50 and $3.90 fine White Waists reduced to ..... $2.25

A large assortment of India Silk Waists (washable), at from ..... $1.75 to $3.90

Natural Pongee Waists, tucked, lace trimmed or sailor stitched (former prices $4.90 to $7.50), at ..... $3.90 and $5.25

JACKET DEPARTMENT.

A limited quantity of Ladies' Jackets, Fly Front and Eton style; tan, Oxford and black; former prices $13.75 to $18.00, at ..... $5.90

A few medium and light weight Opera Cloaks; former prices $85.00, $95.00 and $115.00, at ..... $35.00

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Summer Season's final sale of Trimmed Hats, at ..... 50c and $1.00

(Former prices $3.00 to $10.00.)

Trimmed Hats which have sold for $12.00 and $25.00, at ..... $4.50

La Sombras Hats, suitable for mountain and seaside wear; will be closed out at ..... $2.00

PingPong Sailor Hats at 35c, 65c, 75c and $1.00

Ribbon Boas reduced from $22.50 to ..... $12.00

Chiffon Boas, which have sold at $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00, will be closed out at ..... $5.00

Another line of Chiffon Boas, at ..... $2.25

UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

Cambric Corset Covers, lace and embroidery trimmed, reduced from 35c to ..... 15c

Cambric Corset Covers, elaborately trimmed, reduced from 50c to ..... 35c

Nainsook Corset Covers, lace and ribbon trimmed, reduced from 65c and 75c to ..... 50c

Nainsook Corset Covers, tucked, lace, embroidery and ribbon trimmed back and front, reduced from $1.00 and $1.25 to ..... 90c

Variety of styles of Lawn and Nainsook Corset Covers, lace embroidery and ribbon trimmed, reduced from $1.50 and $1.75 to ..... $1.25

Cambric Drawers, hemstitched and lace trimmed, reduced from 40c to ..... 25c

Cambric Drawers, lace, blind embroidery ruffle, reduced from 75c to ..... 45c

Cambric and Nainsook Drawers, lace, embroidery trimmed, reduced from 85c and 90c to ..... 50c

Nainsook and Lawn Drawers, tucked, lace, blind embroidery and ribbon trimmed, reduced from $1.25 and $1.50 to ..... $1.00

Nainsook Chemise, hemstitched, lace and ribbon trimmed, reduced from $2.25 to ..... $1.50

Nainsook Chemise, lace embroidery and ribbon trimmed, reduced from $2.90 and $3.25 to ..... $2.50

Cambric Gowns, hemstitched, tucked and embroidery trimmed, reduced from 65c and 70c to ..... 50c

Nainsook and Cambric Gowns, lace, embroidery and ribbon trimmed, reduced from $1.00 and $1.25 to ..... 90c

Nainsook Gowns, chemise style, lace, embroidery and ribbon trimmed, reduced from $1.50 and $1.75 to ..... $1.25

Nainsook Gowns, daintily trimmed, exceptionally good, reduced from $1.90 and $2.25 to ..... $1.50

DRESSING SACQUES AND KIMONAS.

White and colored Lawn Dressing Sacques and Kimonas, with Persian borders, reduced from 65c and 75c to ..... 45c

White and colored Lawn Dressing Sacques and Kimonas, lace, embroidery and ribbon trimmed, reduced from $1.00 and $1.25 to ..... 85c

Colored Lawn and Swiss Dressing Sacques and Kimonas, reduced from $1.50 and $1.75 to ..... $1.25

PETTICOATS.

White Cambric Petticoats, tucked, hemstitched, embroidery insertion, reduced from 90c and $1.00 to ..... 75c

Two styles of Cambric Petticoats, hemstitched and tucked or lace and insertion trimmed, reduced from $1.25 to ..... 85c

Two styles of very fine Petticoats, extra wide, tucked and trimmed with lace insertion, reduced from $1.45 and $1.50 to ..... $1.20

Two styles of very fine Cambric Petticoats, extra wide, tucked and trimmed with deep blind embroidery ruffle, reduced from $1.75 to ..... $1.25

Cambric Petticoat with deep blind embroidery ruffle, reduced from $1.75 to ..... $1.45

Cambric Petticoat, tucked and with deep embroidery ruffle, reduced from $2.25 to ..... $1.75

Cambric Petticoat with two rows of wide lace insertion and deep lace ruffle, reduced from $2.90 to ..... $2.25

Two styles of Cambric Petticoats, blind embroidery and insertion trimmed, reduced from $3.25 to ..... $2.50

Cambric Petticoats, circular flounce with 16 rows of lace and lawn insertion, reduced from $3.75 to ..... $2.90

Cambric Petticoats with fancy fan effect flounce of lace and insertion, reduced from $6.00 to ..... $4.50

About 300 White Petticoats, consisting of our New York sample line and odds and ends of broken lots—some slightly soiled and mussed — will be sacrificed at absolute Clearance Prices.

SILK PETTICOATS.

A number of broken lots, odds and ends of Silk Petticoats which have sold from $6.90 to $15.75, will be closed out at

$3.90, $4.90, $5.90, $6.90 and $7.90

COLORED WASH PETTICOATS.

Entire stock of colored Wash Petticoats will be closed out at

65c, 75c, 90c, $1.00 and $1.25



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New Fall Curtains

A week of specials for early buyers—

Attractive Novelties underpriced to start the season. See our windows.

200 Pairs White, Figured Ruffled Swiss Curtains at ..... 50c a Pair
Worth 75c.

184 Pair, worth $1.25, at 85c a Pair.

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190 Pair Colored Border Ruffled Swiss Curtains at $1.30 a Pair, worth $1.75.

200 Pair, worth $2.00, at $1.35 a Pair.

196 Pair, worth $3.00, at $2.00 a Pair.

Home comers will find rich bargains in our New Curtain Lines.

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THE

BEAUTY JOURNAL

BY

JULIE DE MONTE.

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412 MARKET STREET.

# Quaint Old Holland; Country Under the Sea

**How the Dutch Cling to the Ancient Windmill — Farms Raise Everything Except Cereals—The Flower Fields of Haarlam — The Canals and Cities of Today.**

By EDWARD F. DUFFY.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, Aug. 7.—Of all European countries Holland is in many respects one of the most interesting. It is sometimes called "The Country Under the Sea," because of the fact of much of the land being under the level of the sea. And the great canals of the country are fed principally from the sea, while the country is protected from the ocean's waves by large dykes and levies, constructed by the government for that purpose.

As one approaches the hook of Holland on the steamer in the early morning he notices ahead of him a flat, marshy looking country; a little later his ship brings him up the mouth of the River Maas, then the strange panorama begins to unfold itself. He notices a small army of porters on the quay awaiting the landing of the passengers. They are a quaint-looking lot of fellows, dressed in long white over-shirts, reaching below the knee, and their appearances would indicate that they have hastily come to meet the ship without having taken time to change their night robes.

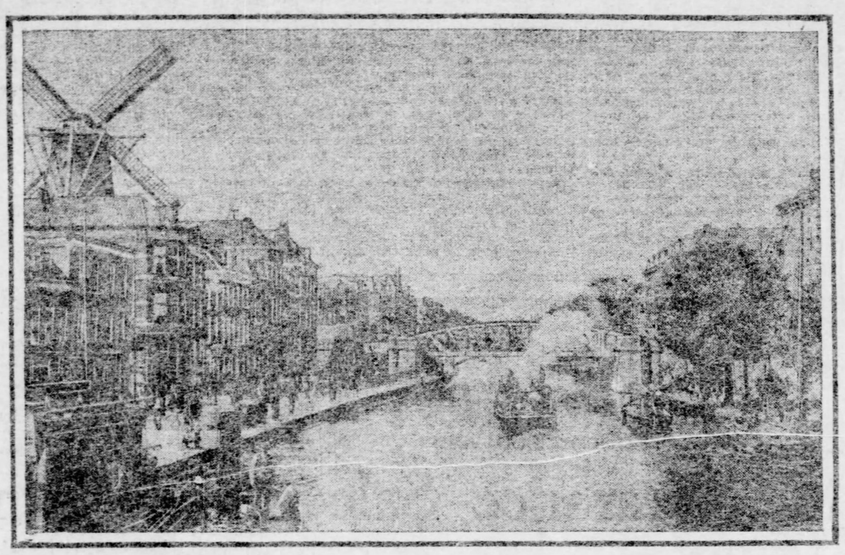
### Historic Old Brielle.

Off some distance to the right is the old town of Brielle—or The Brielle, as the Dutch call it—with its quaint Spanish tower. This old town used to be an important seaport, but at present it is almost isolated from the sea, and is accessible only by a light-draught canal boat, the river having been filled up by the sands. It is the first town which William of Orange wrested from the Spaniards, and it was held by the English during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Having landed one observes large numbers of windmills of various sizes. These mills are used for pumping water into and out of the canal, for running sawmills, and other small factories requiring power. The fields are green, the peasants in wooden shoes and quaint costumes are cultivating and harvesting their crops, while countless herds of black and white cattle are pasturing on the meadows. The canals of the country vary in size and they are used for the two-fold purpose of floating canalboats and irrigating the land, one of the most interesting sights is to see a peasant poling one of these boats through the open country, loaded with farm produce.

Vegetables of all kinds are abundantly raised in Holland,, and hay is produced in large quantities, but very little grain is raised, the people depending almost entirely upon the importation of bread materials. Dairy products are exported in large quantities, while a large traffic in flowers and in flower bulbs is carried on. The flower fields in the neighborhood of Haarlem is one of the sights of Europe. Flowers of the various colors are raised in large fields in alternating rows and the effect is most beautiful. One would wonder where they all go to; but most of them are exported to England and the continental countries. It is said that a few years since a combination of American and British capitalists was formed for the purpose of controlling the flower and bulb market of the Haarlem district, and that they succeeded for a time in running prices up to an enormous extent; but while they were cornering the flower market the thrifty Dutch were planting new flower fields, and consequently the supply was so greatly increased that the bubble burst, until now the most beautiful flowers can be had for a mere trifle in quantities to suit the purchaser.

Not the least interesting class of people in Holland are the fishermen and their families. They persist in keeping up all the old Hollandish customs, dressing in wooden shoes and costumes of various colors and divers cuts. The women ornament their head-dress with gold and silver ornaments which are said to have been handed down from generation to generation; but, notwithstanding all of their peculiarities, the Dutch peasants and fishermen cannot be said to be an illiterate people. They frequent the art galleries, the zoological gardens and parks of the cities in large numbers and appear to enjoy life to the greatest extent. It is needless to say that they do not work as hard as like classes do in America.



Street Scene in Amsterdam, Holland.

While the cities of Holland are more up-to-date than are the rural districts, yet there are many quaint objects and customs still prevailing in those cities. The streets in the older parts of the Hollandish cities are narrow and winding, and appear as if the buildings were originally constructed along mere bridle paths. The buildings are usually from three to five stories high, and are very narrow and the stairs in the inside are in many cases almost perpendicular, necessitating a projection on the front gable of the house to which a block and tackle can be attached to hoist furniture and other necessary articles to the top rooms. But getting out in the newer parts of the cities the streets are wide, the houses are well constructed in that peculiar Hollandish style, giving a pleasing effect.

### Holland's Principal Cities.

Rotterdam, The Hague and Amsterdam are the principal cities of Holland. Rotterdam is the beautiful old commercial city, with all that the term implies; The Hague is the social capital of Holland and is one of the gayest capital cities of Europe, as well as one of the most beautiful cities. Here may be found at any time the aristocrats and ruling classes of the different countries of Europe spending a holiday; but to the average American Amsterdam is probably the most interesting city of the country. It is the Venice of the north, and it was by the merchants of Amsterdam that New Amsterdam, now the city of New York, was founded, and in the early days of American commerce Amsterdam was the principal city for the export of American commodities, shipped from the north; in fact, Amsterdam is yet one of the great commercial capitals of the globe. The city stands on 90 islands, which are connected by 300 bridges, and the whole city is interlaced by a large number of canals, while one large canal almost entirely encircles the city. This large canal is not only used to carry commerce, but it is also used for defensive purposes.

The merchandise is carried from place to place throughout the city in canalboats instead of on drays and on cars, the same as in America, and on two-wheeled trucks pushed around by men and sometimes by women, and occasionally drawn by dogs.

In the new parts of Amsterdam the streets on which the canals are constructed are usually very wide, and the canals in the middle of them, while driveways and sidewalks are constructed on both sides; the banks of the canal are walled up with solid masonry and large elm trees are planted along these walls.

The personal appearance of the great majority of the Amsterdam people is much the same as that of the people of American cities. They are not dressed in wooden clogs and quaint costumes like those worn by the Dutch peasants, as some writers would lead us to believe. They appear to be a sharp, alert business people; but, of course, they do not transact business on the rush as Americans do. On the other hand, their methods are easy and they take life easy.

### Some Rare Dutch Art.

All of the Holland cities are famous for their art galleries and their museums, and every community has all of the charity institutions generally found in well-regulated American communities. But of all the charities the Dutchman's greatest pride is in his institutions for the care of homeless children. His love for the orphan child appears to be almost a passion with him. It is a common sight in the Dutch cities to see the orphan children in charge of their teachers visiting the parks and art galleries and other places of amusement. These children, as a rule, are not uniformally dressed, but are dressed much the same as American school children, so that they are led to feel that they do not bear any marks or tokens of their misfortune. I noticed many articles of American manufacture in the shops in Amsterdam—American typewriting machines, American mowing machines, American sewing machines, American boots and shoes, soaps and stationery, flour and other commodities.

Amsterdam is the center of the diamond cutting trade. I am told that there are upwards of 11,000 people employed in the 63 different establishments which are in the city. The process of cutting diamonds, while simple, may be interesting to your readers. The rough stones are selected according to size and quality. After the stones have been assorted they are taken to the different mills according to size. A tool is used, having a head much the shape of an acorn. This toll is made of iron or steel, and has a point made of a composition consisting of tin and lead. This tool is put into a gas retort and the fire turned on until the composition becomes soft, somewhat like putty. Then the composition is shaped with a pair of pivers to suit the size of the stone. Then the diamond is pushed down into this soft metal, after which it is laid aside until it cools and becomes hard. Then the operator takes the diamond in the point of the tool and puts a preparation consisting of oil and diamond dust upon the point of the tool where the rough diamond is set.

Then he grinds the diamond on the flat side of a wheel, which is set horizontally and revolves at the rate of about 2,000 revolutions per minute. These wheels have grooves on their sides to suit the different size diamonds, the grooves in which the finishing touches are put on being made in the shape in which the diamond is intended to be cut. This is the whole operation, and the diamond is ready for market.

Judging from the prices these diamond cutters get for their product from the wholesale trade diamond merchants make a good profit. Diamond cutters are paid from $12.50 to $15 per week.

# He Founded the Dr. Barnardo Homes

**A London Philanthropist Who Devotes His Time and Money to the Children of the Slums.**

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Probably the name of Dr. Thomas J. Barnardo is almost unknown in America, but it deserves to become more familiar for the doctor is one of the men who are really doing great things for the poor of London, and doing it in ways that are interesting to hear about.

An article about him is timely just now, for "The Dr. Barnardo Homes," as they are known all over England, celebrated the 25th anniversary of their foundation a day or two ago, being visited on that felicitous occasion by the Princess Henry of Battenberg.

Unlike the Salvation Army and other charitable societies, Dr. Barnardo devotes his whole attention to looking out for poor children. He has a little army of experienced "searchers" in London and throughout the provinces who visit cheap lodging houses, tramps' kitchens, casual wards and slums looking for waifs. When the children are found the doctor takes them into his homes and proceeds to make good citizens out of them by teaching the boys trades and training the girls for business and as housewives.

All this may not seem especially remarkable. The unusual part of it is, however, the scale on which Dr. Barnardo's work is done. In the 36 years that he has been "collecting" little waifs and strays over 15,000 have been graduated from his homes. The doctor began his efforts in a mere shed in the heart of a slum—he now carries on 101 separate homes and eleven mission branches. Last year he took in over 14,000 children, of whom 314 were under five years old.

### Deports Children to Canada.

When his boys and girls have gotten so far along in their education that the doctor feels that they are capable of making their way in the world, he sends them off to Canada—having an agreement to that end with the Canadian government. Among the children at the homes who marched past the sweet-faced princess the other day were 400 who were to leave for the Dominion on the following Saturday. All told, 12,945 boys and girls have gone to Canada—and probably afterward down into the United States—from the Barnardo homes, and of this number, according to official statistics furnished the doctor by the Canadian government, less than 2 per cent have been failures. Some of them are doctors, other lawyers, clergymen, newspaper writers and what not. One of the members of a colonial senate who welcomed the prince and princess of Wales during their tour in the Ophir, started out as a Barnardo slum boy. From these invariably grateful former waifs the doctor receives by way of donations over $5,000 every year.

Voluntary subscriptions are the sole source of the Barnardo Homes' income, which amounts in a year to $725,000. The way in which these homes were started is interesting. Dr. Barnardo had at first no idea of becoming a philanthropist. But even while a struggling medical student his tendency for helping other people manifested itself and the young embryo physician started a sort of evening class for boys, and managed to coax several ragged little urchins with whom he had got on terms of intimacy, to join it. Sessions were held in the slum building before mentioned. When the lessons were over one evening, the raggedest and most forlorn of the boys showed some reluctance about "going out into the night." He wanted to lie by the doctor's fire.

"But," said the doctor, "my lad, it's time to go home. Where do you live?"

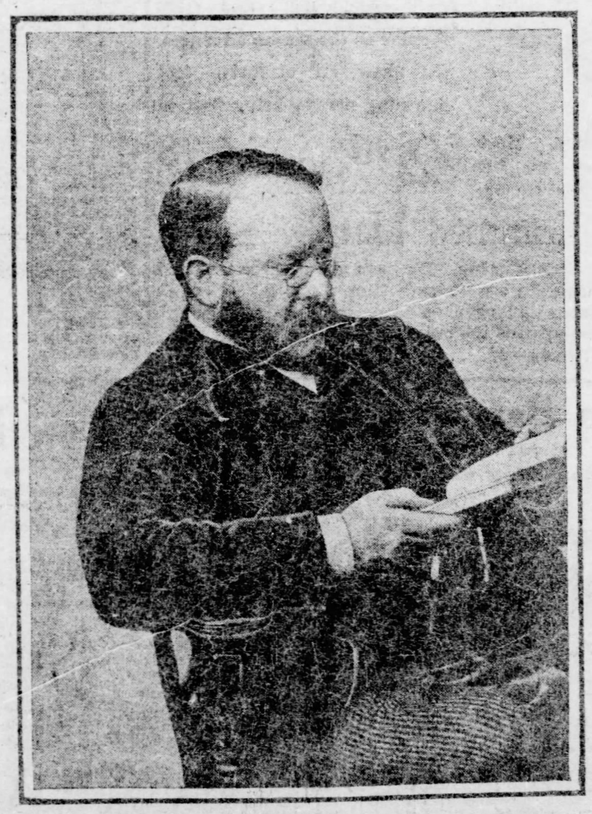
"Don't live no where, sir," the boy admitted. He told Dr. Barnardo, too, that there were a good many other boys and girls that he knew that "didn't live no where" either, and volunteered to show his friend where his unlucky little acquaintances spent their nights. So the doctor went around with him and Jimmy Jarvis pointed out the various stairways, halls and alleys which served as the out-of-door bedrooms of a few of London's stray children, and when that night's round was over, the medical profession had lost a promising recruit. Dr. Barnardo had determined to look out for the waifs.

### A Traffic in Infants.

The doctor is one of the probably few men in the world who do a regular business in babies. The doctor often buys babies. Sometimes that is the only way to get them from the mothers, who do them much more harm than good. Dr. Barnardo has no "fixed rate" for babies. Recently he bought two for $1 75, but they are usually more expensive. The other day, for instance, a not particularly enticing baby cost the doctor $2. Its mother was in jail for assault, not being able to pay her fine, which amounted to that sum, and she offered to turn all rights in her offspring over to the doctor if he would advance the money necessary for her release.

Not long ago a baby was received into the special babies' home, but in spite of being well fed and taken care of, it didn't seem to take the slightest interest in the things about it. Then it was discovered that the baby was blind—blind because one day when its amiable mother came home drunk she had stuck a sharp darning needle through the center of both its eyes. Dr. Barnardo can tell many another story as unpleasant about the "past" of some of the babies to whom he is now acting as a second mother. He brings them up to be healthy boys and girls and then trains them as he does all of his proteges.

By birth Dr. Barnardo is half Irish and half Spanish. He looks more like a bustling, prosperous business man than like a philanthropist, for he is short and stout, with rather heavy "mutton-chop" whiskers. For the last year or two he has had to take things rather easier and allow his many assistants to do more and more of the actual work connected with his homes, for his life of strain and activity has brought heart disease upon him. For years at the beginning of his work among the waifs he began the day at 8 o'clock in the morning and caught a train home at 11 o'clock at night.



DR. BARNARDO,

As the Friend of London Slum Children, He Is One of the Most Picturesque Figures in England.

### Stooped to Conquer.

Selina was sweeter than usual, but unusually nervous. Still, in a tender voice she said to her lover:

"Frank, you've been a real good friend to me, and I want to tell you something. I am"—and she blushed—"I am going to be married! I thought I——"

"Wait!" cried Frank, hoarsely. "Ere you say another word, hear me! I must say it, though I have no right now, but I shall have less right later, and I want you to know it. I love you! I adore you! I have loved you since we were children together. I do not see how I can exist to see you the bride of another. But, at least, you will know that I have loved you all these years, and when you hear the wind sigh over my distant grave—of course you can't hear it all that way off—but when you know I am in my distant grave ——"

"Don't agitate yourself so, Frank," she quietly said. "What nonsense about your distant grave! I am going to marry you!"

Then the strong man fainted. And as she bent over him, and just before he came to again, she whispered to herself:

"I had to do something to bring him to it."

### The Earliest Human Being.

Recent speculation regarding the origin of the human race has led to more careful study of some of the earliest known remains, including the so-called "man of spy," the Neauderthal skeleton and the creature—human or semi-human—some of whose bones were discovered several years ago in Java. Two German anatomists, who have given much attention to the subject, are confident that the first-mentioned skeletons must be ascribed to a distinct species of man, which they have named Homo Neauderthallensis. The Javanese skeleton, which its discoverer calls pithecanthropus (monkey-man), is lower down in the evolutionary scale, and the direct ancestor of both, who may be regarded as the earliest man, must have lived, they think, as far back as the Pliocene period of geological time.—August Success.

### Dumas' Capital.

Alexander Dumas, the elder, whose 100th birthday anniversary was recently celebrated in the little town of Villers Cotterets, used to boast that he came to Paris with but one 20-franc piece, which he kept in a little wooden money-box. During his whole life he had the habit of intrusting his spare pocket money to this little bank. As he lay on his death-bed surrounded by his friends he suddenly raised himself and pointing to his money-box he asked: "How much is there in it?" "Two 20-franc pieces," answered a friend after examining the box. For a moment the poet was silent. Then he sank back upon his pillows murmuring: "Then I have doubled my capital."

### The Result.

As we passed by the iron door we heard a wild voice repeating:

"And just then Wellington shook hands with George Washington and then turned to greet Gen. Robert Lee, who was conversing with Dewey about their united attack at the battle of Salamis."

"Who is it?" we asked.

"A writer of historical novels," responded the keeper.

### "None So Deaf."

Hewitt—Gruet is terribly deaf; I can't make him hear a word I say.

Jewett—Ask him to have a drink.

The pleasure of giving is often spoiled by the wrench it costs to let go

# FRANCE HAS A DESPOTIC MOB

**Populace, Under a Republic, Always Gets the Upper Hand.**

## SMOLDERING VOLCANO OCCASIONALLY SMOKES

**Empress Eugenie Witnesses From Hotel Window Scenes that Recall Memories of Her Own Expulsion—Mad, Disorderly Socialists on the Place de la Concorde — Trifles Arouse the Sleeping Animal.**

By ALGERNON C. DOUGHERTY.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PARIS, Aug. 9.—"No," said the old marquis with vehement insistence, "a republic can never be anything but a despotism in France. Why? Because it is a regime under which the roughest elements of the population, the uneducated, unthinking masses, by the sheer force of numbers, get the upper hand. And how do they wield their power? Not actuated by absolute impartiality, nor inspired by a desire to improve, morally as well as materially, the general interests of the community, they are like a lot of children attempting to practice a trade of which they know nothing. They are absolutely ignorant of the lessons of history, and entering upon that most difficult of all trades, government, they appreciate only one single fact, that they have power. This, to them, means unbridled license, and the opportunity to gratify all their whims and passions, not the least of which is freedom to persecute, unrestrainedly, the classes that God made their superiors—the educated, refined, law-abiding and property-owning classes. Hark! Do you hear that cry? 'Vive le Socialel' It used to be the battle shout of the commune, and only God knows if we be not approaching another such reign of terror today."

The venerable nobleman ceased speaking, and listened attentively to the rumbling of the storm outside.

We were sitting in the cafe of the Hotel Continental, trying to enjoy a chat over a cup of tea, while watching, between sips, the stirring spectacle unrolling itself only a few yards away.

### The Mob in Paris.

It was a late Sunday afternoon, a day that may prove eventful in the current history of France, for Paris was seething with excitement, and just such scenes were witnessed in the thoroughfares as preceded the great revolution of 1789, and the scarcely less terrible uprisings of 1871. The Place de la Concorde, which has been appointed the meeting-ground of the opposing parties, was densely massed with humanity, while every point of vantage surrounding the vast square was black with madly inflamed men and women, waiting a propitious moment to hurl themselves, like a restless avalanche, into the midst of the surging sea below.

All the streets leading to the place were like so many swollen rivers rushing toward a common ocean; gathering mightily augmented force by the police barricades that dammed the tides right at the very edge of the all-absorbing square.

Stationed at spots here and there were big detachments of police, every man armed as in warfare. The entire Garde Republicaine gathered within the Place de la Concorde seemed powerless as floating atoms in that huge concourse, as two by two, mounted on big chargers, the troopers slowly forced a passage through the throngs, trying to prevent too dense a formation at any one point.

The spectacle was appalling in its menacing immensity, and it was terrible to realize the effects if once that mighty Niagara should get beyond the control of the authorities. To prevent this, vast forces of soldiery were held in reserve, unknown to the populace, for within the court yards of all the great neighboring houses many regiments of infantry, squadrons of cavalry and batteries of artillery had been hidden ever since daylight.

### Rumbles Suggesting Mischief.

The sense of hearing, too, no less than sight, contributed to impart the utmost apprehension to the thoughtful beholder. The blended noises were like the roar of a thousand cannon. Fierce anger seemed to dominate every sound. For some minutes you would hear a long incessant shout, thrilling with passion; then followed intermittently the cries of opposing factions, each striving to out-yell the other.

On the far outer rim of that huge circle of disorder were to be seen many well-dressed men and women, attracted to the neighborhood partially out of curiosity, and also to manifest by their presence the sentiments of animosity they felt for the government for expelling the priests and nuns from the country. Penetrating nearer to the center of the place, one found the vast majority of the throng composed of ill-dressed, rough-looking men, many of whom wore in their button-holes a little scarlet flower, the emblem of the red socialists. The nearer one advanced to the towering obelisk in the middle of the square, the more tumultous became the mobs instead of the shouts, "Vivent les Sosurs!" "Vive la Liberte!" that one had heard a few minutes before on the Champs Elysees, and on the outskirts of the crowd, one's ears were now deafened by a thunderous roar of "Down with the priests!" "Long life to Combes!" and "Hurrah for Socialism!"

We had wedged our way across the Concorde, the old marquis and I, and turning into the Rue de Rivoli, had buffeted the tide until we reached the Continental, where we sought shelter. He was raging with the fury of his class, and, regardless of personal danger, would have been glad of a chance to rush into the midst of the angry throngs, and, shrieking his sentiments, strike right and left at the vulgar mobs who were cheering the cruel government.

### Rare Sport for Hoodlums.

The venerable nobleman, somewhat calmer now, had barely ceased speaking when there was a boisterous cheer outside, and a chorus of shouts, "Vive la Liberte!" We dashed to the window, and looked into the street. A little group of well-dressed men, uttering the cry we had heard, were surrounding a priest, and trying to protect him from the onslaught of a band of scarlet-bedecked hoodlums.

The cheer for "liberty" acted like a red rag to the Socialist bulls. Onward they charged, screaming in rage, "A bas la Calotte!" The little handful of men protecting the priest stood their ground manfully, showering a torrent of blows with their walking-sticks on the heads of the rabble. But the Socialists were being constantly reinforced by other mobs, and the situation of the priest and his defenders was growing desperate.

While I was still looking on the stirring scene I heard the marquis, just behind me, say, "lend me this." As I turned I saw him rushing toward the door, carrying in his hand my cane, a thick ash stick, almost as weighty and strong as a crowbar. I dashed after him, no less determined than he to help the little minority in their gallant fight against such unfair odds.

In an instant he had forced his way, I following, through the compact masses on the nearer sidewalk and in the middle of the street, and a moment later was right in the midst of the struggling throngs on the further pavement. Two ruffians were holding the priest against the railings of the Tuileries gardens, while a third was belaboring him. Like a flash of lightning the marquis was upon the trio. I saw him raise my weighty club in the air and bring it down with terrific force on the heads, first of one, then of the other rough. They fell to the ground like dead men.

### French Like to Fight.

The old nobleman fought like a fury, and his example gave renewed courage to the others. From defenders they suddenly became assailants, and in a couple of minutes the discomfited Socialists, though still in the majority, scrambled out of the melee and retreated hurriedly toward the Place de la Concorde.

It was evident that they were going after reinforcements, so the wisest thing for us to do was to separate while there was still time. I caught the marquis by the arm.

"Let us resume our tea," I said.

"Willingly," he replied, smiling.

By this time the priest was far out of harm's way, and most of the others who had fought for him had strolled in the more tranquil direction of the Rue Castiglione. The police, still keeping their cordon further down the street where the crowds were densest, had not appeared upon the scene, so the marquis and I started back across the Rue de Rivoli toward the hotel. As we did so he and I happened to look up involuntarily to the second-story windows of the hotel building. At the window nearest to the Rue Rouget de Lisle a lady was standing—a tall, elderly lady, and she was looking straight at us. The instant the marquis saw her face he lifted his hat and bowed with extreme deference.

The lady's face was bright with a smile that was almost a laugh. It was evident she had witnessed the marquis' brave fight below her window, for she made a gesture that indicated her hearty approval; and then beckoned to him to come up to see her.

"It's the empress," whispered my companion.

"Empress!" murmured I. "What empress?"

"Eugenie," replied the old gentleman. "Come."

When I urged that he should go without me, my friend insisted that the gesture of invitation was manifestly meant for both of us, as we had entered the battle at the same moment and had fought side by side under the eyes of the imperial spectator.

### Eugenie's Memories of the Tuileries.

"Poor lady!" said my companion as we mounted the stairway. "Regularly every year she comes to Paris, and always stops at the Continental, so that from her window she can overlook the Tuileries, from which she was driven, 22 years ago, by just such a mob as is howling this afternoon in the Place de la Concorde; driven, like a hated creature, after she had reigned there for years in exquisite splendor, the idol of France and the most conspicuous and most envied human being in the whole world. Today, a dethroned sovereign, a heart-broken, homeless woman, she revels in a memory that must be little short of torture. There she is now!"

As we approached the door at the end of the dark corridor, we saw her waiting to receive us—a stately figure that once seen can never be forgotten. Tall, though slightly bent, her graceful figure seems to have lost little of the exquisite beauty that was once the admiration of the world. Her lovely face, however, tells more plainly the pathetic lesson of her destiny. With one-half her life spent in the most brilliant sunshine and the rest in the deepest shadow, two mingled impressions rest with the beholder of today, who recognizes in her countenance the visible traces of great beauty, stamped with the lines of an ever-present, overpowering sorrow.

Yet, as she greeted us, by the open door of her salon, one was disposed, at first glance, to think of her still as a light-hearted, happy woman, for her soft, southern voice greeted us in cheery tones as we approached:

"Welcome, brave champions of the defenseless," she said, holding out her hand smilingly to the marquis. "In these wicked days it is glorious to find that there are still Frenchmen who know how to fight, and do not know how to be afraid."

### Blending of National Colors.

My friend hastened to inform her that we were not both French, but that I was an American. The empress made a pretty little remark about it's not being the first time that the French and Americans had won battles together fighting for the right, and then led the way for us into the drawing room.

She rang for tea, and when the waiter brought in the tray poured out for each of us a cup, over which we sat for more than an hour, until the summer afternoon had worn away and dusk came.

The empress and the marquis talked first about pleasant trifles and exchanged anecdotes that brought many a merry little smile to that sad face. Then, gradually, the conversation took a reminiscent turn, and the "old days" were the topic of all their talk. It would be indelicate for me to attempt to reproduce, even remotely, the general tenor of their chat, but I can never forget the strange impression it all made upon me.

Sitting there in the twilight, her profile outlined in the last flashes of the dying day, with the fall trees over in the Tuileries gardens forming the background, I watched the shadows of daylight and the shadows of memory falling on the face of this historic woman. I knew that there, just across the street, was the spot of all the world that represented to her, most acutely, the gorgeous empire she had loved and lost; that gazing at it she could conjure before her vision the extremes of grandeur and despair; and that today, particularly today, with thousands upon thousands of shouting, frenzied Frenchmen gathered at the very gates of the Tuileries, and bent upon desperate deeds, she must remember with a shudder a certain day when, just as night was coming on, she fled disguised from the palace across the way, and trembling with fear, sought the obscurity that was ever afterwards to be her lot.

My heart was filled with pity for her as I kissed her hand on leaving, and both the marquis and I were so saddened by our visit that we scarcely exchanged a word as we descended the stairs and separated at the hotel door.

# FAMOUS PREACHER IS COMING ACROSS

**The Rev. F. B. Meyer Will Pay America a Long-Promised Visit.**

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, August 9.—The Rev. F. B. Meyer, pastor of Christ's church, London, whose writings on religious subjects are so well known and popular in America, has sailed to pay a long-promised visit to the United States. He takes with him his wife and Mr. Murcell, who will act as his secretary and assistant during his visit. Mr. Meyer will go from New York direct to Northfield, Mass., where he will conduct devotional services and also preach a course of sermons at Moody's auditorium for a full month. He may also give addresses at New York, but that will depend upon arrangements yet to be made when he consults with his friends in America.

On completing his work in America Mr. Meyer will go forthwith to Norway, Sweden, Finland and the West Indies on a devotional mission. The invitation to visit those countries has been of long standing, and it is only the immense volumn of work which is always occupying Mr. Meyer's time and attention that has prohibited him from visiting them before. He means to make up for lost time now and hopes to get through his work in time to enable him to get back to London by April next. He would make a longer stay in the states if it were not for the promises he has made to the Swedes, Norwegians, West Indians and Finlanders.

Mr. Meyer is noted as a hard worker. During the last fortnight, in preparing for his journey to America and other places, he has not gone to bed before 5 in the morning and has been about again between 6 and 7 a. m. He breakfasts at 8, works again until lunch, has an hour or two's nap in the afternoon, dines at 7 and works up to midnight all the year round.

On his journeys across the Atlantic he works even harder than when within the seclusion of his own study, because he finds that the bracing sea air assists him in putting more vigor into his work. Mrs. Meyer says: "The pen to my husband is like the brush to the painter. Away from his devotional duties it acts like a magnet on him and he really seems to find in it his only recreation."

Somewhat stern on first impressions, Mr. Meyer is one of the kindest and most accessible of men. No one has ever approached him on any reasonable subject without obtaining an interview, and he often incurs the displeasure of his domestic circle by leaving table in the middle of a meal to hear the story of some wayfarer or give his advice on some disturbing question. He neither smokes nor drinks, and it is declared by those most closely associated with him that pens, ink and paper attract him more than the most carefully prepared cuisine.

During the 10 years he has been at Christ's church the congregation has almost doubled itself and it is now 2,400. In connection with this church there are 11 schools attended by 5,000 pupils, demanding the attention of 400 teachers, who give instructions in elementary and advanced knowledge. There are gymnasiums and other training establishments for the social and physical improvement of the children.

He has always made a specialty of service for men and he looks back with pride on the fact that he has labored with 4,000 prisoners, all of whom, with the exception of about one per cent, he has succeeded in reforming and who are now in decent employment both in England, America and the colonies. He is continuing the same work with equally satisfactory results.

During Mr. Meyer's absence his place at Christ's church will be filled by Dr. A. T. Pierson, who came from the United States for the purpose of succeeding the great Spurgeon at the London tabernacle.

### Climbing Highest Peaks.

That the highest mountains may be climbed is the conclusion reached by Signor Mosso after many experiments and observations. Aconcagua, in the Andes, 23,393 feet high, is the loftiest summit yet reached, and Himalayan peaks tower a vertical mile above this, but it is believed that the difficulties of ascent may be overcome by a very slow rate of travel. This will acclimatize the climber and enable him to endure the rarefied air.

# MANY PITTSBURGH PEOPLE SUMMERING IN ENGLAND

**American Pictures in Royal Academy Exhibit.**

## CARNEGIE EXHIBIT JUDGE ONE OF CONTRIBUTORS

**Abbey, Shannon, Sargent and Allan Have Conspicuous Spaces — An American Invasion Unrelished by English Artists—London Avoided by Tourists While It Was Boarded Up.**

By ROBERTA V. BRADSHAW.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The spots of the leopard are as readily changed as the conviction of a Briton, once he has taken the trouble to be convinced. Now the belief that the one cherished wish of the American heart was to witness the coronation of Edward VII. and for a time to be part and parcel of England's great national pageant is firmly held by the London public, to the end that the most elaborate plans were laid and again to make the American pay dear for his pleasures. In common with a great many other beliefs, this also led to disaster. Seat buyers were extraordinarily cautious, remembering the unpleasant necessity of parting with 10 per cent of the purchase money on the occasion of the first postponement and standing hundreds took the place of seated thousands to the dismay of the concessionaire. The coronation date once changed the traveling public once more ventured into London, while reports from American quarters show a greater increase of travel toward London than earlier in the summer. Yearly visitors to London wisely avoided the old town which lost what picturesqueness it possessed behind a barricade of pine boards and beneath draperies of pluk and yellow and blue of such garish tones that even the eye of the yokel would be suffused—nothing short of a tour of London in coronation could explain some of the "color departures" in the annual exhibition at the Royal academy just closing. Another and more subtle evidence of the dreaded American invasion was brought to light by a scrutiny of this year's academy catalogue, wherein the names of E. A. Abbey, John S. Sargent, James J. Shannon, show with special brilliance. Sargent's characteric portrait of the Ladies Alexandra, Mary and Theo Acheson was the notable canvas in a collection in which as usual portraition was in predominance.

The three Ladies Acheson, who have the verve and bouyancy of the American demoiselle in contradistinction to the repose and tranquillity of her soft-faced English sister, offered a particularly inviting opportunity to Sargent's brush. The canvas which dominates the room shows the three ladies grouped about an immense Grecian urn overhung by an orange tree overladen with rich yellow fruit. One sister, who is seated well before the urn, holds in her lap a white scarf through which a burden of yellow fruit shines, a second sister stands in the act of plucking fruit and at the opposite side of the central vase stands the third figure, a well-poised head being crowned by a picture hat of black, while as relief to the white costumes of summery texture floats a sash of black and white, the ends of which are held lightly in the hands.

Sargent is also represented by a striking full-length portrait of Louis Ribblesdale in the garb of a master of the hounds, and Shannon, whose prize-winning "Miss Kitty" now belongs to the permanent collection at the Carnegie institute gallery in Schenley park, has a fine portrait of Lady Marjorie Manners, a Maud Adams-like maiden, who is one of the beauties of the English court.

### Pittsburghers in London.

Another name familiar to Pittsburghers is that of Robert W. Allan, whose "Home From the Fishing" reminds one forcibly of the canvas submitted to last year's exhibit at Carnegie, on which occasion Mr. Allan as one of the judges won many friends during his prolonged visit at Pittsburgh. Among those who crowded the academy during the later days of its continuance were many Pittsburghers, the list of those registered in London including Dr. L. H. Willard, Mrs. Willard, Miss Eleanor Willard and L. H. Willard, Jr., who are over for a three months' tour, Thomas F. McCutcheon, Thomas F. McCutcheon, Jr., Miss Julia Carson, Miss Georgia Carson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Arrott, C. J. Garland, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Park, Col. A. S. M. Morgan and Mrs Morgan, the Hon Walter Lyon and Mrs. Lyon, James E. McClosky, Jr., Edward F. Duffy, Edgar K. Bennett, William Scott, John Irwin Scott, Robert M. McCargo, A. J. Loeffler, the Hon. John Dalzell and his son Samuel Dalzell, Miss Mary Herdman, Miss Margaret Herdman, Mrs. A. W. Hinchcliffe, Miss Eva Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Beggs and family and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Dilworth and family. Among recent arrivals was A. W. Mellon, who comes over to join Mrs. Mellon and family, who has been for the past month the guest of her parents at Hertford Castle, Hertfordshire. Among those setting sail for home are Mrs. T. J. Keenan, Sr., and Miss Sophie Keenan, who made the Mediterranean trip early in February, and have been traveling since, and Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse and household, who sailed on the 13th, after a three months' stay at Paris, London and in Scotland.

# LORD BRASSEY MAY GOVERN AUSTRALIA

**He Won His Title by His Own Achievements, and Is Well Fitted for the Post.**

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, August 9.—Apparently well-founded rumors persist in naming Lord Brassey as the new governor-general of Australia, in succession to the earl of Hopetoun, and the general opinion is that it would be hard to find a better man for the post. Besides possessing, like the earl, whom he also succeeded as governor of Victoria, uncommon gifts as an administrator, Lord Brassey has an advantage over his predecessor in being a man of great wealth.

There will be no danger of his being obliged to resign the governor-generalship on account of not being financially able to afford to entertain as lavishly as the viceroy is expected to do, and for which the earl of Hopetoun's purse proved too scanty without more liberal assistance than the federal government is prepared to grant to the representative of the king.

However, it is felt that in consequence of the good work done by the tactful earl, the position of governor will hereafter be more easy to fill. There seems little doubt that Lord Brassey, should he be appointed thereto, will become as popular as the enthusiastic send-off that the retiring viceroy received from all sorts and conditions of Australians proved him to be.

Lord Brassey, who is now one of the most prominent figures in English social and political life, has earned by real merit the honors which are his. His title is not an inherited one, but was conferred upon him, in addition to that of "Sir," which he had already won, soon after he became governor of Victoria. He previously had been governor of the University College of London, president of the learned Statistical society, civil lord and secretary of the admiralty and lord-in-waiting to Queen Victoria. On most of the subjects which have interested him Lord Brassey has written, and his books enjoy a high reputation in England. Among them are "Work and Wages" and "The British Navy," in five volumes.

Lord Brassey has a great house in fashionable Park Lane, and he and Lady Brassey, his second wife, are popular in London society. But his lordship is perhaps best known of all on account of his ownership and cruises in his famous yacht, the Sunbeam. In this vessel he and the first Lady Brassey sailed around the world in 1876 and 1877, and Lady Brassey's book, "The Voyage of the Sunbeam," used to be in almost every American library. The adventurous couple continued their cruises later, and it was at sea, on board the Sunbeam, that the sailor baron's clever and daring wife died in 1887. Her second book, "The Last Voyage," was published after her death. During their trips together she had picked up many an interesting relic, and these, carefully arranged and known as the "Lady Brassey collection," are still to be seen at Lord Brassey's house in Park Lane.

Probably, during his administration in Victoria, Lord Brassey got acquainted with a few of the drawbacks of having to act as an official host and to receive all kinds of weird citizens, but he will need all his well-known good humor when he encounters the folk who make a point of never missing the receptions at the government house in Melbourne. Perhaps the account given of them by a Sydney newspaper recently was rather spiteful, but it was certainly uncommonly vigorous.

"Government house functions," observes this journal, "are chilly, elderly parties, of which nobody is more tired than the host and hostess. It costs £30 to light up Melbourne government house ballroom for one night, so Lord Hopetoun told an interviewer, and the people thus expensively illuminated are the same old push, who face the music each season, coming up smiling the same old stereotyped smile.

"Every year the high priced electrics are turned on to show them up a little older, a little graver, a little more portly, a little bolder, a little duller, a little slower than they were the year before. How dreary Australian society is! An everlasting hunt after free champagne and turkey by the same set of 'wealthy lower orders' of overpaid officials and their over-dressed, over-fed over-jeweled overbearing wives.

LORD BRASSEY,

The Rich and Distinguished English Baron Who It Is Reported Will Be Named Governor General of Australia as Successor to the Earl of Hopetoun.

# EVERY MAN WHO CARRIES PISTOL VIOLATES LAW

## Director Leslie Condemns the Practice, Saying There Is No Need.

## ALL MEN SAFE IN STREETS

**There Is No Such Thing as a Permit to "Tote a Gun"—The Burglar and the Millionaire on the Same Footing.**

The millionaire or bank president who puts a revolver in his hip pocket when he goes in the highways is as much an offender against the laws of this commonwealth as is the burglar or highwayman when he slips a weapon in its accustomed place and goes out into the night with the deliberate purpose of using the weapon if thwarted in his criminal errand. The law as it is laid down makes no distinction between the reputable citizen and the most disreputable in this matter.

There is a very prevalent idea that if the reputable citizen wants to carry a revolver all he has to do is to obtain from the police a permit, and that the permit gives the possessor the right not only to carry a pistol at all times, but would practically insure his discharge from the police court if at any time he should be so unfortunate as to reach there with the assistance of a policeman.

There is no such thing as a permit to carry a pistol in the state of Pennsylvania, though there is in some states. The carrying of a pistol in Pennsylvania is a statutory offense punishable by six months' imprisonment, provided the court decides that the possessor of the weapon deserves drastic punishment. Very few persons are arrested for carrying pistols. The pistols are generally found when the carrier has been arrested for some other offense. If the person is a "good fellow" the arresting officer fails to note that a weapon was found, and thus the carrier escapes.

Director A. H. Leslie.

The head of Pittsburgh's Department of Public Safety, Who Talks Entertainingly About the Evil Practice So Many People Have of Carrying Deadly Weapons.

### No Need to Carry Revolvers.

"There is no need of any person carrying a revolver in Pittsburgh," said Director A. H. Leslie of the department of public safety yesterday. "We will not acknowledge that any person is in danger of his life in Pittsburgh, and not being in danger there is no need of a weapon. For a man to have a weapon in his house is another matter. The carrying of pistols is to be discouraged, not only because there is no need of it, but because it is extremely dangerous to the person carrying the weapon and to the general public. Even the toy pistol used by the boys Fourth of July times should be abolished.

"We have for several months been arresting pistol carriers, and instead of magistrates disposing of the cases as they might think best have been having the offenders bound over to court to be disposed of as its wisdom may dictate. The dictation is generally the limit, too, I am glad to say. The people we get carrying revolvers are either professional criminals or the very dregs of society.

"The criminals, low negroes and Italians, who have no home ties, are all weapon carriers. Not all carry revolvers, however. The white criminal wants a revolver, and generally has one of large caliber and the best make. He wants one sure of execution when he uses it. The negro likes a revolver, but a $2 one with a pearl handle will suit his purpose a great deal better than a blued $10 one.

### Foreigners Carry Knives.

"The Italian wants a knife. Foreigners are knife shooters as a rule; they are cutters. No two Italian knives are the same. Many of the weapons capable of the most deadly execution are very crude and home made. The law is the same for the knife carrier as it is for the one who carries a pistol. It applies to all dangerous weapons. The negro with his favorite razor is as much in danger of six months as the one with the pistol if we can prove that he carried it as a weapon. When the Chinaman arms himself it is with a pistol. He wants the largest one he can get. Nothing smaller than what is called in the south a 'navy-six' will suit him.

"We expect to find the professional criminal armed. His business demands a pistol—it is one of his tools of trade. Knowing this it is the duty of all officers to be ready for him. No chances should be taken. With the negro it is different, and it is with the negro we have much trouble. Officers are not warranted in having a revolver in hand when they arrest every negro, because we have respectable negroes who are petty offenders against the law just the same as white men. The negro likes to "tote a gun," and it appears as if he had reached the acme of social perfection when he gets to the point when he has everybody bluffed with his way of pulling and flourishing a pistol. Some times his bluff is called, and then there is an item for the papers.

### Many Weapons Carried.

"About 80 per cent of the habitual criminals and negroes arrested have revolvers when they are taken in. It is impossible to tell what per cent of the total arrests made have a revolver, because we do not attempt to keep such statistics. Fully one-half of the arrests are for little, trivial offenses, and it could not be supposed that offenders of this kind would be carrying pistols.

"What do we do with the pistols? Keep them. Few are called for, and few are ever returned. Few, yes, very few, are worth having. It is surprising the number of worthless pistols the police get. When taken from a prisoner every pistol is marked with his name. Then it is put away. If Superintendent John McAleese sees fit he can issue an order for the return of the pistol to the owner if he applies for it.

"Police and deputy sheriffs have a right under the law to carry pistols. Any person executing a warrant can carry a pistol. The law looks at it this way: that officers are engaged in executing the law for the benefit of the public, and that it is right for the officers to use every reasonable means to protect themselves from the assaults of those who are at variance with the law. I believe that all officers should be good pistol shots, and I doubt if it would be possible to get together as large a body of men as our police force who could handle revolvers any better.

### Pistol Practice for Policemen.

"Our officers are urged to take part in pistol practice. It serves several purposes. The knowledge that he is a good shot will make a man a brave officer. The knowledge that he can drop his man if he is pushed to it will make an officer hesitate longer in pulling his revolver, because he will exhaust all but that one resource before feeling the need of it. He has confidence in himself. Being a good shot will also give him confidence when the last moment has come, and he has to fire. He will have no need of the thought that he may hit someone else. He knows he will get his man. An officer should never pull his revolver unless prepared to use it. It is his last recource and should be carefully guarded.

"While the law recognizes no difference between the man who carries a pistol for the fancied protection it gives him and the professional criminal who carries a pistol with which to kill if in danger of capture, the courts do make a difference. It is understood that paymasters, cashiers, men who have to carry and handle large sums of money or who are in positions of trust where their sudden removal by an assassin would be a calamity have the right and should be allowed to carry pistols, not only or as much to protect their lives as to protect the securities in their charge.

### Express Messengers Need Revolvers.

"On this line I will say that I think it the proper thing for express messengers to carry revolvers. The messenger is the custodian of a large amount of valuable matter belonging to the public. He is in duty bound to protect that matter with his life, if necessary, and it then becomes the duty of the public to recognize the fact that the pistol law was not made for the express messenger. Let the messenger shoot. Whenever he does he removes a constant menace to society and does the world a benefit.

"As I said, the pistol carrier should be severely dealt with. As I also said, there is no need of any person in Pittsburgh carrying a pistol for protection. Urge the people to leave their pistols at home. The police force will do all in its power to see that a home is provided for those who insist on having revolvers in their hip pockets."

# STRANGE JARGON USED BY THIEVES SO MUCH GREEK

## Those Belonging to the Under World Have a Language of Their Own.

## WHAT SOME OF IT MEANS

**Detectives Have Picked It Up and Often Use It in Talking Among Themselves—List of Some Terms and the Meanings.**

The slang used by most people is usually easy to understand—that is, the meaning intended to be conveyed is discernible to a person of average reasonable comprehension. The effusiveness of the young girl in using "smart" language and the frivolous phrases of "swagger" youth can, as a rule, be understood. The jargon of the race track, the stock exchange, the railroader, and "the line of talk" used by men who are all the time rushing along in other walks of life can be made out and understood, but when the slang of the thief and "crook" is encountered much of it is as difficult to understand as Greek and Latin is to a primary school boy.

The members of the "under world" have a code of slang that is recognized among them all over the country. In fact, the dropping of certain words often identifies them among their fellow criminals in every part of the English speaking world. They have terms for rascals of all descriptions.

### Signs in Slang.

In addition to this they have a code of signals with which to warn each other when the "fly cop" or the detective is about. All this lingo is familiar to detectives, but to the plain citizen it is utterly beyond comprehension. According to former City Detective John McFighe many of the words now used by thieves were originally coined in this city, for Pittsburgh at one time was a great resort for thieves.

The vocabulary of the "under world" is small. It probably contains 500 words. The various classes of thieves have distinct and separate names for their special vocation. The burglar, for instance, has many titles. He is known as a "second story worker," "John Prowl," "porch climber, a "night man" and various other names. The pickpocket also has many appellations.

One of them is known as a "moll buzzer," and his specialty is to rob women in the streets. When he works his trade among the man in the city's throng he is known as a "dip."

Pickpockets work in gangs, or what is known as "mobs" among them. Each member of these thieving bands has a special part to enact when working in the streets. Some of them are known as "stalls," "fanners," "poke getters," "ger men" and "strippers."

### How a "Mob" Divides the Work.

The work of the "stall" is confined to blocking the way of the intended victim. It is his business to jolt, bump, push, step in front of his victim, apologize, and, in fact, do anything that will distract the victim's attention while his "pals" are doing their share of work to secure his valuables.

The "fanner" is the particular man who locates the pocket in which the victim has his money secured. While the "stall" is doing his work it is the duty of the "fanner" to brush against the victim and feel for his pocketbook and locate the pocket it is in.

He in turn communicates to the "poke getter" whose business it is to actually steal the pocketbook or whatever other valuable the "mob" is looking for. He hands the pocketbook to the last member of the band, the "stripper," whose business it is to remove the contents and throw the pocketbook away. The system is most complete.

If there is a detective in the crowd and he is seen by one of the "mob," the thieves have their code to warn each other. The detective is known to a thief as an "elbow." Another title for him is a "bull." Still another is a "fly cop." The thief also knows him as the "wise."

### How Room Is Suddenly Made.

Slang then comes to their aid without attracting the notice of any person about them. One of the members of this active band gives the alarm by announcing quietly: "Elbow!"

That is enough for the rest. In a moment they are gone. To the ordinary civilian this word "elbow" means nothing. And often they stand and wonder at the hurried departure of the men, and who the man was that gave vent to the strange utterance. Every graduate of the "under world" has these slang terms at his tongue's end.

After the "poke getter" has completed his work he gives the signal to "blow" and "strip." By "blow" he means for the rest of the "mob" to get out, and "strip" is for the last man of the outfit to get rid of the pocketbook as soon as possible.

"Framing" is another work known to the detectives and thieves. The interpretation of this means the detective has espied a thief and is endeavoring to get an opportunity to speak to him. The writer was with former Detective Thomas McQuaide when he successfully "framed" against a thief in one of the downtown streets.

### A Case of Framing.

The fellow was standing in front of a store window and continually pushing against pedestrians who stopped to view the contents of the window. The detective and the writer walked up to the window and stopped there for an instant. Then, according to an agreement they shook hands and parted, and the writer walked across the street into a store to watch the performance.

Detective McQuaide stood on the corner a moment and the thief saw him and started to "frame" up to him. Detective McQuaide pulled a small silver stamp box out of his trousers pocket and placed it in the cash pocket of his coat.

He walked to the store window again and folded his arms. Instantly the thief jolted him and walked a few feet away. Detective McQuaide brushed his hand over his pocket and sure enough, the stamp box was gone.

He did not feel it disappear, however. The detective walked to the young man and asked him where he was from and if he knew where Hill street was. The thief said that he did not. The detective said that he was a stranger and would like to know where that street was located. "But," said the detective suddenly, "if you do not know where that street is you might give me back my stamp box, for there is 32 cents' worth of stamps in it, and I think that is coming to me."

Of course this staggered the thief, and he handed over the stamp box. This man was known as a "gee" worker. He robs persons of small change and such trinkets as one carries in outside pockets.

Another particular kind of a thief is a man who steals nothing but necktie pins. He is known as "prop getter." As a rule these thieves are most expert in their line. They usually wear a black glove or a dark cloth, which is thrown across their hands so that the hand will attract as little attention as possible as it moves up toward the man's shirt front.

Burglars are bad men who have a variety of titles. The same slang phraseology of the "under world" is used by them with respect to detectives and officers. The "porch climber," the "night worker," "Johnny Prowl," and the "second story man" all belong to the same class of thieves. When these dangerous men become old and inert and incapacitated to work in the large cities, a condition often brought about by prison confinement, they not infrequently drop to a lower grade of the profession and become "slough workers," or country burglars.

The burglars who do safe blowing are known as "cetor men" and "box blowers." Their effective and indispensable nitro-glycerin is known among them as "oil."

There is still another class of these thieves. These are "jug men." Usually they are known as bank sneaks. Thieves are as proud of their knowledge of slang as a sailor is of the nautical terms he uses about a ship.

### What Constitutes Lasting Disgrace.

For a thief to be caught by a "bull in harness," or a policeman in uniform, is an everlasting disgrace to him. He is looked down on by his comrades in crime as a "dead one." If he is captured or "picked out" by a detective he will go to the "stir" or prison contented that he did the best it was possible for him to do and that luck was against him, but if his captor and the one mainly responsible for "sending him over the road" happens to be a "bull in harness," the criminal never forgives himself. It is a blight on his record that discredits his eyesight, his hearing and his general astuteness.

A reporter for The Gazette, while talking with a number of Pittsburgh's "front office" men, recently, was interrupted by a detective, who came in and made this remarkable statement: "I was going over to work the 'dumps,' this morning and I passed the 'rattlers' and picked up a 'dip,' who broke a 'stir' in the west and he is now in the 'bandhouse.' When I 'frisked' him I found five 'supers' in his 'benny.'"

All the detectives understood this recital. The ordinary man would need a diagram to get to the bottom of it all. The information the detective conveyed was this: He was going to some prominent points where the traction cars discharge and take out many passengers to watch for pickpockets, and while on the way he passed a passenger train at some station. A thief got off the train, who had broken from some prison in the west and the detective had him sent to the workhouse to await information from the prison authorities. When he searched the thief he found five watches in his overcoat.

The following list of thieves' terms was supplied by Detective James W. Egan, who probably knows more of the slang of the "under world" than any detective in the state:

"Booble-hatch," police station; "bit," share; "britch," a front transfer pocket; "bilked," fooled, deceived; "cold," dead; "chop-to," stop; "croaker," a doctor; "phony," spurious jewelry; "case," a dollar; "ditch," to throw away; "Dick," sheriff, constable or other county officer; "damper," money drawer, "boost" to shoplift; "ducket," a ticket; "dos," a bed; "derby," a good haul; "fall-money," money put up to get a man out of trouble; "frisk," search; "got it all," a life imprisonment; "gain," leg; "glim," spectacles; "gun," a thief; "hop-scotching," taking chances; "heel," a sneak-thief; "John O'Brien," a freight train; "jug," a bank; "James," a jimmy, or burglar's crowbar; "kip," to sleep; "lam," to run; "lamaster," a fugitive from justice; "murder," a picnic, a gathering, a happening that causes excitement; "mush," an umbrella; "moucher," a beggar; "Mr. Bates," an easy one, a "mark;" "mouthpiece," a lawyer; "nut college," an insane asylum; "punk," a boy criminal; "peo," postoffice, "smoke wagon," a revolver; "wiged," to be disguised; "shak," a brakeman; "snitch," an informer, also a stool pigeon; "tongs," outsiders; "thimble," a watch.


Fall Goods Are Coming in--Summer Goods Sacrificed.

# SOLOMON AND RUBEN

SMITHFIELD AND DIAMOND STS.

All Boys' Washable Suits or Pants at ½ Marked Price.

## Final Sweeping Clearance Sale of All Summer Wear.

Every express brings its quota of new fall goods, and room must be made for them. We are willing to sacrifice, yes to lose both profits and part of original cost, on the summer garments which still remain on our Suit and Waist floor. All wash waists, wrappers, shirt waist suits and washable dress skirts are marked at deeply slashed prices, which cannot help but appeal to any economical woman. Of course the assortments are becoming limited and an early response to this valuable bargain announcement is important.

**$1.00 Waists 35c**

Made of splendid figured batiste and plain ecru lawns, with stock tie and pique collar; very full blouse. All to be closed out at 35c

**Shirt Waists.**
A lot of odd waists in plain white lawns trimmed with insertions, pleats and tucks; also plain white madras cloths. Have sold up to $1.50; all choice ..... 50c

**White Waists.**
Made of snowy white lawn. Greater values than ever before, being big reductions made from higher priced lots. Elbow or long sleeves, lace collar and neck, or trimmed with embroideries. Value $2.50 and $2.00; all to go at ..... 98c

**White Waists.**
Including the most celebrated makes and some very dainty lacy effects; sold at $2.50, $2.98 and $3.50. These are odd waists to go at choice for ..... $1.50

**Shirt Waist Suits.**
Plain white lawns trimmed with embroideries and insertions. Odd suits of chambrays, linens and figured lawns. Sold for $3.00 and $3.50; choice ..... $1.98

**Shirt Waist Suits.**
Made of splendid ecru or white lawns, trimmed with tucks and pleats in the newest styles. Skirts flounced. Reduced from $5.00 and $6.00 to ..... $3.98

**Silk Waists.**
Made of fine taffeta and soft silks in various colors. Sold at $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00; choice now ..... $3.98

**Tailored Suits.**
Made of splendid cheviots, plain cloths and mixed materials in pretty blues, browns and blacks, new Norfolk and blouse styles. Coat strapped and skirts pleated or trimmed with box pleats. Long or walking length skirts. A special offering at $16.50 and ..... $15.00

**Tailored Suits.**
Made of splendid quality mixtures in black and white, brown and white, and green and white; also plain broadcloths and cheviots. New Norfolk, fly-front, or jaunty reefer styles. Skirts with braid, pleats or flares; great offering at $25.00 and ..... $20.00

**Tailored Suits.**
Made of basket weaves and homespuns, Eton or blouse styles, trimmed or plain. Suits which have sold at $20.00 and $25.00, all to be closed out at ..... $10.00

**Swell Dresses.**
Made of fine satin foulards, with small or medium white dots. Trimmed with hemstitching or in plain shirtwaist style. Worth $20.00 and $25.00. All choice at ..... $15.00

**Women's Coats.**
Made of taffeta silk, trimmed with box pleats and lace, also broadcloth jackets made in collarless Eton styles; strapped and silk lined. Worth $7.00 and $8.00, all choice ..... $5.00

$10.00 and $12.00 Tailor Made Suits to be closed out at $5.00.

**Walking Skirts.**
Made of nice melton cloths in colors and black; also brilliantines in plain and striped effects, homespuns and cheviots. Trimmed with stitched flounces, or seven gored flares. Have sold at $5.98 and $6.75, to be closed out at, choice ..... $3.98

**Walking Skirts.**
Choice of about fifteen new Fall styles made of fine plaids and mixtures, plain meltons in colors and black, and fine Cheviots, quilted box pleated, flounced or flared; made by the best tailors. A very special offering at ..... $7.98

**Walking Skirts.**
Made of meltons in colors and black, with flounce and slot seams or flares; also new "snow-flake" material in shapely flared styles; worth $8 and $7; special offering at $5.98 and ..... $5.00

**Dress Skirts.**
Made of plain black broadcloths with graduating flounce, lined with soft percaline; also Venetian cloth skirts in colors, trimmed or plain; special offering at ..... $5.98

**Dress Skirts.**
Fine Peau de Soie skirts, trimmed with satin bands and drop linings; also splendid cloth and etamine skirts made in the newest up-to-date styles; special offering at ..... $12.00

$3.00 Melton Walking Skirts, $1.98.

**Wrappers.**
Made of splendid percales in black and white, blue and white, gray and white, and red and white, in neat patterns, trimmed with braids and ruffles. Lined to waist and skirts flounced — worth $1.50, at ..... 98c

**Wrappers.**
Made of percales and lawns, in neat light and dark brown shades, trimmed and ruffled with graduating flounces; sizes up to 48 in a large selection; worth $2.00 and $2.25, choice ..... $1.50

**Kimonas.**
Full length, made of fancy lawns in very neat patterns, trimmed with plain borders and finished with wide sleeves; worth $1.50, at ..... 98c

**Underskirts.**
Made of splendid striped cheviots in white and blue stripes, extra wide and trimmed with ruffles and dust ruffle; worth $1.25, now ..... 75c

**Underskirts.**
Made of taffeta silks in blue, red, green, lavender and other shades. Trimmed with accordion pleated flounce and separate dust ruffle; extra full in width; worth $7.00 and $8.00, choice at ..... $5.00

**Wash Skirts.**
Made of Piques and blue and white polka dot materials; trimmed with bands and nicely made. Extra full in width; $2 values at ..... 98c

**Wash Skirts.**
Made of fine washable Etamines, Linens and Piques, trimmed with insertions or braids. Sold at $5.00 and $6.75, all choice at ..... $2.98

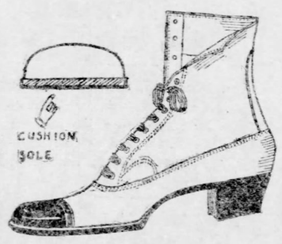
## High Grade Hats $1.00

Bought from manufacturers and wholesalers, also our own stock, which we have sacrificed in order to make this a phenomenal value-giving event.

Derby Hats of fast black or brown fur. Soft hats in black, pearl, steel, otter and electric; the latest Rough Rider, Porto Rican and Tourist shapes. Complete sizes in the lot, and not a hat among them worth less than $2, many $3. Marvelous sale at ..... $1.00

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

## "Cushion Sole" Shoes.




The Most Comfortable Shoe Ever Made For Women.

And not only comfortable, but stylish. The cushion insole, shown in the illustration, forms a flexible and elastic pad for the foot to rest on and makes walking a pleasure for tender feet.

The shoe is made of the best quality French Kid, hand sewed sole, strictly a high grade shoe that will give as much service as any ordinary shoe and far more comfort. All the new patterns, and the grandest value ever offered, at..... $3.50

## Women's Imported Hosiery.

### Interesting Display of the Fall 1902 Ideas.

Women have been immensely interested in our initial shipment of the latest imported Hosiery, direct from the leading European designers. Being the first display in Pittsburgh of the new importations, it gives the women of this locality their first glimpse of the coming fashions in hose. A wealth of dainty colorings and patterns in maco cotton, Lisle thread and silk. Superior qualities and exclusive novelties. See the captivating window display

### Priced from 25c to $5 the Pair.

## The New Autumn Street Hats.

These are the correct "run-about" hats for Fall wear. Made from light-weight felt in white, tan and the gray shades. Will become more and more popular as the season advances. We show an exclusive and charming array—being first in the field—as usual. Most attractive values at the prices we ask ..... $2.95 to $6.98

## Trimmed Hats.

Selling regardless of value. We have about three hundred Trimmed Hats which were valued from $2 to $6. But we must not keep them any longer, so have placed the "hurry-up" price on them—the price is the only cheap thing about them—of..... 49c and 98c

## Boys' School Clothing—

## At ½ Price.

There are several hundred garments among the cut price stocks in our boys' section which are especially desirable for school wear and may be bought at half regular prices by prompt buyers.

*75c Knee Pants, now marked 35c.*
*$3 Blouse Suits, now marked $1.48.*
*$3 Double-Breasted Suits, now $1.85.*
*$5 Three-Piece Suits, now at $2.85.*

## Trousers Sale Continued.

*Hundreds of pairs of trousers were sold last Friday and Saturday—but there are many cut-price bargains awaiting prompt purchasers this week.*

MEN'S TROUSERS—About 1,400 pairs in Fancy Worsteds and Cassimeres; neat and stylish striped patterns; also blue serges and black or blue cheviots; regular $2 and $2.50 qualities, reduced to ..... $1.50

MEN'S TROUSERS—About 2,000 pairs of strictly All-Wool Cassimeres, Flannels, Homespuns, Worsteds and Black Thibets which sold at $3.50 and $4, now going at ..... $2.50

MEN'S TROUSERS—Some 1,200 pairs of high-grade Fancy Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres, as well as Black Clay, Thibets and Unfinished Worsteds, which sold at $4.50, $5 and $5.50, now going at Sale Price of ..... $3.50

## Curtains.

½ Price on about 500 pairs of fine sample curtains. Take your choice and pay just one-half the regular marked price.

### Linoleum,

Extra quality, that sells regularly at 65c; Monday offered at, per yard ..... 48c

### Japanese Mattings,

Sell at 35c and 40c a yard regularly; closing out Monday at, per yard ..... 25c

## Cut Prices in Basement Department.

Bargains are what await you in the Basement. The most economical Housekeeper will find this a fact.

$2.69 Monday's Price for a Set of 'Rogers' Heavy Plated Knives and Forks, worth $3.50.

$2.98 Monday's Price for the Best Cedar Washing Machine made; wringer attachment; worth $5.00.

69c "Monday's Price" for Set of Mrs. Potts' Irons.

$2.98 "Monday's Price" for a 4-qt. Fruit Press, worth $4.00.

29c "Monday's Price" for complete Welsbach Lamp, like cut worth 40c.

$4.45 Monday's Price for a 12-piece Toilet Set, beautifully decorated, worth $7.00.

4c Monday's Price for Decorated and White Porcelain Plates.

3c Monday's Price for Thin Blown Table Tumbler, worth 5c.

$5.50 "Monday's Price" for a 100 Piece Decorated Dinner Set, worth $8.00.

89c Monday's Price for Two-burner gas saving stove worth $1.50.

$1.25 Monday's Price for Solid Rubber Roll Wringer; wooden frame, worth $2.50.

$1.69 Monday's Price for a 3-quart Ice Cream Freezer. Best on the market and worth $2.50.

98c Monday's Price for a 2-burner Chandelier, worth $1.50.

35c "Monday's Price" for one dozen pint Mason Jars.

18c "Monday's Price" for one dozen Jelly Glasses, with cover.

$1.48 Monday's Price for the best improved natural stone Water Filter. Reduced from $2.25

5c "Monday's Price" for a White Porcelain Cup and Saucer. Reduced from 8c.

## Rug Dept.

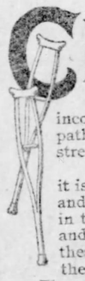
Royal Wilton Rugs, sizes 9x12 ft. or 8¼x10½ ft. Regular $40 quality, Monday at..... $27.50

Body Brussels Rugs, best quality, 9x12 ft. Sold usually at $27, Monday at.... $18.50

Tapestry Brussels Rugs, sizes 9x12 ft. Exceptionally fine designs and quality at. $11.50

Wilton Hearth Rugs, 27x54..... $1.98

# CRUTCH-BOUND



The crutch is a poor substitute for legs, and affords a very inconvenient and tiresome mode of locomotion—there is no more pathetic sight than a person slowly and painfully moving along the street supported by these artificial limbs.

When Rheumatism settles in the bones and muscles of the legs, it is safe to predict that the victim will eventually become helpless and crutch-bound. The corrosive, irritating matter that is deposited in the joints and muscles causes the most intense pain, the knees and ankles swell, and when the natural oils and fluids that lubricate these parts are completely destroyed the joints become locked and the muscles drawn and stiff, and crutches a necessity.

The acid poisons that produce rheumatic pains form in the blood, and are distributed through the system, and lodged in the arms, shoulders, hands, back and feet, or other parts of the body—resulting often in total disability. A permanent cure of Rheumatism can be effected only by a complete cleansing of the blood, and no other remedy so surely accomplishes this as S. S. S. It neutralizes the acid effects, purifies and invigorates the stagnant blood, and the gritty particles are washed out or dislodged by the new rich blood, and relief comes to the pain-racked sufferer. S. S. S. leaves no morbid, irritating matter in the blood to reunite and produce another attack, but expels every atom of it from the system. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy, and does not impair the digestion or general health like alkali or potash remedies.

SSS

Write for our special free book on Rheumatism, and if any medical advice or other information is wanted, our physicians will gladly furnish it without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

THIRD SECTION
EIGHT PAGES

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONSISTING OF
Sporting and Financial Matters

PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1902.

# HOSPITAL LIST DON'T FEAZE THE PIRATES--WADDELL OUTPITCHED GRIFFITH

## THE PIRATES WERE PATCHED BUT THEY WON

### Champions Took Both Games from the Quakers Without Trouble.

### TOMMY LEACH THE STAR

**The Little Third Baseman Played Great Ball and Stole Home in Second Game—Big Crowd Treated to Fine Sport.**

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh .... | 4—Philadelphia . | 2 |
| Pittsburgh .... | 6—Philadelphia . | 2 |
| St. Louis ..... | 10—Brooklyn .... | 4 |
| Boston ..... | 3—Cincinnati ... | 1 |
| New York ..... | 6—Chicago ..... | 3 |

Standing of the Clubs.

| | W. | L. | Pct. | | W. | L. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 71 | 23 | .755 | Cincinnati | 44 | 51 | .463 |
| Brooklyn | 65 | 45 | .650 | St. Louis | 45 | 53 | .459 |
| Chicago | 51 | 45 | .531 | Philadelphia | 38 | 60 | .388 |
| Boston | 49 | 44 | .527 | New York | 32 | 64 | .333 |

League Games Today.

Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

The champion Pirates returned home yesterday after a most successful eastern trip and in the afternoon engaged Hughey Jennings' Quakers in a double-header at Exposition park. The champions presented a badly patched-up team, owing to the enforced idleness of Clarke, Davis, Bransfield and Tannehill; still it was strong enough to take both games from the visitors, the first by a score of 4 to 2 and the second by 6 to 2.

That bargain-day baseball is a very popular institution in this city was fully demonstrated yesterday when 7,200 persons took advantage of the two games for one price of admission and crowded all the stands at the park. It was a typical holiday crowd, out to have a good time and cheer its champions on to victory, and yet not biased enough to pass up good plays on the part of the opposition. It was but natural that the bulk of the cheers were reserved for the home players, yet the visitors were cheered every time they made a good play and there was plenty of chance for cheers.

**Tommy Leach's Great Work.**

The star performer of the afternoon was little Tommy Leach, whose work in the field, at bat and on the bases was little short of wonderful. The little fellow did not have an idle moment during the three hours and a half of play and never were cheers more richly deserved than those showered on the champion's guardian of the third sack. In the fielding way he made stops and throws that were remarkable, at bat he soaked the ball in all directions at proper times; but it was on the bases where he shone most resplendent, brought the crowd to its feet and caused cheers that could be heard a mile away.

Tommy's chief base running feat happened in the third inning of the second game and produced the run that gave the champions the lead over the visitors. Iberg, that past master of the slow ball, was doing the twirling for the Quakers and for two innings he had the Pirate batters at their wits end how to get hits and thus produce runs. One run had been scored in the second and when Tommy appeared at bat in the third Leever was on first by reason of a base on balls, and there was one hand out.

**Where Iberg Was Fooled.**

Iberg had struck Leach out at his first turn at bat and looked at him curiously as he ambled up for his second turn. The Quaker tossed up one of his slow teasers and Tommy didn't do a thing to that ball. When Ros Thomas stopped running at the middle field fence he got the sphere, but by that time Leever was across the plate and Tommy was panting and smiling on third. That panting business was only a bluff, however, for no sooner had Iberg taken his position in the box and started to fondle the ball than Tommy dashed for home and by a long slide shot across the plate. Catcher Douglass kicked and claimed an out, but Umpire O'Day said not and the crowd howled itself hoarse as Tommy walked to the bench.

Both games were well played and were interesting from start to finish. The champions when they appeared on the field had O'Connor at first base, Wagner in left field and Burke in right, with Chesbro on the rubber. Brother-in-law Chic Fraser was the twirling artist for the visitors and he pitched a nice game outside of the second inning, when the champions bunched five of their hits and scored three runs. Chesbro, as usual, was in excellent form, and the patched up team gave him splendid support, not a semblance of an error being made.

**Ritchey Started the Trouble.**

Ritchey led off the second inning with a single but was forced at second by Conroy. Burke made the second out of the inning, sending a fly which Catcher Dooin took care of. Then followed as pretty a batting rally as one would want to see. Singles in succession by O'Connor, Zimmer, Chesbro and Beaumont produced three runs. The other score was made in the fifth as a result of a single by Leach and a long two-bagger by Ritchey. The Quakers scored one in the third on a single by Thomas and a two-bagger by Wolverton and another in the ninth after two hands were out on singles by Jennings, Dooin and Childs.

Schoolmaster Sam Leever held up the champions in the second game and right well did the performer his duty, allowing the visitors but four hits, two of which came together in the second inning and aided by slow fielding on the part of O'Connor netted two runs, which were the only tallies the visitors could scare up. After that inning Sammy settled down to business and allowed but one hit, a single by Wolverton in the sixth.

**Pooled Only for Awhile.**

Iberg's slow ones fooled the Pirates in the first, but they got after them in the second, when Conroy reached first by forcing Ritchey, Conroy then stole second and scored on Burke's two-bagger to left. In the third a base on balls to Leever, Leach's three-bagger to center and Tommy's daring steal home produced two runs. In the eighth two bases on balls, an infield single by Wagner and a slashing three-bagger by Conroy gave the champions three more runs than were needed. The score:

| PITTSBURGH. | AB. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaumont, m..... | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Leach, 3..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Wagner, l..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ritchey, 2..... | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| Conroy, s..... | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Burke, r..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Connor, 1..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| Zimmer, c..... | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Chesbro, p..... | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals ..... | 33 | 4 | 12 | 27 | 18 | 0 |

| PHILA'PHIA | AB. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas, ..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Wolverton, 3m..... | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Barry, f..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Krug, l..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hulswitt, s..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Jennings, l..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Dooin, c..... | 3 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Childs, 2..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Frazer, p..... | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| *White ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals ..... | 35 | 2 | 9 | 24 | 9 | 1 |

*Batted for Frazer in the ninth.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | *—4 |
| Philadelphia ..... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—2 |

Two-base hits—Ritchey, Burke, Wolverton, Jennings. Double plays—Zimmer and Ritchey; Wolverton, Childs and Jennings. First base on balls—Off Frazer, 3; Beaumont, Burke, Chesbro). Hit by pitched ball—Jennings. Struck out—By Chesbro, 2 (Krug, Doolin); by Frazer, 5 (Wagner, 2, Burke, Chesbro, 2). Wild pitch—Frazer. Passed ball—Doolin. Time 1:35. Umpire—O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

| PITTSBURGH. | AB. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaumont, m..... | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Leach, 3..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Wagner, l..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ritchey, 2..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Conroy, s..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Burke, r..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Connor, 1..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| Smith, c..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Leever, p..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals ..... | 30 | 6 | 8 | 27 | 9 | 1 |

| PHILA'PHIA | AB. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas, m..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Wolverton, 3..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Barry, f..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Krug, l..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hulswitt, s..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Jennings, s..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Douglass, c..... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Childs, 2..... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Iberg, p..... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals ..... | 29 | 2 | 4 | 24 | 14 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh ..... | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | *—6 |
| Philadelphia ..... | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—2 |

Two-base hit—Burke. Three-base hits—Leach, Conroy, Leever. Sacrifice hits—Leach, Jennings. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Leach, Wagner, Conroy, Burke. Double play—Smith and Conroy. First base on balls—Off Leever, 2 (Thomas 2); off Iberg, 3 (Beaumont, Ritchey, Leever). Struck out—By Leever, 4 (Iberg, 3; Barry); by Iberg, 1 (Leach). Passed ball—Douglass. Time—1:40. Umpire—O'Day.

### NOTES OF THE GAMES.

In the eighth a foul from Childs' bat struck Chief Zimmer on the right shoulder. "Where did it hit you," yelled O'Connor from first, "in the neck, chief?"

The players on both teams showed their sympathy with the strikers, when they stopped practice and helped gather in the shower of silver between games.

Happy Jack Chesbro was in splendid form yesterday. He pitched good ball all through the contest, kept his hits scattered and was at his best in critical stages.

Harry Smith caught a pretty game in the sixth he nabbed Barry's short fly two feet above his head and throwing to second, caught the runner, completing a neat double play.

Wagner and Jennings had a little argument at first the eighth inning of the second game and Hughey had to limp a little, but did not squeal, as the accident was an unavoidable one.

"Iberg's name should be changed to iceberg," suggested a rooter, when the Quakers were rapping out his curves at a lively rate in the second game. He was very cool and collected.

Even Sam Leever took a bite off one of curves for three bases in the fifth. The schoolmaster was delighted, though, and not feel quite so happy when he was caught, a moment later, at the plate.

Harry Wolverton contributed a pretty play in the sixth inning of the first game, when he made a one-hand stop of Ritchey's hot grounder, and shot the ball to second in time to catch O'Connor.

The spectators cheered wildly when Conroy went up into the air in the eighth inning of the first game and pulled down Thomas' hot liner. It was a very pretty play and Wild deserved the reception he received.

Iberg, Manager Shettsline's Chinese puzzle took the stab for the Quakers in the second contest. His famous slow drop ball appeared to have lost their cunning to the Pirates, who batted him hard enough to win the game.

Iberg's slow preliminary motion gave the champions a chance to do some base stealing, and they were not slow in taking the advantage offered. Leach, Beaumont, Wagner, Conroy and Burke, purloined one base each.

"Continuous performance is getting popular in Pittsburgh," remarked a fan in the stand after he had sat for three hours watching the games. It was just so for the champions won the second game as easily as they did the first.

Manager Clarke said yesterday that he was feeling much better that he thought he would get back in the game tomorrow, but the manager is entitled to another think, as President Dreyfuss will insist on his taking a week's rest.

"Coaches," howled Chief Zimmer on the coaching lines, when Conroy banged out his three-cushion hit in the eighth, which scored Ritchey and Wagner. The clever little shortstop was caught at the plate, trying to score himself.

Tommy Leach's playing yesterday was rather sensational. There was nothing at third too strong for him and he made some wonderful pick-ups and throws to O'Connor, who was compelled to do the jump act on more than one occasion.

Dooin, Philadelphia's red-headed catcher, started after a foul fly from Jack O'Connor's bat in the sixth, but could not connect with the ball. "Come on, Red, I'll coach you," said Rowdy with a broad smile, as he got another chance.

The Pirates left last night for Cincinnati where they meet the Reds today and they make up will be the same as yesterday. Phillippe and Doheny will do the pitching and Eddie Poole will oppose them. The contest will be for blood.

President Dreyfuss said yesterday that he had ordered Bransfield to remain at his home in Worcester, Mass., until next Saturday. The Pirates have no hard games on this week and Kitty will be allowed to enjoy a good rest and get fit and well.

Chic Frazier, Fred Clarke's brother-in-law was sent to the slab in the first game for the Phillies. The Pirates took rather kindly to Frazier's delivery and batted him hard at times. Clarke amused himself by kidding Frazier from the players' bench.

In alighting from the bus after the game at Atlantic City on Friday, Jesse Tannehill slightly dislocated his right shoulder. The injury is not a serious one, as the break is an old one, and Jess will be able to get back into the game about the middle of the week.

While Clarke was worrying Chic Frazier, Rowdy Jack O'Connor could not keep his tongue off the Phillies' twirler. When Chic came up to bat in the eighth O'Connor motioned for all the champion fielders to get back and shouted, "Look out there you fellows! Here is Mr. Laiole at bat."

A little yellow and white dog caused quite a lot of amusement in the fifth inning of the second game, when he ran over toward Hans Wagner. The crowd began to whistle and the poor canine stood bewildered back of shortstop's position. At the close of the inning Wagner chased him off the lot.

Hulswitt had a mighty narrow escape in the second inning of the second game, when he scored from third on Childs' fly to Wagner in left. Honus shot the ball on a line to Smith and the Quaker made a desperate slide, and succeeded in counting the run, but he didn't have a second to spare.

The spectators almost went wild in the third inning of the last game, when Leach's hit to middle got through two men and Tommy took three cushions on it. It was nothing in comparison to the demonstration a few minutes later, however, when Leach successfully stole home when Wagner was delivering the ball.

When Wee Tommy Leach came up to the plate in the fifth inning of the first game he was presented with a handsome shower bouquet of flowers, such as is carried by brides at weddings. "Who is the lucky man?" shouted a rooter from the stand. The champion's third baseman looked wise and proceeded to line the ball out for two sacks.

Thomas Wagner batted in hard luck yesterday. He appeared over-anxious to hit the ball safe and succeeded in striking out several times in the games. In the fifth inning of the first game instructions were shouted to keep the ball off the right side. Then the Philadelphia player picked out the three widest balls Frazier twirled him and fanned the atmosphere.

Capt. Hughey Jennings of the Phillies came up in the ninth and Happy Jack Chesbro tried his best to make him fan in the air. He dropped a high one at the plate which made connection with the top of Jennings' head. Jennings groaned one or twice and then gave Jack the laugh. "If his hair had not been red," shouted the auburn-haired rooter in the boxes, "he would never have been able to have withstood that smash."

## TOO BAD REDS LOST.

**20,000 People Celebrated the Retirement of John T. Brush from Baseball in Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 16.—Fully 20,000 people saw the Cincinnati team go down to defeat this afternoon before the Bostons. It was not, however, without one of the gamest struggles ever seen on the local ball field. The event of the day was the stepping down and out of John T. Brush from Cincinnati baseball circles and the incoming of the local baseball owners of the Cincinnati club. Hahn outpitched Pittinger, but the three hits in the first inning were enough to win. Hahn struck out eight men, but could not land a victory. It was the first time that either Kelley or Seymour had been seen here in a red uniform and these players especially were given a great ovation when they came to the bat. Score:

| Cincin'ti | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. | Boston | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kelley, l. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Dexter, s. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Beckley, 1. | 0 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 0 | Tenney, 1. | 1 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Crawford, r. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Collins, l. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Seymour, m. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Carney, r. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Peitz, 2. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Domont, 2. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Corcoran, s. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Lush, m. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Stein't, 3. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Grem'er, 3. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Bergen, c. | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | Moran, c. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Hahn, p. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | Pitt'ger, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals ..... | 1 | 6 | 27 | 14 | 1 | Totals ..... | 3 | 5 | 27 | 15 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—1 |
| Boston ..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—3 |

Two-base hit—Kelley. Three-base hit—Kelley. Stolen base—Dexter. Double plays—Peitz, Corcoran and Beckley; Carney and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 3; off Pittinger, 4. Struck out—By Hahn, 8; by Pittinger, 3. Attendance—20,000. Time—1:25. Umpire—Irwin.

## LUNDGREN WEAKENED.

**Bunched Hits Brought Victory to the Giants.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—After striking out the first four men Lundgren weakened and allowed the visitors to bunch hits and win the game. Taylor grew stronger as the game progressed, and excepting in the seventh inning had the locals at his mercy. Brodie's home run was the feature. Attendance, 6,100. Score:

| Chicago. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. | New York. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Men'fee, r. | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | Brown, l. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Slagle, l. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Bres'an, s. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Chance, 1. | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 | McGann, 1. | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Dobbs, m. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Brodie, m. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Tinker, s. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Dev'an, c. | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Lowe, 2. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Lauder, 3. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Kling, c. | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | Smith, 2. | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Shaefer, 3. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | Mat'ws, r. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Lund'n, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Taylor, p. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals ..... | 3 | 6 | 27 | 8 | 3 | Totals ..... | 6 | 14 | 27 | 11 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0—3 |
| New York ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1—6 |

Left on bases—Chicago 6, New York 9. Two-base hit—Lowe. Three-base hit—Bresnahan. Home run—Brodie. Sacrifice hits—Slagle, Lowe, Bresnahan. Double play—Kling, Lowe, Struck out—By Lundgren, 5; by Taylor 5. Base on balls—Off Lundgren 1, off Taylor 5. Time—1:55. Umpire—Cantillion.

**New Cumberland Took Series.**

NEW CUMBERLAND, W. VA., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—The third game of the series between Toronto and New Cumberland for $100 was won by New Cumberland, making three in succession. The score was 13 to 6. Batteries—New Cumberland, Ashball and Finch; Toronto, Daniels and Emerling. Umpire—List.

## WAGNER LEADS CHAMPIONS IN RUNS SCORED

### The Popular Fielder Is Also Ahead in Extra and Total Bases.

### LEACH'S HOME RUNS

**Pirates' Third Baseman Has Five Four Basers to His Credit—Beaumont Is Still the Boss Batter of the National League.**

The work of Beaumont is certainly fine. He not only leads the team in batting, hits and sacrifice hits, but played 66 games without making an error. In the 67th game, however, he dropped a fly ball.

Wagner leads in total and extra bases and runs, while Clarke is ahead in stolen bases and Leach in home runs. The complete record of all the players follows:

Batting Records.

| | G. | A. | B. | R. | H. | Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaumont | 87 | 357 | 65 | 126 | .353 |
| Clarke | 81 | 332 | 70 | 103 | .310 |
| Wagner | 93 | 366 | 71 | 133 | .309 |
| Burke | 25 | 76 | 6 | 23 | .303 |
| Leach | 92 | 339 | 59 | 99 | .292 |
| Bransfield | 92 | 372 | 46 | 108 | .290 |
| O'Connor | 45 | 179 | 12 | 46 | .280 |
| Ritchey | 89 | 310 | 47 | 87 | .281 |
| Davis | 90 | 233 | 53 | 65 | .279 |
| Tannehill | 32 | 104 | 18 | 29 | .279 |
| Zimmer | 59 | 204 | 31 | 57 | .279 |
| Conroy | 55 | 204 | 31 | 45 | .226 |
| Smith | 88 | 140 | 12 | 28 | .200 |
| Chesbro | 25 | 79 | 7 | 14 | .177 |
| Phillippe | 25 | 77 | 7 | 14 | .177 |
| Leever | 17 | 51 | 3 | 8 | .157 |
| Doheny | 17 | 56 | 6 | 7 | .125 |
| Poole | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | .250 |
| Totals | 96 | 3,338 | 521 | 933 | .280 |
| Opponents | 96 | 3,180 | 265 | 716 | .222 |

Fielding Records.

| | G. | P.O. | A. | E. | T.C. | Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaumont | 87 | 176 | 6 | 2 | 183 | .989 |
| Bransfield | 92 | 970 | 38 | 16 | 1023 | .985 |
| Burke | 25 | 28 | 56 | 11 | 95 | .884 |
| Chesbro | 25 | 11 | 46 | 5 | 69 | .950 |
| Clarke | 81 | 136 | 10 | 15 | 151 | .967 |
| Conroy | 55 | 98 | 181 | 24 | 303 | .921 |
| Davis | 90 | 82 | 6 | 5 | 93 | .947 |
| Doheny | 17 | 8 | 32 | 5 | 45 | .889 |
| Leach | 92 | 190 | 220 | 25 | 435 | .930 |
| Leever | 17 | 2 | 25 | 0 | 27 | 1000 |
| O'Connor | 45 | 222 | 47 | 6 | 275 | .978 |
| Phillippe | 25 | 3 | 42 | 3 | 48 | .938 |
| Ritchey | 89 | 209 | 257 | 17 | 483 | .965 |
| Smith | 88 | 202 | 42 | 8 | 252 | .968 |
| Tannehill | 32 | 14 | 53 | 2 | 69 | .971 |
| Wagner | 93 | 197 | 144 | 27 | 368 | .928 |
| Zimmer | 21 | 102 | 15 | 6 | 122 | .950 |
| Poole | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | .667 |
| Totals | 96 | 2569 | 1222 | 163 | 3955 | .959 |
| Opponents | 96 | 2489 | 1173 | 260 | 3912 | .936 |

Big Hits, Total, Stolen and Extra Bases, Double Plays and Sacrifice Hits.

| | 2-b | 3-b | HR. | SB. | SH. | DP. | TB | EB. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wagner ..... | 22 | 14 | 2 | 24 | 4 | 12 | 168 | 56 |
| Leach ..... | 14 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 6 | 4 | 152 | 53 |
| Beaumont ..... | 13 | 5 | 0 | 21 | 13 | 4 | 149 | 23 |
| Clarke ..... | 10 | 1 | 2 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 146 | 40 |
| Bransfield ..... | 18 | 8 | 0 | 21 | 7 | 32 | 142 | 34 |
| Ritchey ..... | 11 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 28 | 102 | 17 |
| Davis ..... | 8 | 3 | 0 | 22 | 8 | 2 | 79 | 14 |
| Conroy ..... | 6 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 25 | 17 | 57 | 12 |
| O'Connor ..... | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 50 | 5 |
| Tannehill ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 38 | 7 |
| Smith ..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 32 | 4 |
| Burke ..... | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 31 | 5 |
| Zimmer ..... | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 24 | 7 |
| Phillippe ..... | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 7 |
| Chesbro ..... | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 4 |
| Leever ..... | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 3 |
| Doheny ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| Poole ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals ..... | 132 | 87 | 12 | 156 | 73 | 46 | 1,235 | 302 |
| Opponents ..... | 77 | 17 | 1 | 68 | 51 | 51 | 850 | 114 |

Up to Date Records Champion Pitchers.

| | W. | L. | A. | B. | R. | H. | BB. | SO. | HR. | Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chesbro | 25 | 4 | 739 | 58 | 152 | 34 | 59 | 14 | 1 | .833 |
| Tannehill | 17 | 5 | 701 | 57 | 158 | 19 | 87 | 7 | 1 | .773 |
| Doheny | 13 | 4 | 536 | 54 | 116 | 44 | 67 | 12 | 1 | .733 |
| Phillippe | 14 | 6 | 716 | 59 | 166 | 31 | 93 | 3 | 3 | .700 |
| Leever | 8 | 6 | 489 | 78 | 118 | 17 | 46 | 4 | 1 | .692 |
| Poole | 0 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Totals | 71 | 23 | 3150 | 265 | 716 | 133 | 354 | 40 | 7 | .755 |
| Balks—Pittsburgh, 1 (Phillippe); opponents, 2 (Duggleby, Murphy). Doheny and Leever each pitched in one tie game. Tannehill pitched in one forfeited game. Shut outs: Chesbro, 8; Phillippe, 5; Tannehill, 2; Leever, 2. Doheny, 1; totals, 19; opponents, 4; Phillippe, 2; Leever, 1; Doheny, 1. | | | | | | | | | | |

Runs Scored Innings Last Week.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh ..... | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 | —28 |
| Opponents ..... | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | —25 |

Runs Scored Per Innings for Season.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P'b | 70 | 55 | 56 | 55 | 45 | 64 | 51 | 67 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | —521 |
| Op. | 34 | 24 | 34 | 30 | 20 | 42 | 22 | 29 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —265 |

No runs scored from thirteenth to nineteenth innings.

Hit by pitched ball—Clarke, 9; Wagner, 6; Ritchey, 5; Conroy, 4; Beaumont, 3; Leach, 2; Phillippe, 2; Zimmer, 2, Burke, 2; Bransfield, 2; Davis, 1; Tannehill, 1. Totals, 59; opponents, 40. Passed ball—O'Connor, 6; Smith, 5; Zimmer, 1. Totals, 12; opponents, 14. Triple play—Pittsburgh, 1 (Wagner and Ritchey); opponents, 0.

## GREAT CROWD SAW MACK'S TEAM BEAT CHICAGO

### Was a Fine Battle for Supremacy Between Griffith and Waddell.

### RUBE PROVED THE BEST

**Held White Stockings to Six Hits and One Run—By Winning the Quakers Tightened Their Hold on First Place.**

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia .. | 2—Chicago ..... | 1 |
| Boston ..... | 7—Detroit ..... | 1 |
| St. Louis ..... | 12—Baltimore .... | 3 |
| Cleveland .... | 4—Washington . | 3 |

Standing of the Clubs.

| | W. | L. | Pct. | | W. | L. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phila'phia | 53 | 40 | .570 | Cleveland | 48 | 51 | .485 |
| St. Louis | 53 | 41 | .564 | Wash'gton | 45 | 53 | .459 |
| Boston | 55 | 44 | .556 | Baltimore | 40 | 57 | .412 |
| Chicago | 52 | 43 | .547 | Detroit | 39 | 56 | .411 |

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Philadelphia, Aug. 16.—The largest crowd of the season today saw the home club defeat Chicago. It was a close contest, in which Waddell and Griffith battled for supremacy, the local pitcher winning by the narrow margin of one run. Attendance 18,765. Score:

| Chicago | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. | Phila. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jones, m. | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Hartsel, l. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Green, r. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Pults, m. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| G. Davis | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Ph'lippi, r. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Merritt | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | J. Davis | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Strang | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | J. Cross | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Daly | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Seybold, r. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Isbell | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | Murphy | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Sullivan | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | M. Cross, s. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Griffith | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | Schreck | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Totals | 1 | 3 | 9 | 24 | 17 | 0 | Totals | 2 | 6 | 15 | 24 | 11 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—0 |
| Philadelphia ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—1 |

Two-base hits—H. Davis, Seybold, Schreck. Sacrifice hit—M. Cross. Stolen bases—G. Davis, Strang. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Griffith, 1; off Waddell, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Griffith, 1; by Waddell, 1. Time—1:35. Umpire—Sheridan.

### WON IN THE TENTH.

**Cleveland Nosed Out a Victory Over Senators.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Moore's clever pitching and the fielding of the Cleveland team were strong factors in today's game. The visitors scored the deciding run on Bradley's triple and Hickman's single in the tenth inning. Attendance 3,444. Score:

| Wash. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. | Cleveland | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ryan, m. | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Bay, m. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Doyle, l. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Bradley, s. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Delehy, l. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | Laljoie, 2. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Keister, 2. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | Hick'n, l. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Conl'n, s. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Clymer, r. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Lee, r. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | McA'ley, 1. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ely, s. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | Goch'er, s. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Clarke, c. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | Bemis, c. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Carrick, p. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Moore, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| *Drill ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Totals ..... | 3 | 7 | 30 | 11 | 2 | Totals ..... | 4 | 10 | 30 | 15 | 1 |

*Batted for Carrick in the tenth inning.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington .... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0—3 |
| Cleveland ..... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—2 |

Two-base hits—Bradley, Ryan. Three-base hits—Bradley, McCarthy. Home run—Ryan. Stolen bases—Gochnauer, 2; Hickman. Sacrifice hits—Bradley, Lee. First base on balls—Off Carrick, 2; off Moore, 2. Struck out—By Carrick, 1; by Moore, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Cleveland, 9. Time—2:00. Umpires—Johnstone and Carruthers.

### BIRDIES WERE EASY.

**St. Louis Had a Soft Snap With the Orioles.**

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—The St. Louis American league club had an easy time with Baltimore this afternoon in a game characterized principally by long hits. Score:

| Bal'more | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. | St. Louis | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M'F'nd, m. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | Burkett, l. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Selbach, l. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Hed'k, m. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Will'ms, 2. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | Phelps, r. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Howell, s. | 0 | 1 | 1 

# FREEMAN BEAT NELSON BY ACCIDENT--AMATEUR GAMES

## NELSON'S MOTOR BROKE DOWN AND FREEMAN WON

The Boy Rider Was Doing Great Work Before the Accident.

HE SHOWED GREAT PLUCK

**Finished Behind a Single Motor, but It Hadn't Enough Speed—Three Cornered Race Booked for Monday Night—The Amateur Events.**

Owing to the breaking down of his big motor in the seventh mile, Joe Nelson of Chicago was easily defeated by Howard Freeman of Portland, Ore., in the 20-mile motor-paced race at the Colosseum track in Allegheny last night. Nelson rode for several miles unpaced and then was picked up by Shultz with a single motor, behind which he rode the remainder of the race. Nelson gamely stuck to his wheel even after his motor had withdrawn from the track and gained the sympathy and applause of the spectators.

The race up to the seventh mile was a pretty contest. Both men played for position at the start and rode fully five miles before they got into proper position. Both got away good and for three miles there was little change in their relative positions. In the fourth mile Freeman started to gain and in the fifth had made nearly half a lap. He tried to pass Nelson, but the wonderful boy rider responded to the increased speed that his pacemakmakers gave him and not only held the lead but began to draw away from Freeman. In the next mile, however, his pacing machine began to get cranky and wouldn't go fast, although Nelson kept asking his pacemakers for more speed and was keeping up to the machine without any effort. In the seventh mile the gasoline feed pipe on the motor broke and the machine was put out of commission.

Freeman's time for the 20 miles was 29.01. For the five miles the time was 6.52, for 10 miles 14.08 and for 15 miles 21.26. The half mile novice was won by Fred W. Balser, who finished first both in the qualifying heat and the finals. The final furnished an exciting sprint between Balser and Neil, who took second place.

In the two-thirds of a mile handicap Harry Brown, who started from the 30-yard mark, won, with Charles Reel, 40 yards, second. In the second heat of this race W. A. Hoffeldt, who had a handicap of 110 yards, was an easy winner, but he could not stand the pace in the finals.

A three-cornered motor-paced race between Joe Nelson of Chicago, Howard Freeman of Portland, Ore., and Floyd McFarland of San Jose, Cal., is announced for the meet on Monday night at the Colosseum track. This will be the first three-cornered race that has been run this season at the local track. This style of race has become very popular in the east and with such fast riders as those that are entered for the race on Monday night the contest will be one of the most interesting and exciting that has been seen here this year. The race will be for 20 miles straightaway and the three riders will start from the tape on the same side of the track. As all three men are riding fast the pace will be hot from the very start.

The amateur events for Monday night will be a one-mile handicap and a half-mile novice.

Howard Freeman,
Winner of Last Night's Motor-Paced Race at the Colosseum.

### GREENSBURG'S MATINEE.

**There Was Some Great Going in the Second Race.**

GREENSBURG, PA., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—The Matinee club again furnished their friends with lots of sport today. The races were interesting, especially the second event. Every heat was closely contested. The first heat Sally Ross and Bell Davis paced a dead in 2:23. Sally Ross won the second heat. Davis took the third. Sally Ross made a bad break in this heat and then lost her chances of winning. Bell Davis won the last heat, Harry B. forcing her to the limit. A number of horses go to Johnstown for the races next week. Summary:

First event—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jacous, Coulter | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Jerry Morrison, Scanon, Moore | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Young Joe, Donohoe | 3 | 3 | 3 |

Time—2:34, 2:36, 2:35.

Second event—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belle Davis, Cole, Null | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Sally Ross, Thomas | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Darkness, Coulter | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Harry B., Bierer | 4 | 4 | 3 |

Time—2:35, 2:24, 2:27, 2:24.

Third event—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Delanta, Saxton | 1 | 1 | |
| Belle Snow, Snyder | 2 | 2 | |
| Bonnie Simmons, Nininger | 3 | 3 | |

Time—2:27, 2:34.

Road race—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Slaughter, Huff | 1 | 1 | |
| Billy Bryan, Sondler | 2 | 2 | |

Time—1:16, 1:15.

**Franklin League Games.**

FRANKLIN, PA., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—The two games here this afternoon were for first and third places in the City league and the leaders of the pennant race retain their positions. Score: First game—

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. & P. | 2 0 0 0 0 6 4 0—12 | 12 | 6 |
| Eclipse | 1 0 3 1 0 0 0 1—6 | 5 | 7 |

Batteries—Holzworth and Sheehan; Dunmire and Steacy.

Second game—

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manifold | 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 | 6 | 3 |
| G. B. | 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 | 8 | 4 |

Batteries—Hoffman and Dewoody; McLaughlin, Lumbertson and Sheehan.

**Harvard's Big Score.**

Harvard A. C. defeated Meyran A. C. easily in a six-inning game yesterday by a score of 24 to 3. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harvard | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 8 | — | 24 |
| Meyran | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 3 |

Two-base hits—Staunbach, Claffe. Three-base hit—Royal. Home run—Baumbach. Sacrifice hit—Weiss. Stolen bases—Knapp 4, Schenbel 2, Burgess, Holmes. Hit by pitcher—Claffe 2. Bases on balls—Off Lauther 1, off Maxwell 2, off Holmes 1. Struck out—By Holmes 6, by Luther 8, by Maxwell 1.

**Duffy Beaten in Handicap.**

LONDON, Aug. 16.—At the Chiltonville athletic sports today the 100-yards handicap was won by Murray of Dublin, with two yards handicap. He defeated A. F. Duffy (American), who was the first scratch, and Westney (American), who had three yards handicap. Murray's time was 10. The 120-yard hurdles handicap was won by S. R. Jones of the New York Athletic club, with three yards handicap. Allen of Pennsylvania, at scratch, was second. Time, :16 2-5.

**Sheffield Is the Champion.**

FALL RIVER, MASS., Aug. 16.—(Special.) The match for the checker championship of New England between James W. Sheffield of Providence, R. I., and Thomas Dumont of Fall River, Mass., was finished today in Fall River. Twenty games were played, of which Sheffield won two, Dumont one, balance drawn. Sheffield was declared entitled to the title of champion of New England and winner of the $100 purse.

**Meadow Brook Polo Team Won.**

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Saratoga Polo club's annual tournament was brought to a close this afternoon. The Meadow brook four won the Hitchcock cup, defeating the Country club of West Chester 8½ to 8. West Chester received goals by handicap.

## SKILLFUL'S WIN BROUGHT OWNER POT OF MONEY

Captured the $10,000 United States Hotel Stake by a Short Head.

A TWENTY-TO-ONE SHOT

**Owner Not Only Won the Stake, but Yanked $16,000 Out of the Pool Box—The Race Was Warm One All the Way.**

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Skillful, the 2-year-old colt by Mirthful-Skadi, purchased by Charles Ellison at the sale of the Clarence H. Mackay horses on Tuesday last, upset all calculations by winning the $10,000 United States hotel stakes from a first-class field this afternoon. Skillful was a maiden up to the time of his victory, and so little was his chance considered that he was at 20 to 1 in the betting. His owner had a good-sized bet on the colt, winning $16,000 in wages in addition to the purse.

The field, numbered 13. Athel, on the strength of a very fast trial, was favorite for the race, Whitechapel second choice, and the western filly, Judith Campbell, and Aceful and Maxnic, an added starter, all well played. Judith Campbell, followed by Skillful and Athel, cut out the running, with the others two lengths away.

**How They Fought It Out.**

This was the order to the stretch, where Judith Campbell fell back beaten and Charles Elwood joined the leaders. A driving finish ensued, with Skillful just lasting long enough to win by a head from Athel, who was an open length in front of Charles Elwood. Athel pulled up lame. Aceful was thrown into the fence soon after the start, and was pulled up. Whitechapel closed strong after being carried out at the head of the stretch and with clear sailing would have been a contender.

The race for gentlemen riders was won easily by the even-money favorite, Kilgoram. Chuctanunda scored a victory in the Delaware handicap at a mile, covering the distance in 1:38 and equaling the track record. Knight of Rhodes was second and Morningside third. Swiftmas broke down. Three favorites and a like number of outsiders were the winners. The weather was warm and cloudy and track fast. Summaries:

First race, high weight handicap, for all ages, 7 furlongs—Bar Le Duc, 108, Redfern, 12 and 5 to 2, won; Bonnibert, 118, Bullman, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 second; Belvino, 130, McCue, 2 to 1 and 9 to 10, third. Time, 1:25 4-5. Shiptrift, Daly, G. Whittier and Daffo Down Duffy also ran.

Second race, the trouble steeplechase handicap at 2 miles—Eophone, 139, Barry, 17 to 10 and 2 to 5, won; Sallust, 153, Gallagher, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second. Time, 4:18. Rising Son fell and did not finish. Only three starters.

Third race, United States hotel stakes for 2 year-olds, 5½ furlongs—Skillful, 112, Landry, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won; Athel, 110, Lyne, 10 to 5 and 8 to 5, second; Charles Elwood, 122, Woolerly, 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:06 4-5. Africander, Sailmaker, Florite, Judith Campbell, Whitechapel, Wild Thyme, Gantsdale, Slave, Whitechapel and Maxnic also ran.

**Odom to the Front.**

Fourth race, the Delaware handicap for 3-year-olds and up, mile—Chuctanunda, 118, Odom, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Knight of Rhodes, 108, Cochran, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Morningside, 114, Lyne, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:42 1-5. Bonnibert, Whiskey King, Dublin, Reina, Redpath, Sister Jeanie and Swiftmas also ran.

Fifth race, for 3-year-olds and up, gentlemen riders, 1 mile—Kilogram, 159, Mr. Mather, even and 2 to 5, won; Seminole, 146, Mr. Clarke, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; King Edward, 152, Mr. Devereaux, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:42 1-5. Blacksmith, Somerset, Latson and Heroics also ran.

Sixth race, for maiden 2-year-olds, 5½ furlongs—Shot Gun, 112, Lyne, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Bonnibert, 109, H. Michaels, 80 to 1 and 20 to 1, second; Boutonniere, 112, Wonderly, 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, third. Time, 1:07 3-5. Elliott, Governor, Old Fort, Gymarve, Mount Rhea, Joan Loughlin, Captivator, Pullback, Heenevis, Catechist, Cloche D'Or and Figarda also ran.

### GO TO CALHOUN PARK

or Kennywood, Oakwood or Southern parks today. Big bills at each. Calhoun—Phinney's big United States band from Chicago. "Fireside to Battlefield." Kennywood every day and evening this week. Reserved seats.

Kennywood today—Homestead Library band and Ballndist Joe Hortiz.

Southern—Philharmonic orchestra and Minstrel Vic Richards. Hugh Blaney and vaudeville all week.

Oakwood—Rocereto's concert band. All free.

## RED HOT BATTLE SURE TO RESULT

KENNEDY AND YOUNG IN FINE SHAPE FOR FIGHT.

**Both Have Trained Hard and Are Eager to Get at Each Other—Bout Takes Place at Kittanning on Wednesday Next.**

What promises to be the best 20-round contest that ever took place in Western Pennsylvania will occur at the Kittanning opera house next Wednesday night between Eddie Kennedy, the local boxer, and Joe Youngs, the strong and sturdy welter-weight from Buffalo. Both boys are strong and hard hitters and always willing to mix it.

Youngs has met all the best in his class in the east and west. His contests with George McFadden, Spike Sullivan, and two 10-round contests with the champion lightweight, Joe Gans, were his principal fights. He also has a decision over Tom Coughlig. Youngs will leave, after his contest with Kennedy, for the Pacific slope, where he has engagements on at Billy Lavigne's club in Oakland, Cal.

Kennedy, the local boxer's, record is well known. All of his battles have been of the hurricane style, always mixing it and ready to give and take. The management has made arrangements for a large crowd, it being race week at Kittanning.

Billy Corcoran is trying to get some good boy to box Harry Brown, the amateur 105-pound champion, as a preliminary. He will also put on a battle royal between five darkey fighters.

**Four Straight for Lafayette.**

Lafayette made it four straight by defeating the Pitcairn Y. M. C. A. team in a ten-inning game. Lafayette fielded and batted well and was always in the lead. James pitched fine ball, giving only four singles. Score:

| Lafayette. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. | Pitcairn. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Metz, 1. | 2 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | Joh't'n'b'h, 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Cross, 1. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Strohmer, 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Martin, 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | Matthews, m | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Stauffer, c | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 0 | Borst, 3. | 0 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| Marloff, 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Jo'n'b'g, 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Myers, s | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Miller, c-f | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Wheeler, f | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Gumpy, s. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Haseman, r | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Woods, f-1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| James, p. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Donald'n, p | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Totals. | 6 | 10 | 27 | 10 | 1 | Totals. | 3 | 4 | 27 | 19 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lafayette | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0—6 |
| Pitcairn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0—3 |

Y. M. C. A.

Home run—Metz. Sacrifice hit—Marloff. Earned runs—Lafayette, 6. Stolen bases—Lafayette, 10; Pitcairn, 3. Struck out—By James, 6; by Donaldson, 7. Bases on balls—James, 5; Stauffer. Umpire—Cornelius.

**American Association Games.**

At Columbus—Columbus, 5; Milwaukee, 4 (11 innings).

At Indianapolis—First game—Indianapolis, 8, St. Paul, 1. Second game—St. Paul, 4; Indianapolis, 2 (10 innings).

At Toledo—Kansas City, 17; Toledo, 10.

At Louisville—First game—Louisville, 8; Minneapolis, 5. Second game—Louisville, 13; Minneapolis, 2.

**Champion Won from McLean.**

REVERE, MASS., Aug. 16.—The 25-mile race between Albert Champion and Hugh McLean at the Revere track tonight was won by Champion by a quarter of a lap, the time being 37:22 2-5.

**Football Passes.**

The Melvin football team, at 110 pounds, is open for all dates after September 20. B. Kenny, captain, and C. Levy, manager, would like to hear from Waynesburg college, Ex-Altoona and South Side A. C. Address 2490 Wylie avenue.

The Flavel Tigers of the East End will commence practice about the last of this week. The following line-up will be used: Left end, Joe Scott; left tackle, H. Donavon; left guard, W. Mayer; center, E. Berry; right guard, J. Driscoll; right tackle, F. Collins; right end, Ochick; quarterback, G. Tierney; left halfback, E. Griggle; right halfback, S. Bell; full back, E. Albert.

The Standard A. A. has reorganized its football team for the coming season with a considerably strengthened team, having secured several new players. The following will be in the year's line-up: J. Hargest, B. Hargest, Shallenberger, Bittner, C. Davis, Gever, Quinn, Agnew, W. Davis, Steinwender, Dodds, Jones, Nicholson, White and Neely. The Standard A. A. desires to fill out a schedule with all 100 or 120-pound teams in Western Pennsylvania as early as possible. Teams desiring games, address J. R. Neely, Shady and Woodland avenues, Allegheny.

### SHOT CHILDREN AND SELF.

**Birthday Spree Ends in Attempted Murder and Suicide.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The prolongation of a birthday spree over Friday and today led to the shooting tonight, by Frederick Dietscher, of his children, Edward, 6 years old, and Mary, 5, and his own death. He shot them through the head and they probably will die. He ended his own life with three bullets.

The tragedy occurred in the rooms of his mother-in-law, on West Forty-fifth street. He made the children kiss each other before he shot them. Apparently there has been no trouble between Dietscher and his family.

Extraordinary bargains in depot wagons, doctors' stanhopes, runabouts and buggies. See the Gerber Carriage Company, Fifth street, next to Joseph Horne Co.

## HOMESTEAD WON FROM MILLVALE IN CLOSE GAME.

Cushman's Error in the Second Was Responsible for Winning Run.

M'CHESNEY'S FINE PLAY

**Risher's Star Middle Fielder Made a Great Running Catch in Eighth and Completed a Double Play Unassisted.**

In one of the best amateur games of the season in this section Millvale went down to defeat at the hands of Homestead at Steel Works park yesterday afternoon by the score of 1 to 0. The loss of the contest is credited to Pitcher Cushman of Millvale, who gave the steel workers a run in the second which proved to be the winner.

Cosgrove was thrown out at first in the second and Mullen hit to Cushman, who threw wild, and Mullen reached first in safety. McChesney was given a free pass and Mullen scored from second on a passed ball. No runner of either team reached second base after this inning.

Homestead was let down with two hits, while Millvale touched Bennett's delivery up for six. McChesney made a star play for Homestead in the eighth by catching Wetzel's long hit back of second and nabbing Clouse at that bag, making a double. Orbin's work at short for Millvale was responsible for the small score.

Homestead plays the All-Cubans tomorrow and Tuesday and Wednesday nights a game by electric light will be played with Millvale. Score:

| Home. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. | Millvale. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagle, 3. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | Orbin, 3. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Fetson, l. | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | Hickey, 2. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Merrill, 2. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | Clouse, l. | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| M'Clusky, c | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Wetzel, c. | 0 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| Cosgrove, | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Jamison, s | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Mullen, r. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Miller, l. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| M'Cry, m. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Pace, m. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Schrift, s. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | Piper, c. | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Ben't, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | C's'man, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Totals. | 1 | 2 | 27 | 10 | 1 | Totals. | 0 | 3 | 24 | 13 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. L. A. C. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—1 |
| Millvale | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—0 |

Hit by pitched ball—Cleuse, Torreyson. Passed balls—Piper 2. Double play—McChesney. Struck out—By Bennett 4, by Cushman 6. Bases on balls—Off Cushman 6, off Bennett 2. Umpire—Piper, Schrieber. Stolen bases—Torreyson, Marshall. Cosgrove, McChesney. Umpire—Youngman.

## APPLEGATE IN POOR FORM.

**Altoona's Star Twirler Was Batted Hard by Wheeling—Violet's Fine Work.**

ALTOONA, PA., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Wheeling won from Altoona today in a game which was so full of rank play by the latter that the crowd of 3,000 people finally cheered wildly each misplay.

Applegate was in poor form, the visitors bunting and landing on his delivery at will. Violet's batting and fielding was the feature. The score:

| Altoona. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. | Wheeling. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lee, r. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Cooper, m | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Lang, | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Kelly, | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hinton, 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Violet, r. | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Martin, m | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | Drum, 2. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Davis, l. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Flood, 3. | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Dolly, 2. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | Mulling, l | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 |
| Smith, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | Mulling, s | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Nallin, l. | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 2 | Need'm, c | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| A'gate, p | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | Shaefer, p. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals. | 6 | 8 | 27 | 11 | 11 | Totals. | 17 | 16 | 27 | 12 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheeling | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1—17 |
| Altoona | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0—6 |

Earned runs—Altoona 3, Wheeling 7. Sacrifice hits—Kelly (2), Lee, Huling (2). Stolen bases—Hinton, Cooper, Violet, Drum. Three-base hits—Cooper, Martin. Home run—Violet. First base on errors—Altoona 1, Wheeling 6. Left on bases—Altoona 4, Wheeling 7. Struck out—By Applegate 2, by Shaefer 6. Bases on balls—By Applegate 3, by Shaefer 1. Hit by pitcher—By Applegate 2. Wild pitch—Applegate. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Hare.

### ORTLIEB'S TWO-BAGGER.

**It Won the Game for Charleroi Against the All-Cubans.**

CHARLEROI, PA., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Ortlieb's two-bagger with two men on bases in the eighth won today's game from the All-Cubans for Charleroi. The score was a tie, Bolig and Starr having crossed the plate on Valdes' error, a base on balls and Romero's muffed fly.

Up to the eighth it looked like a whitewash for the home team. The Cubans had secured one in the fourth on Romero's hit, a passed ball, a walk and Naylor's misplay. Their second came in the seventh. Moran was safe on a dropped throw by Mathias, a steal and Valdes' hit that got by Osborne, scoring him. Score:

| Charl'oi. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. | All Cub. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Starr, 2. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | E. Prats, l | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| G'b'ner, s | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Moran, c. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Couzzie, s | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Valdes, s. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Ortlieb, c | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Padron, 2. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Pess, m. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Carrillo, 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Mabli's, l | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | Martiz, m | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Osborn, r | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | Romero, l | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Naylor, 3. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Rover, r. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Eorth, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | M. P'ts, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Bolig, p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Totals. | 4 | 6 | 27 | 10 | 3 | Totals. | 2 | 6 | 27 | 13 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charleroi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0—4 |
| All Cubans | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0—2 |

Two-base hit—Ortlieb. Sacrifice hit—Glassburner. Stolen bases—Ortlieb, Valdes (2), Moran. Double play—Couzzie and E. Bolig. Bases on balls—Off Prats 1, off Escherich 2, off Bolig 1. Hit by pitched ball—Paron. First base on errors—Pegg, Bolig, Glassburner, E. Prats, Moran. Struck out—By Prats (4), Ortlieb, Mathias (2), Starr; by Bolig (5), Valdes, M. Prats, Padron (2), Rover. Passed balls—Ortlieb, Moran. Left on bases—Charleroi 5, All Cubans 9. Time—1:45. Umpire—Lindsay.

**Swissvale Was Outclassed.**

Swissvale went down with a dull thud before the Windsors yesterday after winning 12 straight games. Patton twirled elegant ball all the time, allowing but four hits and striking out nine men. McIlveen did the best work in the batting line, while Stevenson's playing at second base was on the sensational order. Score:

| Windsors. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. | Swissvale. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mason, 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | Mulhol'd, 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Ralston, s | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Dillon, c. | 0 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| M'Ilveen, l | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hara, s. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Moore, c | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Chamb'n, l | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Steven'n, 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Stewart, p | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Eastly, r | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Hughes, | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Briney, r | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | M'Laugh, | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Craig, c. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Gillespie, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hoban, m | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | M'ughes, m | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Patton, p | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Totals. | 7 | 10 | 27 | 13 | 1 | Totals. | 1 | 4 | 27 | 17 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Windsors | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0—7 |
| Swissvale | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—1 |

Two-base hits—McIlveen, Patton. Sacrifice hits—Ralston, Gillespie. Stolen bases—McIlveen, Moore, Hoban, Chamberlain, Craig. Double plays—Mason to Moore; Stevenson, Ralston and Moore. Hit by pitched ball—Mulholland, Chamberlain. Bases on balls—Stevenson, Mason, Mulholland, Dillon, McLaughlin, Gillespie, 2. Struck out—By Patton, 9; by Stewart, 1. Umpire—Coulter.

**Twelve Innings at Sharon.**

SHARON, PA., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—The Sharon Independents and the Sharon Steel clubs played an interesting 12-inning game here today. Sharon tied the score in the ninth on singles by Service and Yoho, and in the twelfth won the contest by batting in six more runs. Grum pitched a good game for Sharon, allowing only five hits and striking out 11 men. Howell was also invincible until the last inning, when six hits, including three doubles, were made. The features of the game were catches by Murphy and Kerr and the batting of Yoho and Evans. Score:

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sharon | 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 6—9 | 13 | 7 |
| Sharon Steel | 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—4 | 5 | 4 |

Batteries—Crum and Service; Howell and Gibson.

**INDIANA SHUT OUT.**

**Punxsutawney Team Administered a Coat of Whitewash to Normal Club.**

PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Indiana's new ball team was defeated by the locals today. The visitors were unable to get one of their number to the initial sack until 22 from the normal town had bitten the dust—around the home plate. Score:

| Punx. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. | Indiana. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linton, 3. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | St. Clair, m | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Cipbell, | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | M'Cre'l, | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| M'Kay, | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | Wood, 3., | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Hara, | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Moore'd, | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Gessler, | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Berk, 2... | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Oakes, s. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Gamble, c. | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Huber, c. | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 | Jessler, r. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Steffen, m | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | H. Wils'n, s | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Pikins, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | B.M'G't, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals. | 11 | 13 | 27 | 16 | 2 | Totals. | 0 | 1 | 27 | 6 | 9 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punxsutawney | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1—11 |
| Indiana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—0 |

Home runs—Gessler, O'Kara. Two-base hit—Campbell. Stolen bases—Thornton, Campbell, McKinley, Clark. Passed ball—Gamble. Hit by pitcher—McKinley, Huber. Bases on balls—Campbell, Clark. Struck out—Thornton 5, McKinley, Slocum, Parkins 2, C. McCreight, Wood, C. Moorehead 3, Gamble. Umpire—Cummings.

**FORD CITY LOST.**

**Fairbanks Won the Game by Timely Hitting—Good Pitching.**

The Fairbanks defeated the Ford City team yesterday at Ford City in a very interesting game by the score of 4 to 2. Weitershausen pitched well for Fairbanks and was caught in superb style by Draber. The Fairbanks played an errorless game and won by timely hitting. Score:

| Fair. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. | Ford City. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mang'd, r. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | Holley, 2. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Peiffer, l. | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 | Ross, l... | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Lip'rt, m | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Coos, s... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Carney, c | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Sheldan, c. | 0 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| H'Tman, 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Hill, m... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Yoedt, 3. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Pippery, p | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cabell, s. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Em'ger, 1f | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Draber, c. | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Wolfe, rf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Weit'n, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Silvis, r... | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Totals. | 4 | 12 | 27 | 14 | 0 | Totals. | 2 | 9 | 27 | 7 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fairbank | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—4 |
| Ford City | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—2 |

Two-base hits—Peiffer, Lippert, Carney, Cabell 2. Base on balls—Mangold, Yoedt, Cabell, Holley. Hit by pitcher—Weitershausen, Koss, Cook, Emminger 2. Struck out—By Weitershausen 8, by Pippery 8. Double play—Mangold unassisted. Umpire—Brown.

**Errors Lost for Mt. Lebanon.**

The Mt. Lebanon Athletic club went to McKeesport and was defeated in a miserable game. They put up as poor an exhibition as was ever seen in McKeesport. The Mt. Lebanon catchers could hold nothing at all, making 14 errors between them. "Uncle Bill" Sweeney hit the ball hard for Mt. Lebanon every time up. The features of the game were the battery work of Mowse and Hughes and the all-around work of Bilney and McCluskey. Score:

| Mt. Leb. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. | McKees't. | R. | H. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sw'ney, s | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Briney, | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Fleming, r | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Skoog, s. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| O'will, 2-c | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | Mowse, p. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Good'e, | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Cooper, | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Glaze, l. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | M'Cy, s. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Dilm't, m | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Rh, m | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Phillips, 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | G. Hughes, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Darch, c. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | McH'ry, | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D'ler, 2-p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | House, p. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| C'gan, 3-c | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Totals. | 2 | 5 | 24 | 9 | 13 | Totals. | 15 | 0 | 27 | 15 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mt. Lebanon |

# WILL COMBINE AGAINST BRUSH--FAMOUS FIGHT RECALLED

## LIVELY TIMES VERY LIKELY AT THE MEETING

### There Is a Noticeable Absence of Harmony Among the Magnates.

### BRUSH CAUSING TROUBLE

**That Old Factional Fight Will Not Down — Spaldingites Stick Together—Efforts to Do Away With the Foul Strike Rule.**

By JAMES M. NELLIS.

Anybody who is carrying along an impression that there is harmony among the club owners of the National league and that the bitter feeling engendered during the fight for the presidency last season has been forgiven and forgotten is liable to find himself in the wrong, and ere the present year passes away will have his eyes opened good and wide.

There is about as much harmony among the league magnates as one would find in a well-organized Democratic convention, and all that will be required to demonstrate this will be the gathering of the magnates in annual session in New York next December. When that time finally does get around there is going to be some of the liveliest doings in baseball circles that have been observed in years, and when the upheaval is over some of the people who are now running things to suit their own sweet will are likely to find themselves on the outside of the league camp, with the old organization going ahead for the good of baseball under the leadership of a man whose sole ambition is the good of the game.

**Will Be the Same Old Fight.**

It has been pointed out by the writer on more than one occasion that the factional bitterness worked up last winter has not been allowed to die out, but on the contrary those who were opposed to Mr. Spaulding's candidacy have been adding fuel to the flames and in a way have been rubbing it in on those who were their opponents in that long, drawn out struggle. The two clubs which have suffered most in this respect are Pittsburgh and Brooklyn, and both of these organizations are headed by men who will not stand for any fooling.

The Brush-Freedman faction have had it within their power to heal up all past breaches and create a new harmony among the club owners, but made no effort in this line. On the contrary, that feeling of spite has been allowed to hold sway and not an opportunity has been lost to even up for past grievances. The Pittsburgh club suffered in the way of unjust suspension of players and the Brooklyn club in the way of losing players who really belong to that club.

When the compromise between the factions was effected last spring and it was decided to run the league by an executive committee, instead of a president, and when John T. Brush was made chairman of that executive committee it was pointed out in this column that an unwise move had been made, because Brush was a schemer who would rather spend his time hatching up old plots than to try and bolster up his own club into a money-making venture, and time has shown this to be absolutely true.

**Brush Has One Aim.**

It seems to be, at present, the sole aim of Mr. Brush to crush out of existence the American league, and it matters not to him how it is done, so long as it is done. There are club owners in the league who do not believe in a policy of that kind, and who are broad-minded enough to see that two big baseball organizations working in harmony would meet with the wants of the people and prove a good thing for the game, and here is another cause of trouble and a point on which a hitch will occur.

When Mr. Brush sold out his Cincinnati club it was thought that this would mean his retirement from baseball and with him would go all the enmity of that Spalding struggle, but such does not appear to be the case. On the contrary, John T. is at present engaged in a campaign for the league presidency, as he wishes to run the big body, and in this respect he is liable to find himself badly fooled. Those secret meetings which have been held between club owners opposed to the reign of Mr. Brush mean a whole lot, and it will not be surprising when the time arrives to find the Spalding four in line again for a candidate of their own chosing.

**The Foul Strike Rule.**

As per usual there is some talk about the doing away with the foul strike rule when the magnates get into session this winter. The chances are that this idea originates in the minds of a few writers who would like to see the game played in the old way, when fouls were out on first bound, etc. It is certain that no one with the good of the game at heart would ever indorse any such a suggestion. The foul strike rule was created as much to hurry the game along as for any other thing and it has served its purpose well. It has also done away with that very tiresome practice of purposely fouling off good balls so that a batter might get a free pass to first base.

If the party who suggested the change to the old rules had only taken the time to consult the players he would have found them almost a unit in favor of the new rule. This rule does not work a hardship on any one playing, but treats all the same, and is, therefore, a good rule. The suggestion that it is not a good rule because it was not adopted by the American league will not hold water.

Last winter when the American league people were fixing up their rules such well-known players as McGraw, Kelley and Connie Mack favored the foul strike rule, but they were outvoted by the bench managers and others who were not active participants in the game. The foul strike rule is in keeping with the advance strides of the game, and it should be allowed to stand just as it is.

**Seashore and Surf, Boardwalk and Beach. All at Reasonable Rates.**

The Pennsylvania railroad will run another of their popular seashore excursions Thursday, August 21, leaving Union station, Pittsburgh, at 8:55 a. m., with through parlor cars and day coaches to Atlantic City without change, via Delaware river bridge. Train leaving Pittsburgh at 7:10 p. m. will carry through sleeping cars to Atlantic City without change; 9 p. m. for Philadelphia only. Tickets available for numerous other seashore resorts. Rate $10; tickets good for 10 days. Seats in parlor cars on morning train or berths in sleeping cars on evening train can now be procured at ticket office, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, or at Union station.

The Crack Our Boys Baseball Nine, Which Has Been a Leader in the Local District for Years.

## FOOTBALL FOR LOCAL PUBLIC IS UNCERTAIN

### With Season Close at Hand Little Has Yet Been Accomplished.

### ALL-STARS ARE OUT OF IT

**Professional Team Planned for Play at Colosseum—Belief That Less Stars and Closer Football Will Please the Public.**

By J. N. PATTERSON.

With the first preliminary scrimmages of the football season but a month distant, Pittsburgh finds its gridiron in the softest and mushiest condition it has been forced to contemplate since the advancement of the Rugby game to its full mede of popularity as the leading sport for the fall season. There has been nothing of a sustaining soundness with which to inflate the local pigskin, and much farther advancement will have to be made in the way of decisive arrangements and games scheduled before there can be any assurance of a season such as will satisfy the highly seasoned tastes of the Smoky City enthusiasts, who for the past few years have been accustomed to the greatest teams in the country.

Commencing with the purely amateur teams of the old Three A, P. A. C. and D. C. & A. C., and followed by the semi-professional and the out and out professional elevens there has always been a sufficiency of strong aggregations, though recently the star element so outclassed all else that much of the interest was detracted from the sport.

**An Uncertainty as to Team.**

Now with the season at hand and at a time when the ink on the schedules and contracts should have been drying for months it is an open question as to just what class of football will be offered to the local public.

That there will be a professional team here there seems to be little doubt and inter-city games with Philadelphia are just about as sure as that whatever the team is, it will be backed by the interests of the new Colosseum track in Allegheny, but who the players are to be and what games will be played outside of the Philadelphia contests is still uncertain, though usually at this time all is in ship shape condition for the opening of the season.

Though it was known that football would be played at the Colosseum some months ago the unsatisfactory condition of affairs as regards the team is largely attributable to the indecision of the former backers in regard to the Homestead aggregation. It was not announced that there would be no Homestead all-star aggregation until entirely too late for a satisfactory scheduling of strong games by any other eleven.

**Late Announcement of Plans.**

A local follower of sports who has been connected with football in the past stated last week that had he known there was to be no Homestead stars in time he would have organized a professional team in time to book good games. Football schedules, though played in the fall, are made up when the spring gardens are being planted.

As the situation stands at present one David Berry of Latrobe football fame is likely to manage the strongest professional eleven of the local district and will, it is understood, use the Colosseum for the playing of games. By the removing of one end of the bicycle track and seats sufficient length will be obtained and a regulation field offered which can be viewed from the seats, encircling the track to the very best advantage. Indeed, the seating accommodations will be nothing short of ideal. What the strength of the sport offered will be remains to be determined and the schedule as well as the makeup of the team is awaited with interest.

**No High Salaried Stars.**

That the team will not be of the brilliancy of the Homestead aggregation is certain and that this should prove a distinct advantage as far as it goes. A worse expenditure of money was never made than in placing in the field a team so strong that nothing in the country could stand a ghost of a show against it and with which the question of the size of the scores was the only one ever entertained.

Any football must be self-supporting, if strictly amateur at least to the extent of paying for the grounds and uniforms, but then the question of what kind of a team will draw the best crowds here, is one upon which those interested in backing the sport differ radically. Some think that nothing but a star eleven on the order of Homestead can live while others would like to see a real football contest and not an exhibition.

The real question at issue is do the people gather to see what noted players look like or to see a closely contested football game? Is it to be a museum of gridiron stars of national fame who at so much per will go through the stunt of walking all over a weaker team of collegians or a contest about which as the man goes through the gate he will be willing to wager as to the outcome and find someone who has found grounds for a difference of opinion?

**People Want Close Contests.**

That the people want to see football players and not dubs there is no question, but above all they want to see a contest. If it was posted up in advance what horse had been decided on to win the race the interest would probably be lacking.

One thing seems about certain about the coming season and that is that no football will be played at the Exposition, at least if Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh ball club holds to his present determination and his love for an undesecrated baseball diamond. There are amateur teams in abundance who are most anxious to secure Exposition park, notably Washington and Jefferson and Western university, but the same interests control both the Colosseum and the ball park and if it is not likely that football will be operated at one at the expense of the other. Washington and Jefferson will again be a leading attraction for several games with the local professional team it is probable and it is possible that grounds will be granted the college for the several big contests it has scheduled with members of the big four of the east.

Of course if the local team had a full schedule it would not want W. & J. here to detract from its attendance. Homestead had the option of Exposition park and in the elimination of football there on the Colosseum, Homestead had sworn, it is understood, not to allow W. & J. to play here on account of alleged disinterestedness last season as to how the receipts suffered after a guarantee of a certain figure, come one, come all was assured the collegians. Homestead is out of it, however, and the neighboring collegians will doubtless be seen here as their strength as an attraction is unquestioned.

## RACING AT LANCASTER.

### Number of Accidents and One Driver Badly Hurt.

LANCASTER, PA., Aug. 16.—The second day's events of the annual meet of the Lancaster Turf club, this afternoon, attracted another large crowd, and the races were even better than those of yesterday. The free-for-all was especially interesting and the time was only a quarter of a second short of the track record. There were a number of collisions and John Street of Columbia, driving Little Fred, was thrown from his sulky and severely hurt.

Free-for-all mixed; purse, $400—
George, b. g., Henry Brokaslett.... 1 2 3 1 1
Prince A., b. g., William Mc-Farland ..... 2 1 1 2 2
Ambulder, b. s., Belle Meade Farm ..... 3 3 2 3 3
Time—2:14¾, 2:14¾, 2:16, 2:14, 2:16.

Road race; purse, $100—
Cecil C., b. g., Kirk Johnson..... 1 1
Robert Y., b. g., H. A. Young..... 2 2
Dan, b. g., Morris-Wilson..... 3 4
Robert Lee, b. s., J. Grosh..... 4 3
Bessie H., b. m., J. C. Hilderbrant..... dr
Time—2:17 and 2:35.

2:30 class; mixed; purse, $800—
Reuben Pilot, g. g., Belle Meade Farm ..... 1 1 9 4 1
Belle McGregor, b. m., Coates-ville Stables ..... 4 2 3 2 5
Kinstress, b. m., C. C. Waters.. 6 7 2 5 2
Luke, blk. g., W. H. Landis.. 5 9 7 7 5
Gordon D., b. g., J. H. Manion ..... 7 6 6 6 4
Orcas, br. g., B. A. Wilson.... 2 3 1 1 dis
Albertine M., b. m., Dan Leary. 3 4 4 3 dr
Kellie More, b. m., J. A. Ocker. 5 5 5 5 dr
Annie Mac, b. m., Hampton Ashby ..... 9 8 8 9 dr
Dan S., Jr., b. g., Henry E. Metzger ..... 10 10 dr
Little Fred, b. g., Conklin and Irvin Stables..... 11 dr
Time—2:24¼, 2:23¾, 2:24¼, 2:25½, 2:24.

## TENNIS TOURNEY OVER.

### Long Island Championships Were Wound Up.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Play in the Long Island lawn tennis championship tournament was brought to a close today on the courts of the Meadow club. The last match was that in which Stewart Waller defeated Guy Phelps Dodge in the challenge contest for the possession of the Ruggles cup, which is emblematic of the championship of Eastern Long Island. Waller took his victory in three straight sets by the score of 7-5, 6-2, 6-3. The result of the match today gives the cup into the permanent possession of Waller by virtue of its being his third victory in defense of his holding of the title and trophy.

Later in the morning an exhibition doubles match was played with the Doherty brothers on one side of the net and Dr. Joshua Pim and Ollie Campbell as the opposing pair.

## LAJOIE WINS SUIT.

### Cleveland Court Refuses to Restrain the Players.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 16.—The petition of the Philadelphia national league ball club for an injunction against Lajoie and Bernhard, the ball players, was denied by Judge Strimple in common pleas court today. The Philadelphia club sought to enjoin these two players from playing with any other than the Philadelphia club. An injunction had been granted in Pennsylvania and it was sought to have it extended to Ohio, but the court denied this on the ground that it would interfere with the internal policy of a sister state.

The case settled the status of the two players named for the balance of this season, at least, as no further hearing or appeal can be had until after the close of the base ball season.

## HARD WORK FOR JEFFRIES TO FIND A MATCH

### There Is a Very Quiet Time Among the Big Fighters at Present.

### NO ONE SEEMS ANXIOUS

**Macon Admits That Fitzsimmons Is a Wonderful Fighter—A Word About the Corbett-McGovern Match—Joe Goddard a Tough Nut.**

By MACON M'CORMICK.

New York, Aug. 16.—"After meat comes mustard" and "after a feast comes a famine," it is so in a pugilistic sense. The big championship fight being over and decided, there is a pugilistic respite. Those who expected that there would be a rush of would-be champions to wrest the title from Jeffries are mistaken. We were told previous to the big fight that Gus Ruhlin would challenge the winner.

Just at present Mr. Ruhlin seems more disposed to rest on the laurels he has won than to seek fresh ones. Even Sharkey, who announced that he would be a candidate for a fresh hiding at the hands of Jeffries, seems to have thought better of it. True, Kid McCoy has challenged Jeffries, but domestic trouble has probably lessened his warlike ardor for the time being. His wife has "gone with a handsomer man" far away to Japan, and under the circumstances he can't be blamed for not pressing his championship suit as ardently as he might had his domestic relations been pleasanter than what they are.

**Fitz Is Very Clever.**

As I have said before, Reporter Naughton's attempt to show that Bob Fitzsimmons "threw" his fight with Jeffries has proved the flattest of flat failures, and no one with any knowledge of the fistic game believes that the fight was other than squarely and fairly "on the level," and that Jeffries won honestly. He was outpointed by Fitzsimmons, very materially outpointed, but at last Fitzsimmons' exertions, which were so strenuous, tired him out and Jeffries, who was waiting and watching anxiously for his opportunity, saw it and landed a solar plexus blow, which was so powerful that it was nearly four minutes before the ex-champion was fit to answer the summons to fight again. He was knocked out as completely, almost as though he had been knocked senseless and the lying report that he went around the ring absolutely uninjured, shaking hands with friends, proves to have been manufactured out of pure malice and intent. I had a conversation last week with Jack O'Brien and he is of the same impression. Said he: "It was a wonderful fight and that Fitzsimmons made such a showing proves that he has lived on the whole a very good life. It is my desire to lead a similar life.

**Corbett and McGovern.**

The coming contest between "Young Corbett" and Terry McGovern is exciting great interest among the admirers of pugilism. The men are training to perfection and each is almost ready now to enter the ring. The good impression made by "Young Corbett" in their previous fight has made him many friends who will back him with their money in the coming contest. Many of those who have bet on him were previously among the warmest admirers of McGovern. "Honest John" Kelly is one of those. He lost heavily on Terry in the previous fight, but he is now convinced that no one of his weight has much chance of defeating "Young Corbett." Some of Terry's friends are equally sanguine of his success in the coming fight. They allege that in the previous fight Terry was handicapped by family troubles, which they now say are ancient history. His relations with his wife are now of a very satisfactory character and they believe that when he enters the ring this time he will be not only in prime condition, but he will be able to demonstrate that he is the McGovern of old.

There is a good deal of dirty work being done by some of those who wish to prevent the fight, but I hope their work will not prove efficacious, and that the lads may be brought together and be able to demonstrate, fairly and squarely, which is really the better man.

**Confessed Horse Stealing.**

SALEM, O., Aug. 16.—(Special)—George Lusk, colored, who says his home is in Pittsburgh, is under arrest here. He stole a horse and buggy in Cleveland Thursday night from G. D. Lucas of 219 Princeton street, drove here and attempted to sell the $300 outfit for $75. When arrested on suspicion he confessed. He is held subject to the Cleveland officials' instructions. He is said to have a criminal record in Pittsburgh.

## FROM PRIZE RING INTO THE HALLS OF CONGRESS

### Thrilling Story of the Life of John Morrisey, the Irish Lad.

### WAS TAMMANY'S LEADER

**Started Out as Deck Hand on a Hudson River Steamer—Detailed Story of Fight With Heenan When He Became Champion of America.**

By GRANT PARISH.

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From the prize ring of fistiana to the halls of the federal congress there exists a mighty chasm. It has been crossed but once in the history of our country, and that once by John Morrissey. The subject of this sketch was born in Tipperary county, Ireland, in 1831. At an early age he landed in Troy, N. Y., and became the playmate of his subsequent antagonist, John C. Heenan. The first pugilistic knowledge of Morrissey was during the presidential election of 1848, when he suddenly appeared at the Empire clubroom in New York city and offered to fight the entire crowd. He was carried out insensible, his wounds bound up and he was sent back to Troy.

Bar-room and street fights kept the Tipperary boy busy until August, 1852, when he defeated George Thompson, an Englishman, the stakes being $5,000. This was his first legitimate prize fight. The combative proclivities of his Hibernian friends did not allow him to linger long before they had a match on with the then famous Yankee Sullivan. It took place at Boston Four corners, October 12, 1852. Morrissey was then 23 years of age, six feet high, and weighed 175 pounds. Sullivan was 41 years old, two inches shorter than his adversary, and scaled also 21 pounds less. The combat was very one-sided. Sullivan managed Morrissey just as he pleased. Then a grand battle took place between the seconds and their partizans, and 'mid the wild confusion, the referee decided in Morrissey's favor.

**Thrilling Life Story.**

It will doubtless be interesting at this point to digress a little in regard to the personality of John Morrissey, whom Richard Croker succeeded as the ruler of Tammany Hall and the political boss of the city of New York. From the capacity of deck hand on a Hudson river steamboat to the council chamber at Washington and the wigwam in New York is a story that thrills the green emigrant with the rare possibilities of this country. The fight with John C. Heenan closed his pugilistic career, as he had previously announced; and, entering politics, he was elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first congress as a Democrat. He then became the absolute ruler of New York city, and all turned their thumbs up at his bidding.

It is not my purpose to dwell on the unnecessary preliminaries, but at once to take the reader to the observation point of seeing three steamboats, loaded to their guards, landing within a short distance of Long point on the English side of Lake Erie. The 90 miles of travel from Buffalo, during which gallons of atrocious liquors and terrible cigars were disposed of, made the 2,000 sports only too eager to land. The steamers were unable to come within three-fourths of a mile of the beach, and three feet of water had to be navigated individually for that distance. Two hours were consumed in selecting the location for the ring. This being done, however, the stakes and ropes were soon pitched, the inner circle being 24 feet in dimensions.

**On the Sandy Soil.**

Outside of this was left 20 feet for bottle holders, referees, judges and reporters; the public came next outside. At the start James Hughes came forward and said: "I will remark here, gentlemen, that Mr. Heenan is entitled to the money. It is against the rules of fistiana that the ring should be pitched in sand; it should be, as everybody knows, on turf." The crowd at this point yelled him down, and at this juncture Heenan, the Benicia boy, entered the ring, accompanied by his seconds, backers and friends. He threw his castor over the ropes into the ring, and took his seat in his corner. The betting at this point was 100 to 80 on Morrissey, and no takers.

This gentleman now made his appearance and shied his castor into the arena, and went to his corner. Five hundred dollars to three hundred dollars on Morrissey was offered and taken. At the start the Benicia boy's chances were slim, as he was unquestionably in bad physical condition, and his adherents were cowed by the "puguglies of New York." As Morrissey was being stripped he shouted in a stentorian voice: "$1,000 to $600 I will win. This is my fight; I want to win, and I mean to." Cheers and great enthusiasm, while the two principals advanced and shook hands, the seconds doing likewise. Then, retiring to their places, the men took positions. Morrissey to the sun side, squared off at each other, and the great championship battle began for a purse of $5,000.

First round—After a little sparring, in which Heenan's elegant guard and fine, free style elected universal admiration, Morrissey led off with his left with tremendous force, but failed to reach. Heenan now measured his man and let fly his right. The smile that Morrissey wore was split in three quarters; the blow on the eye was tremendous. Loud cheers and cries of "first blood." Heenan discharged three more blows with his left in rapid succession, and pressing Morrissey to the ropes for a knock-down blow, but his adversary threw his head quickly aside, resulting in Heenan's striking the post and crushing two knuckles. Morrissey then clinched and endeavored to throw the boy, but he was no match at that business. Heenan changed positions in his own favor, threw Morrissey to the ground, the round ending in six minutes.

Second round—Both came to the scratch slowly. Morrissey looked at Heenan as if he thought he had caught a Tartar. Each, however, exhibited signs of distress, and panted like racers after a four-mile heat. Both were cautious. The Benicia Boy cut loose and landed two blows on Morrissey's nose that made the blood spurt and staggered him into confusion. He kept well-balanced and succeeded in landing several body blows on Heenan, but the boy was clearly the master of the field. At this juncture, after some exciting fighting, Heenan rushed in and clinched. Then ensued a terrific struggle for the fall. Finally Morrissey took the grass with Heenan falling heavily upon him.

Third round—When time was called at the commencement of this round, Morrissey exhibited signs of exhaustion and distress and was so bewildered by the unexpected manner in which he had been hurried that it was doubtful if he could respond. His seconds led him up to the score. The fight was here claimed by Heenan's judge under the ninth rule of the ring, which says that the men must rise from their seconds' knees and walk alone to the scratch. The claim was not allowed, inasmuch as Heenan's seconds at that critical moment when the claim was being urged inadvertently allowed his hand to rest on Heenan's arm, which lost him the claim. The boy quickly landed a terrible right-hander on Morrissey's cheek—which puffed up—and covered him with blood. With dogged resolution, however, he rushed at his man, but Heenan successfully sparred him away. Elegant fighting followed with honors equally deserved. At the close Morrissey rushed in and clinched, throwing Heenan to the ground.

Fourth round—On time being called, Heenan, who exhibited much distress, came slowly from his corner with hands hanging down; the heavy body hits of the previous rounds had begun to tell on him. Morrissey detected the condition of his antagonist, and advanced briskly toward his men, but he was too hasty and got a terrible blow on the nose as the result of his over-confidence. Heenan pressed after this advantage, but lacked caution and received a fearful visitation on his nose, which deluged his face and breast with blood. Applause followed this trenchant hit, and Morrissey yelled his original odds, rushed in and clinched. After struggling for the fall both became gory with each other's blood, and fell like two bullocks, shaking the ground with the concussion. Morrissey on top. On being lifted and carried to his corner, the boy looked as limp as a rag. Morrissey also looked played out.

Fifth round—Both came blowing to the scratch. Heenan's hands hanging down like broken reeds and unsteady on his pins. Morrissey, on the other hand, had recovered from his spell of depression. Advancing fiercely upon the Benicia boy he delivered a stunning blow upon the head which brought the boy to a standstill. Recovering rapidly, both fought with rare gameness. Later on Morrissey retreated toward the ropes and Heenan succeeded in delivering a tremendous shot upon the jaw which knocked Morrissey clear off his feet. This was the first knock down blow and elicited loud cheers from the Heenan contingent.

Sixth round—Notwithstanding this lucky blow no one could fail to see that Heenan's chances were, indeed, slim. Morrissey on his part seemed to revive quickly from the severe punishment he had received. They maneuvered for an opening. Morrissey failed to reach his adversary, and in return received two hard blows, but twisting around quickly landed heavily on Heenan's neck. The boy's blows now lacked precision, and his failing strength was pitiable. Morrissey closed the round by rushing in and delivering a severe upper-cut, whereupon they clinched and Heenan was thrown to the turf.

Seventh round—Morrissey came from the corner still improving, his "second wind," as it is called, showing his superiority and natural excellence of his constitution. Heenan struck out wildly and got twice on Morrissey's cheek and nose, drawing plenty of blood. Morrissey's deliveries had the most steam, and the several body blows he got in on Heenan told with effect, but were received by the boy in an unflinching manner. Heenan made desperate efforts to obtain the fall, but was thrown heavily.

Eighth round—Walking mechanically to the scratch the Benicia boy hardly could see his man. Morrissey took advantage of his condition and fought him to his corner, but showing the instinct of a game fighter Heenan got in two blows on the cheek. Morrissey then rushed in, and from sheer exhaustion Heenan sank to the ground.

Ninth round—Heenan came up all aboard; the body blows he had received had completely knocked the steel out of him, but he seemed resolute to do or die, and even smiled. He struck out wildly several times, turning himself half around by the force of his discharge. Morrissey, however, was so weak as not to be able to take advantage of the opening. Presently the two got together, and after several exchanges a clinch ensued and the boy went to the grass. The Morrisseyites by this time were wild with enthusiasm and the odds were all the world to nothing on their man.

Tenth round—Heenan, slightly improved but standing on the thin ice of pride, hit out straight by instinct. Now and then he got in his work, but Morrissey's responses were heavier; nevertheless he showed more signs of punishment in the terrible picture of his bloody body and damaged head. After a little sparring Heenan led off again, but was stopped. Some rough exchanges followed, which were mutual. Morrissey then rushed in, clinched and threw his man.

Eleventh and last round—Morrissey walked up to the scratch by his seconds, while Heenan came up cross-legged. Although not so much punished as his opponent, his condition was the most deplorable, and it was plain that this round would end his power to come again, and so it proved. All Morrissey had to do was to lead off and hit him without danger of rejoinder. Heenan endeavored to counter, but he struck out wildly in the air and over reached himself in this way. In endeavoring to return a sharp blow which Morrissey had delivered on his neck he fell from exhaustion and was carried out insensible to his corner.

Pandemonium now reigned supreme. The 3,000 spectators howled like the hottentots of the hot sands of Africa when Morrissey was taken out of the ring and proclaimed champion of America. The contest lasted just 21 minutes. Thus ended one of the most terrific contests that ever took place in a prize ring, either in Europe or in America, which from the desperate and unexampled efforts made on both sides for victory is worthy of the place it now occupies in the sporting annals of the world.

**Nervous Prostration Quickly Cured**

**Mr. Franklin Smith of Antwerp, Ohio, Tells of His Remarkable Recovery by the Use of Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer.**

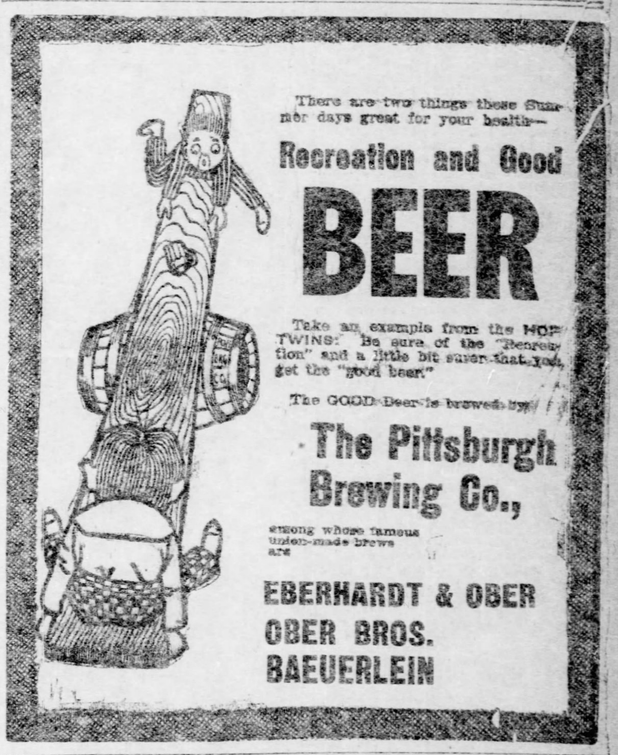
MR. FRANKLIN SMITH, Antwerp, Ohio.

Nervous prostration which really means a total collapse of the entire nervous system has been repeatedly cured quickly and cured to stay cured by the use of a single bottle of Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer and there is absolutely no case of nervous prostration, nervous weakness or any nervous trouble or disorder which can not be permanently cured by this wonderful nerve medicine. Doctors often marvel at its wonderful power, but they fully indorse it and give it credit for curing speedily cases which they had considered hopeless, nervous wrecks.

Mr. Franklin Smith of Antwerp, O., says: "I was troubled with nervous prostration for over 28 years. It came on when I was 14 years old. I was so bad at times I could not attend to anything, sometimes had convulsions. I tried doctors and patent medicines, but got no permanent relief until I got Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer. I can say it did me more good than anything I ever used and I am glad to recommend it to anyone troubled with nervousness even if it is in its worst form."

Mrs. Matilda McCracken, Chestervilla, Ohio, says: "For 18 years I suffered with nervous prostration, so severe that the least noise or excitement would prostrate me. This was aggravated by sick headache, lasting for days; sleep was simply impossible. I could get no relief from the doctors. C. W. Caton, druggist, recommended Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer. It proved to be a marvel, my headaches ceased, refreshing sleep comforted my exhausted nerves, my general health continued to improve until I was completely cured."

Even the frightful disease, epilepsy, that dreaded paralysis, the blighting St. Vitus' dance have all yielded to this wonderful nerve vitalizer. Not a nervous disease in the list-of-various curses of helpless cases and good medical advice absolutely free by addressing Dr. J. W. Brant Co., Ltd., 109 Brant Building, Albion, Mich.




**SUFFERED TWENTY YEARS WITH ECZEMA—**

**Then Zema-Cura Completely Cured G. F. Brown of "This Miserable, Harrowing, Racking Plague."**

G. F. Brown is a well-known employe of the Navy Yard, at Washington, D. C. Mr. Brown suffered horribly with Eczema for twenty years and was cured by Dr. Harris' Zema-Cura. Every Eczema sufferer in the world should read this letter from Mr. Brown — it tells the whole story in his own language:

"Dear Dr. Harris: Inasmuch as I have found relief through the use of Zema-Cura, I deem it not only a duty, but a great pleasure to say to all who may be sufferers from the "eczema" plague that I can and do, with all honesty and candor, recommend it as a most wonderfully soothing and peace-giving remedy for eczema. I speak from experience, having been a sufferer for twenty years with this miserable, harrowing, racking plague, eczema. Physicians and physicians' remedies have not only failed to give me relief and comfort, but did not check in any degree the progress of the disease.

I have been going from bad to worse for twenty years, until, through an acquaintance, I was persuaded to use Zema-Cura. After using one bottle the result was marvelous in reducing swelling, and checking the weeping, besides giving me immediate relief. At this time, being confined to my bed, I sent for Dr. Harris, my condition being horrible and pitiful. Dr. Harris pronounced my case the worst that she had ever seen, but assured me that Zema-Cura would cure me. Upon further assurance that there was nothing contained in Zema-Cura that could possibly result in any injury, no matter how much I might use it, I commenced bathing my legs in Zema-Cura and kept them saturated day and night. In less than two weeks I was out of bed, and able to wear my clothes and resume my work. I am now entirely well and have no racking nor unpleasant sensations which accompany eczema. The skin on my legs has assumed its normal condition and natural color. Can anything be more conclusive than that? Sufferers from eczema should use Zema-Cura and use plenty of it. Don't be afraid: it won't hurt you. The more you use, the better the results you get and the sooner you get them. This is my experience. I am very glad to say that in less than four months I have been cured of eczema which I have had for twenty years."—G. F. BROWN, 606 North Carolina Avenue, Washington, D. C.

ZEMA-CURA is a liquid, applied externally. It has none of the disagreeable features of a salve or ointment. It is the only CURE of skin diseases yet discovered. Zema-Cura will positively cure Eczema, Acne, Heat, Herpes, Lupus, Erysipelas, Urticaria (Nettle Rash), Barber's Itch, Mosquito Bites, Blackheads, Hives, Burns, Cuts, or any itching condition of the skin or scalp. All good druggists sell it. 50 cents and $1.00.

If you will write to-day Dr. Harris will advise you fully and carefully regarding your case, and charge you absolutely nothing.

Address: Dr. M. M. HARRIS, Zema-Cura Remedy No. 3 West 22nd Street, New York City.

**STOP** using damaging mixtures offered by unprincipled dealers as being just as good as

**COKE DANDRUFF CURE**

Such a claim has never been proved. Many of the counterfeits are injurious both to hair and scalp. THE GENUINE is warranted to cure Dandruff, Falling Hair, Itching Scalp and all Hair and Scalp Troubles. Money refunded if these statements are not facts. $1.00 and 50c size.

**COKE CREAM FOAM** FOR SHAVING

In tubes. A brush is all you need. Antiseptic. Saves time. Makes finest lather immediately. Leaves the skin soft and velvety. Trade Supplied by Kelly Drug Co. For Sale by All Dealers.

Fleming & Son, Market St. and Diamond Sq.

May's, 506-508 Market St.

# GOLF BOOM HAS HIT WHEELING IN FULL FORCE

## Nail City Enthusiasts Now Planning for Elaborately Equipped Country Club.

## LARGER COURSE WANTED

**Stockholders of Wheeling Golf Club Preparing to Spend Over $200,000 for New Club House—Good Records Made by the Golfers.**

By J. N. PATTERSON,
Staff Correspondent.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 16.—The game of golf is enjoying a wonderful popularity in Wheeling, and if the growth of the Wheeling Golf club is any criterion there is no limit to the possibilities of the sport in this country. The club is now in its third season and is considering plans for enlarging into a modern country club. The present six-hole course at Woodsdale station, while a most beautiful one, does not meet the ambitious requirements of the players who defeated Washington, Pa., in the last match by a score of 42 holes up and now hunger for a regulation nine hole links.

In addition to this desire for a better course the expiration of the present lease this season and the high rent demanded by the owner of the grounds for a renewal make the question one for prompt action. The increased rental demanded is three times what the club has been paying and it must take a three year lease. It is small wonder, therefore, that the mebers are strongly in favor of buying acreage and becoming a permanent institution.

### Two Plans Under Consideration.

Two plans are being considered, but the one most in favor as a good business policy is the buying of 65 acres just across Woods run from the present location and extending out along the valley between the run and the old National road.

Property values in Wheeling have mounted so rapidly within the past few years that nearly $3,000 an acre would be required, but with the rapid development of the town it is felt that the golf club would make a good stroke by buying now, even if removal to the other location under consideration was afterward made. The property at Woodsdale now bringing $2,500 and $3,000 an acre could have been purchased five years ago for $800 an acre.

The other site is to the left of the present clubhouse, up over a hill which overlooks the present site. Acres of magnificent tableland commanding beautiful views present an admirable location for a country club, but it would be less accessible than the valley location. The electric road by which Woodsdale is reached in 15 minutes from Wheeling proper runs within a stone's throw of the links now in use and close beside the 65 acres proposed for a new site in the valley.

### Question of Funds Is Secondary.

The question of funds is a secondary one, there being an abundance of financial support assured for the development of a well equipped and modern country club at either of the sites. Golf has become the main social feature of Nail City life in the summer time. A noteworthy feature is the activity of the Wheeling Golf club links at all times of the day, many of the women playing during the morning hours.

The Highland Golf club, which has a much smaller membership than the Wheeling club, is located farther out the same valley, which houses the Wheeling club, but is on the top of hills which make a bus necessary after leaving the street car. The club has about 80 members, and inter-club team matches between the two organizations are a feature of the golf season.

Two matches have been played this season, Highland winning on its home course by a score of 12 holes up, while Wheeling won on the valley links by a score of 30 up. Wheeling has been the most active in match play this season, and has been meeting Pittsburgh teams as well as the Washington, Pa., club, with which competition has always been a feature. Last season Wheeling played its first matches with Pittsburgh golfers, losing to the Pittsburgh Field club both at home and in Pittsburgh.

### This Season's Matches.

Quite a number of matches are being arranged this season, but the only one decided thus far was an overwhelming victory for a picked team of Edgewood and Highland golfers by a score of 15 up on the Wheeling course.

Wheeling has so far played three matches this season with the Washington golfers, one yet remaining to be played at Wheeling. The first resulted 20 holes up for Wheeling, at Washington, and the second, played with but four on each side, 31 up for Wheeling, on its own links. On August 9 Wheeling defeated Washington, at Washington, by the terrible score of 42 holes up. Dr. J. W. Storer of Wheeling made a new record for the Washington course on this occasion, with 87 strokes.

The Wheeling club has a return match scheduled to be played on the Edgewood course in September, while there has been correspondence in regard to games with Westmoreland, the Pittsburgh Field club and the Highland club.

The six holes of the Wheeling Golf club course measure 1,489 yards and the official match play record is 24 strokes, held by Julius Poiock and equalled by C. B. Fownes in the match Pittsburgh played at Wheeling, which was the first time Fownes ever played over the course. Fownes also on this occasion equalled the 18-hole record of 77 strokes which is held by James W. Ewing.

Julius Poiock, who holds a practice play record for the course of 28 strokes, is but 17 years old and is to the Wheeling district what Fownes is to Pittsburgh.

The six holes of the Wheeling course measure as follows: First, 246 yards; second, 406 yards; third, 226 yards; fourth, 225 yards; fifth, 217 yards, and sixth, 154 yards, total, 1,489 yards.

The membership, composed of stockholders, is limited to 85, but with the associate members of the club, recruited from the families and friends of the stockholders, there are nearly 200 golfers affiliated. This is the third season for the club and the officers, committees and stockholders are as follows:

Officers: President, B. M. Hildreth; vice president Dr. J. W. Storer; secretary-treasurer, G. W. Norton.

Executive committee, B. M. Hildreth, Dr. J. W. Storer, Dr. J. L. Dickey, James B. Taney, Charles D. Paxton, Samuel W. Harper, Joseph S. Gibbs, B. Walker Peterson.

House committee, Dr. J. L. Dickey, chairman; B. W. Peterson, E. C. Ewing.

Membership committee, Dr. J. W. Storer, chairman; W. S. Brady, George Baird.

Greens committee, James B. Taney, chairman; J. W. Ewing, Irwin Paull.

Club team, J. W. Ewing, captain; Dr. J. W. Storer, Julius Pollock, C. B. Paxton, B. M. Hildreth, E. M. Hildreth.

Stockholders, George Adams, George Baird, S. S. Block, J. C. Brady, W. S. Brady, C. W. Brockunier, A. B. Butler, A. B. Carter, M. N. Cecil, J. W. Cooper, F. C. Cox, J. D. Culbertson, James Cumming, R. C. Dalzell, J. C. Dent, J. L. Dickey, C. F. Dickinson, H. L. Eckhart, E. C. Ewing, J. W. Ewing, C. W. Franzenheim, E. B. Franzenheim, H. C. Franzenheim, Joseph S. Gibbs, Alex Gloss, W. L. Giesener, J. W. Grubb, J. K. Hall, S. W. Harper, Howard Hazlett, Rossi Hazlett, Samuel Hazlett, W. H. Hearne, A. B. Heiskell, B. M. Hildreth, E. Ran. Hix, J. J. Holloway, G. E. House, D. W. Howard, J. A. Howard, A. G. Hubbard, C. R. Hubbard, Frank Hupp, F. B. Kileves, G. A. Laughlin, D. C. List, Jr., J. C. McKinley, J. L. McLain, William H. McLain, B. S. McLute, S. P. Norton, G. W. Norton, M. L. Ott, Alfred Paull, A. W. Paull, Jr., Irwin Paull, Joseph F. Paull, C. F. Paxton, B. W. Peterson, J. Pollock, A. F. Poole, H. Quarrier, R. J. Reed, O. Rhodes, G. R. Rossi, H. M. Rossi, L. E. Sands, C. H. Simpson, H. A. Simpson, J. Speidel, Sr., J. Speidel, Jr., H. F. Stallman, J. F. Steins, Flora Stifel, J. W. Storer, T. B. Sweeney, James B. Taney, Peebles Tatum, G. A. Truschell, Edgerton Vance, J. N. Vance, Jr., W. M. Vance, F. Waterhouse, J. Waterhouse, H. C. Whitaker, N. P. Whitaker, N. P. Whitaker, George Wise, Arch. A. Wilson, W. Alf. Wilson, W. A. Wilson, W. P. Wilson, George Woods.

Two Fair Golfers Who Help to Make the Game Popular in Wheeling.

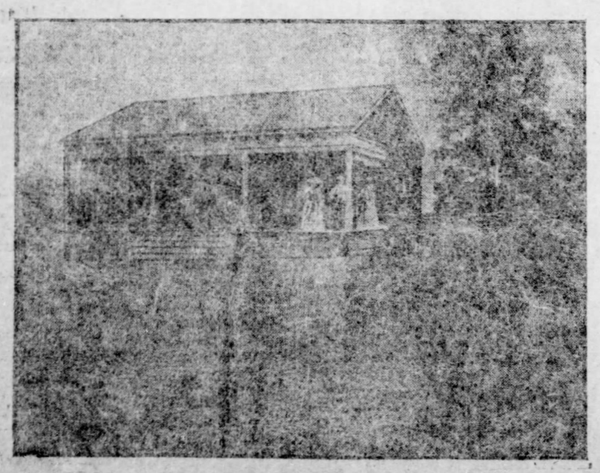
Eugene M. Hildreth,
A Prominent Member of the Wheeling Golf Club.

### Accident Closed a Mill.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—The Shenango Valley steel mill of this city was forced to shut down last night by the breaking of the pinning hawsers in the blooming department. The accident will require the plant to be off turn 10 days to two weeks. About 600 men will be thrown out of work for the time. During the idleness a force of American Bridge company men of Pittsburgh will enlarge the cooling beds and loading building.

### McKeesport Man Killed.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Christopher Ennis of McKeesport met death at New Castle junction last night beneath the wheels of a Pittsburgh and Western shifting engine. Ennis left his train but a few moments before the accident and went forward to flag an approaching train. He was 28 years of age and unmarried. His remains were taken to McKeesport for burial.



Headquarters of the Wheeling Golf Club

# A DECISIVE GOLF VICTORY FOR THE FIELD CLUB MEN

## Edgewood Was Defeated by Unexpected Score of 22 to 7.

## SOME SURPRISES GIVEN

**O. D. Thompson and J. C. Oliver Won Nicola Cups on Allegheny Country Club Course—W. N. Kerr Led McVay Cup Handicap.**

The local golf field offered considerable activity for the middle of August yesterday with a special match contest, engaging two of the clubs, and medal play handicaps for trophy cups on the courses of three other organizations. The match contest proved a victory for the Pittsburgh Field club over the Edgewood Golf club by the decisive score of 22 to 7. The match was the first of the season between the two clubs, as the Field club is not represented in the local league. The contest took place on the Edgewood course and Rossiter and Corrin, two new players, put up strong games. Flenniken covered nine holes of the course in 35 strokes.

| Field Club. | | Edgewood | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. C. Fownes, Jr. | 2 | H. H. Hill | 1 |
| C. B. Fownes | 2 | R. Kester, Jr. | 0 |
| C. C. Preston | 1 | E. N. Barr | 0 |
| W. E. Stevenson | 0 | W. H. Duff | 3 |
| A. J. Tucker | 0 | John Flenniken | 4 |
| L. Rossiter | 0 | George Wurzell | 0 |
| J. B. Corrin | 2 | W. S. Dalzell | 0 |
| Field club | 22 | Edgewood | 7 |

### TRAVIS BEAT CORY.

**Great Crowd Was Out to See the Match.**

MANCHESTER, VERMONT, Aug. 16.—The largest gallery known on the Ekwanok links turned up today to witness the final match for the first President Isham cup between Walter J. Travis and C. B. Cory. The most favorable conditions prevailed and the turf was dry and hard throughout the course. A light breeze made the day comfortable.

Travis was seven up on Cory at the end of the first 18 holes. The former champion played great golf, going out in 41 and coming in 36. His pace on the last nine holes was much too fast for Cory. The cards follow:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. J. Travis, Garden City: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | —41 |
| In | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | —36—77 |
| C. B. Cory, Woolaston: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | —42 |
| In | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | —40—82 |

### H. Armstrong Won Nimick Cup.

A good field of contestants took part in the 18-hole handicap yesterday afternoon on the Logans Ferry course. The play was for one of the series of trophy cups offered by W. H. Nimick this season. Yesterday's was the sixth cup, all having been played for under the same conditions. Scores:

| | Gross | H'cap | Net |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. H. Armstrong | 96 | 6 | 82 |
| B. C. Bakewell | 97 | 10 | 87 |
| E. N. Steiner | 93 | 6 | 87 |
| Walter Williams | 107 | 18 | 89 |
| R. L. King, Jr. | 103 | 18 | 88 |
| W. A. Nicholson | 109 | 19 | 90 |
| William Armstrong | 116 | 24 | 92 |
| W. Drill | 102 | 10 | 92 |
| E. C. Darling | 105 | 12 | 93 |
| C. L. Moore | 113 | 18 | 95 |
| S. B. Little | 113 | 14 | 99 |
| J. H. Moore | 118 | 18 | 100 |
| William McConway, Jr. | 121 | 18 | 103 |
| W. E. Collier | 119 | 12 | 107 |

### Cup Winners at Country Club.

The players on the cool heights of the Allegheny Country club, back of Sewickley, seem to grow more active as the summer advances, and many who have played on eastern courses at this period of the year are helping to furnish life to the weekly competitions. The play yesterday was an 18-hole handicap for two cups offered by George P. Nicola. Scores:

| | Gross | H'cap | Net |
|---|---|---|---|
| O. D. Thompson | 80 | 5 | 75 |
| J. C. Oliver | 85 | 6 | 79 |
| W. C. Robinson | 99 | 9 | 81 |
| H. Howard, Jr. | 99 | 18 | 81 |
| W. J. Paton | 91 | 8 | 83 |
| H. R. Rea | 92 | 7 | 85 |
| J. D. Lyon | 103 | 18 | 85 |
| C. S. Garritt | 97 | 8 | 89 |
| W. W. Willock | 113 | 18 | 95 |
| C. Heyman | 118 | 1 | 117 |
| S. N. Riter | 126 | 9 | 117 |

### W. N. Kerr at Edgeworth.

On the Edgeworth course, Sewickley, 18 holes of handicap medal play were decided in the series of competition for the cup offered by Mrs. C. B. McVay. The maker of the lowest net score meets Christy Payne, the winner of the previous contest, on Saturday, at 18 holes of match play. Payne has two victories to his credit, while three take the cup. Kerr had the second lowest gross score yet. Scores:

| | Gross | H'cap | Net |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. N. Kerr | 88 | 7 | 76 |
| R. P. Nevin, Jr. | 82 | 4 | 78 |
| Dr. W. H. Haines | 87 | 9 | 78 |
| J. G. White | 94 | 15 | 79 |
| F. M. Hutchinson | 88 | 7 | 81 |
| W. S. Byster | 89 | 7 | 82 |
| F. C. Ewart | 94 | 10 | 84 |
| G. K. Wright | 96 | 11 | 85 |
| J. W. Dix | 100 | 7 | 93 |

### Foursome Match Arranged.

A match foursome that is causing a great deal of interest will be played Tuesday, on the Edgeworth course, Sewickley, between Robert P. Nevin, Jr., and George Keddie, the club professional, as opposed to F. M. Hutchinson and Ernest Way, professional of the Pittsburgh Golf club. Eighteen holes are to be played at Edgeworth and 18 later on the Shanley Golf club course. Way and Hutchinson were victors recently on the Allegheny Country club course.

# GATES TO FOUND A NOVEL SCHOOL

## CHICAGO FINANCIER WILL GIVE BOYS A GOOD CHANCE.

**Engineering, All the Trades, Farming, Pork-Packing, Horse-Racing and Banking Will Be Included in Curriculum of Institution Near St. Charles, Ill.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Before leaving for Colorado to attend the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, John W. Gates outlined his plan for a boys' industrial school, which he and some of his friends are to build near St. Charles, Ill.

In speaking of the school, which is to be conducted on altogether new and novel lines, Mr. Gates said:

"Reflection on what the successful young men of the future and the prosperous laborer will require in the way of special equipment for their work led me to interest myself in that school for boys that we are going to establish out in Illinois. That's going to be the greatest school, not only in this country, but in the world. It is to be called the St. Charles Home and School for Boys. We have bought 1,000 acres of land, lying in a fertile valley 35 miles west of Chicago and two and a half miles east of St. Charles, where my father and mother are living. The institution will be open, free of all cost, to boys of good character between the ages of 10 and 14. We will give our boys a technical education, a classical education, a commercial education, and we shall also educate them for professional farmers. After each boy has been at the institution for a certain length of time he will be required to express a preference for a life work, and from the day the preference is expressed he will be educatd along special lines.

### Will Teach Trades.

"The best possible instructors in the various kinds of engineering, in the classics, English and mathematics will be employed. We will also have the best men we can get to fit the boys for commercial life and for all the trades. There will be a blacksmith shop, a shoe factory, a plumbing and tin shop, a paint factory and shops where the other trades will be taught. Besides these we shall cultivate the land not occupied by the buildings. We shall raise all our own corn and wheat and potatoes, fresh vegetables and fruit, and the cattle and hogs to supply the meat. We shall also have a packing plant, like those of the great packers in Chicago, only on a much smaller scale, and I expect to live to see a second Armour or Swift turned out of that school. Then we shall raise a few horses, so that if any of our boys want to go to raising horses to win races at Saratoga they'll know how to do it.

"Furthermore, we shall have a fully-equipped bank and a fully-equipped railroad, run by the boys. Some one boy, who shows himself to be adapted for that kind of work, will be elected president of the railroad, and there will be a board of directors and an operating department and every other department that a great railroad has. We'll do the same thing with the bank, and the boys will be expected to run both under, of course, competent supervision. Our railroad will connect with the two trunk lines running to Chicago and to St. Charles.

### Will Be Non-Sectarian.

"The school will be absolutely non-sectarian and there won't be any fences around the place. The boys will all wear the school uniform and will receive military training, but any boy who don't want to stay can go, and nobody will run after him. There is too much restraint put on the boys of most institutions. There'll be as few strings on our boys as possible. Once a week a certain number will be taken to Chicago and shown such things in the city as will instruct and amuse them.

"We'll keep each boy until he is 21, if he wants to stay, and by that time we expect each one of them to be able to go out and hustle and earn a living and give a good account of himself. It is yet to be decided what shall determine the exact qualifications for admission. Boys with parents, as well as those without, though, will be admitted. When we get the plant equipped we shall turn the institution over to the state of Illinois, the school to be managed by a board of trustees. Among those who are interested with me in the school are Samuel W. Allerton of Chicago and Henry E. Weaver. We'll spend whatever money is necessary to make it what I have said it would be, the greatest school in the world.

"I had a road to travel when I was a young fellow that was pretty rough in spots and places, and I want to make smoother than mine the roads of as many boys as I can. I believe that boys should be boys and I believe that they should be taught to take the world as they find it. They should learn how to take the defeats of life without howling, as they should be taught to take life's victories without undue exultation. I also believe that boys should see things and know things."

### WAITING FOR SOFT COAL.

**Fiel Schooners Held at Baltimore by Delay in Receiving Cargo.**

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Thirty-two schooners, with a carrying capacity of nearly 75,000 tons, are in this port awaiting cargoes of soft coal. Some of the vessels have been tied up for nearly three weeks, and with poor prospects of soon getting away.

Scarcity of rolling stock on the Baltimore & Ohio, owing to the requirements for moving grain in the west, is assigned for the shortage of coal here. Very few vessels are being loaded, and it will be several weeks before the schooners will be able to get away at the rate they are being supplied with coal.

**Reduced Rates to Asheville, N. C, Account of Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists.**

The Pennsylvania railroad will place on sale, August 16 to 18 inclusive, round trip tickets from Pittsburgh to Asheville, N. C., good to return until August 25, inclusive, at rate of $21.35.

**Coal Will Be Dearer.**

Because of the miners' strike, coal—anthracite and bituminous—will be dearer this winter. Non-consumers of natural gas should see the wisdom of changing fuel. Gas is cheaper, safer and cleaner than coal. The Philadelphia Company will set meter and make connections free of charge to all who apply for gas this month. Ask about it at 410 Wood street.

**Bartlett Furnace—Warm House.**
J. C. Bartlett Co., 632-634 Liberty st.


Not merely possible, nor only probable, but positively profitable investments are

GAZETTE WANT COLUMNS

1c per word, each insertion, payable in advance.

Try Them!

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Found, Personal and All Classified Advertisements in
THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
IS ONE CENT PER WORD when paid for in advance.

For the convenience of advertisers The Pittsburgh Gazette has established the following branch offices, where classified advertisements may be left at regular rates, 1c per word, each insertion, cash in advance. Advertisements left at any branch office will be telephoned to the main office, thus insuring prompt publication.

PITTSBURGH.

BRUSHTON AVE., 318—F. S. Welsser & Co.
BUTLER ST., 3400—David Lewis.
BUTLER ST., 6021—C. Knapp.
BUTLER ST., COR. 43D—R. D. Totten.
BUTLER ST., COR. 44TH—A. W. Covert.
BUTLER ST., 5202—Henry A. Spilker.
CARVER ST., COR. PARK AVE.—R. B. McKelvey.
CENTER AVE., 1801—T. F. Moore.
CENTER AVE., 2161—C. F. Nourse.
CENTER AVE., COR. KIRKPATRICK ST.—The Bell Pharmacy.
CENTER AVE., COR. NEVILLE ST.—Shadyside Grocery Company.
COLLINS AVE., 113—William Lindeman.
CONGRESS ST., COR. WYLIE AVE.—C. F. McMurray.
DALLAS AVE., COR. KELLY ST.—McCabe's.
FIFTH AVE., 1221—Robin Drug Company.
FIFTH AVE., COR. STEVENSON—Chas. L. Young.
FIFTH AVE., 1734—Harper & Wynne.
FIFTH AVE., 2220—McKee & Berlin.
FIFTH AVE., 3614—Bell Pharmacy.
FIFTH AVE., 5705—Central Pharmacy.
FIFTH AVE., 1459—Thumm Bros., Stationers.
FORBES ST., 2705—John M. Hohman.
FOURTH ST., 360, A. D.—Mellon & Charles.
FORTY-THIRD ST., COR. BUTLER—R. M. Totten.
FORTY-FOURTH ST., COR. BUTLER—A. W.
FRANKSTOWN AVE., COR. PENN—Schilling Bros. Company.
FRANKSTOWN AVE., 120—E. G. Suffal.
FRANKSTOWN AVE., 2304, COR. PARK—O. F. Freebing.
FRANKSTOWN AVE., 6366—Theo. T. Hill.
FRANKSTOWN AVE., 1900, COR. OAKWOOD —Miss McKee & Perrilla.
FULTON ST., COR. WYLIE—Wm. Shuchmann.
FULTON ST., 108—F. J. Kellenberger.
HAMILTON AVE., COR. HOMEWOOD—J. R. McCreary.
JUNILLA ST., COR. WYLIE AVE.—B. H. Melvin.
KIRKPATRICK ST., COR. WYLIE AVE.—James Sieling.
KELLY ST., COR. DALLAS AVE.—McCabe's.
LARIMER AVE., 410—F. J. Brahm.
NEVILLE ST., COR. CENTER AVE.—Shadyside Grocery Company.
OAKWOOD ST., COR. FRANKSTOWN AVE. —McKee & Berlin.
PARK AVE., COR. FRANKSTOWN AVE.—O. F. Freebing.
PARK AVE., 101, COR. CARVER ST.—R. B. McKelvey.
PENN AVE., 2801—P. C. Schilling Company.
PENN AVE., 3400—G. W. Tea, Druggist.
PENN AVE., 6000, COR. HIGHLAND—East End Drug Company.
PENN AVE., COR. FRANKSTOWN—Schilling Bros. Company.
STEVENSON ST., COR. FIFTH AVE.—Chas. L. Young.
SECOND AVE., 5448, Glenwood—S. E. Flucka.
TEMPLE ST., COR. WARD—W. S. Beach.
THIRTY-THIRD ST., 857—McNally's Pharmacy.
TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., COR. PENN AVE.—P. C. Schilling Company.
WARD ST., COR. TEMPLE—W. S. Beach.
WYLIE AVE., 1101, COR. CONGRESS—C. F. McMurray.
WYLIE AVE., COR. FULTON—Wm. Shuchmann.
WYLIE AVE., COR. KIRKPATRICK ST.—James Sieling.
WYLIE AVE., 2228—J. Rueckert.
WYLIE AVE., 2460, COR. JUNILLA ST.—E. H. Melvin.
WYLIE AVE., 1402—E. K. Thumm.

ALLEGHENY.

ALLEGHENY AVE., 1200, COR. CABINET ST.—Allegheny Avenue Pharmacy.
ALLEGHENY AVE., COR. REBECCA ST.—C. A. Spang.
BEAVER AVE., 1402—Bundy & Eaton.
BEAVER AVE., COR. FRANKLIN ST.—John Britain.
BEAVER AVE., COR. NIXON ST.—Wm. Dice.
BRANCH ST., COR. LOWRY—T. J. McGee.
BRIGHTON PLACE, COR. TAGGART ST.—D. Vansaskile.
BUENA VISTA ST., COR. JACKSON—Seigleder & Kutscher.
CABINET ST., COR. ALLEGHENY AVE.—Allegheny Avenue Pharmacy.
CALIFORNIA AVE., 2309, COR. ISLAND—C. L. Graf.
FEDERAL ST., 210—James R. McClelland.
FEDERAL ST., 308—Mrs. A. Steele.
FEDERAL ST., COR. MONTGOMERY AVE.—B. P. Welsch.
FEDERAL ST., COR. NORTH AVE.—Mellick's Drug Store.
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JACKSON ST., COR. BUENA VISTA—Steigleder & Kutscher.
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LOWRY ST., COR. BRANCH—T. J. McGee.
LOCUST ST., COR. FULTON—J. P. Urban & Son.
MANHATTAN ST., COR. JUNIATA—James A. Fessel.
MANHATTAN ST., COR. WASHINGTON—Chas. M. Kelly.
MONTGOMERY AVE., COR FEDERAL ST.—B. P. Welsch.
McCLURE AVE., COR. WOODS RUN—Will J. Morris.
MONTEREY ST., 1410—Mellick's Drug Store.
DIXON ST., COR. BEAVER AVE.—Wm. Dice.
NORTH AVE., COR. FEDERAL ST.—Mellick's Drug Store.
OHIO ST., COR. JAMES—Crescent Pharmacy.
OHIO ST., COR. UNION AVE.—Wm. Ziegenbein.
PENNSYLVANIA AVE., COR. SEDGWICK—Louis Steltz.
PERRYSVILLE AVE., 2111—W. L. Sutter, Ph. G.
PERRYSVILLE AVE., 3006—Thomas Cooper.
REBECCA ST., 626, COR. SCHOOL ST.—Rebecca Street Pharmacy.
REBECCA ST., COR. ALLEGHENY AVE.—C. A. Spang.
ROBINSON ST., W. 305—D. W. Nobbs.
SCHOOL ST., COR. REBECCA—Rebecca St. Pharmacy.
TAGGART ST., 1, COR. BRIGHTON PLACE —D. A. Vansdale.
UNION AVE., COR OHIO ST.—Wm. Ziegenbein.
WASHINGTON AVE., 81—Alex. D. Black & Son.
WASHINGTON AVE., COR. FREMONT—C. H. Kelly.
WASHINGTON ST., COR. MANHATTAN—Chas. M. Kelly.
WESTERN AVE., COR. GRANT ST.—Henry W. Heckel.
WOODS RUN AVE., COR. McCLURE—Will J. Morris.

SOUTH SIDE.

SMITHFIELD AND CARSON STS.—John M. Murphy.
NINTH ST., COR. CARSON—Chambers' Pharmacy.
TWELFTH ST., 52, OPP. MARKET HOUSE—Beck's Pharmacy.
CARSON ST., 2, COR. SMITHFIELD ST.—John F. Murphy.
CARSON ST., COR. S. TENTH—Chambers' Pharmacy.
CARSON ST., 2121—B. J. Stenger.
CARSON ST., 2129—F. L. Urban.
NINETEENTH ST., COR. SARAH—Zoeller's Drug Store.
SARAH ST., COR. S. NINETEENTH—Zoeller's Drug Store.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
Main Office,
347-349 Fifth Ave.


## WANTED.

### Male Help.

HAMMERMEN—Two first-class hammermen for heavy shape work. Apply Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co., Ninth ward, Allegheny.

MEN—Strong and sober men for car wheel moulding; while learning, $2.50 to $2.75 per day; when competent, $4.50 to $5.25 per day. Apply Pennsylvania Car Wheel Co., Preble ave., Allegheny.

MACHINISTS, blacksmiths, boilermakers and molders; those having railroad experience preferred. Call room 24, Baltimore & Ohio passenger depot, after 9 a. m.

MACHINIST, engineer, firemen, boilermakers, steam drill runners, $2.50; helpers, $1.75. RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT, 503 Wylie ave., Yoder Building.

MAN—Experienced man to represent new line of insurance. Address O 59, The Gazette.

PHOTOGRAPHER—At once an A No. 1 operator and retoucher; $18 per week salary; permanent position to right party; no amateurs or back numbers wanted; send samples of work and photo of self to Photographer, box 296, Weston, W. Va.

RAILROAD corporation desires services of energetic well recommended representative in confidential capacity. Address C. F. Sentzet, secretary, 937 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
ESTABLISHED AND RELIABLE.
UNDER EXPERIENCED MANAGEMENT.
29 YEARS' CONTINUOUS BUSINESS.
120 Sixth st.

STENOGRAPHER.
Young man stenographer and typewriter; experienced in legal, as well as commercial work; must give reference. Address W 83, The Gazette.

THE STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
THE KING OF THEM ALL.
Established and reliable; 29 years' experience enables us to place good men in desirable positions. 120 Sixth st.

TEAMSTERS, laborers, patternmakers, bricklayers, glass packers, camp cook and helper wanted. RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 503 Wylie ave., Yoder Building.

WANTED—Experienced solicitors by a large financial institution which has just added Pennsylvania to its territory; one of our representatives cleared over $1,000.00 in this state during July. A guaranteed proposition, with state protection. Choice territory for the right men. Address D 98, The Gazette.

WANTED.
4 active young men as salesmen (from country preferred); experience not necessary; good pay.
STAR BUREAU,
120 Sixth st.

WANTED—Mechanical draughtsmen, chainmen, transit men, salesmen (city and traveling), bookeeper and stenographers for real estate office.
STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
120 Sixth street.

WANTED—Window trimmer, collector, drug clerk, soda clerk, shipper for steel firm, receiving and shipping clerk for furniture store.
STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
120 Sixth street.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, stenographers, office assistants, drygoods, gents' furnishing, shoe, clothing and grocery clerks.
STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
120 Sixth street.

WANTED—By a large manufacturing establishment, a young man with typewriter and stenographer. State age, experience and salary expected. Address I, 61, The Gazette.

WANTED—Four good glass and lamp packers; good wages, steady work. Apply at once, Clark Bros. Glass Mfg. Co., Ellwood City, Pa.

WATCHMAN—Night watchman, experienced fireman preferred; reference required. Apply at Superintendent's office, Kaufmann Bros.

WANTED—Architectural draughtsman familiar with mill building and factory designing. Apply 903 Westinghouse building.

### Female Help.

A FIRST-CLASS nursery governess for two children, 4 and 8 years old; good wages. Apply at 221 Stratford ave., East End.

COOK, $8 00; waitress, $7 00; housekeeper wanted; all kinds of housegirls, dishwashers, kitchen girls, restaurant and hotel help. RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 503 Wylie ave., Yoder Building. Big wages.

COOK and chambermaid, wages $5 and $4. Mrs. Kennington, 280 Park way, cor. Sandusky, Allegheny.

CHECKER—Experienced checker. Apply at once. Brace Bros., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

GIRLS—Girls as wrappers; reference required. Apply at 6th floor office Monday morning. Kaufmann Bros.

GIRL for housework; no washing; wages $5. Mrs. Kennington, 280 E. Park way, Allegheny.

GIRL for general housework; two in family. Apply 5134 Liberty st., E. E.

HOME WORK, $10 to $15 weekly, some to copy letters; $5 weekly made working evenings; inclose stamp for instructions. X-Ray Wholesale Co., Toledo, O.

LADIES, copy letters at home; $12 a 1,000; send stamped envelope for application. Standard Novelty Co., 3812 Indiana ave., Chicago.

MATRON—Experienced matron to take charge of ladies' toilet. Apply at 6th floor office, Kaufmann Bros.

MAN—25 years, to call on old and new customers; no peddling; position permanent to right party; pay first week, three weeks. Winona Mill Branch, 5900 Penn ave.

AGENTS—"Never Slip" Skirt Supporter; 300 per cent profit; sells for 15c; sample and circular 6c. H. P. Van Benthuysen & Co., 801 Second ave., Joliet, Ill.

AGENTS—Magic purse; the great oriental mystery; sells on sight; sample by mail; 25 cents in stamps or coin. The Lima Supply Co., Dept. P., Lima, O.

AGENTS—$2 per 100 for canceled postage stamps; complete price list, coins and stamps bought. Guarantee Supply Co., 1000 Main st., Wheeling, W. Va.

AGENTS—$5 to $12 weekly for copying letters for us in your own home; outfit and particulars free. Address Ladies Home Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa.

WE start you selling diamonds; traveling case free; don't accept work until getting catalogue we offer. Carbon Diamond Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

AGENTS—Our $2 legitimate money-making scheme will make you independent; particulars free. F. C. Schultz, box 211, Topeka, Kan.

AGENTS—For the best selling article in the United States; sold $2,600 last week; netting $200. Border Imp. Co., San Antonio, Texas.

AGENTS—Serio-Comic Art; extra income for spare time among your neighbors; sample 20c. Art Dept., box 578 Haverhill, Mass.

AGENTS—$25 a week; in business for yourself; we start you; complete plan 10c. Justice Supply Co., Jutland, N. Y.

SEE the handsome tea set in Hardy & Hayes' window, given away by the CONSUMERS PENNY POUCH EXPRESS CO.

AGENTS wanted everywhere; articles of merit and everyday use; good men make $50 a week. Address box 457 Scranton, Pa.

GENTS' DRAWER SUPPORTER—Latest and best; fine for agents; sample pair 12c. Will H. Davis, Southport, Ind.

"SIEMPRE VIVA" Resurrection Plant at wholesale; sample free. F. Lambion, Cincinnati, O.

### Male Help.

ARE YOU SEEKING EMPLOYMENT?
Largest office in the state.
STAR BUREAU—the most successful in the state.
120 Sixth st.

ARE you seeking employment? Do you wish to make a change? We furnish excellent positions to good men.
STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
120 Sixth st.

AN experienced curtain and drapery hanger, one who can assist in furniture upholstering. Apply with reference to Grotzinger Carpet Co., 627-629 Penn ave.

A FIRST-CLASS pants presser; good wages and steady employment guaranteed. Lehman & Klingsbaker, 15-17-19 Ninth st., city.

AN experienced wall paper salesman; good wages; reference required. Apply at Supt's office, Kaufmann's.

BOILERMAKERS, steam driller, blacksmith, millwright, patternmakers, track and grade foremen, drivers, teamsters, brakemen.
STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
120 Sixth street.

BAKER—Wanted second-hand baker; $8 a week and board; steady place; regular hours. Address L. R. Huth, Punxsutawney, Pa.

BOOKKEEPER—Must be accurate, speedy and reliable. Apply at The Titus Supply Co., 824 Liberty ave.

BOY, 15 or 16 years of age, for stock-keeping; $4 per week; reference required. Address H 61, The Gazette.

BARBER—First class. C. L. Bowser, Ligonier, Pa.

BOY. O. Hommel Co., 110 Market st.

CIVIL SERVICE government positions. About 30,000 appointments made last year. Only common school education required for examination. Salaries large; work easy. Catalogues of information free.
Columbian Correspondence College,
Washington, D. C.

CUTTER—A competent custom clothing cutter; first-class; permanent position for the right man. Address Cutter, The Gazette.

CYLINDER and job pressman. Smith Bros., 405 Grant st.

DO not tramp the city looking for work. Call on us. We can send you direct to employers who need men.
STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
120 Sixth st.

DRIVERS—$1.65 per day; wheel-scraper men, $1.85; new water dam, M. E. McDonough, Washington, Pa.

ENGINEER wanted; a practical and reliable engineer to run a large traction engine used pulling a grading machine. Apply M. E. McDonough, Washington water works.

A FIRST-CLASS watchmaker. Call at 222 Fifth ave.

GOOD patternmaker. Apply Monday, Pennsylvania Car Wheel Co., 429 Preble ave., Allegheny, Pa.

WANTED—Two first-class bricklayers. Apply Monday, Pennsylvania Car Wheel Co., 429 Preble ave., Allegheny, Pa.

WE have a quick cash buyer for house, value about $2,500, vicinity Boggs or Southern ave., 32d ward, Mt. Washington. What have you? JAMES A. COOPER & CO.,
433 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## WANTED.

### Miscellaneous.

BEGINNING AUGUST 16TH.
Beginning August 18 I am going to issue a daily letter, not giving a review of the stock market of what has been, but I will tell you every day what to do, what will be and what is going to happen, and will name you stock that will sell higher or lower as the case may be. This letter will be short, concise and to the point, and will tell you in a few words what you ought to know from day to day. Send me your name and I will mail it to you. It is worth having.
R. M. WEAVER,
401 Arrott Bldg.
Stocks and bonds on margins or for investment.

ROOFS
The American Roof and Paint Co.,
Frick Building,
Repair roofs of all kinds of
Public and private buildings
under a guarantee.
Public and private buildings
Painted inside and out.
Carrara Paint is the best in the world.
Send for "How to Paint a House Cheap."

HOUSE PAINTING
with
Carrara.

## FOR RENT.

### Desk Room.

FOR RENT—Desk room in finest location in the city; use of desk, 'phones, etc. Address H 97, The Gazette.

FOR RENT—Desk room; roll top; both 'phones; electric light; first floor front. 506 Fourth ave.

### Store Rooms.

FOR RENT.
Brighton ave., Eleventh ward, Allegheny, 2 large storerooms 24x73, with cellar; new building, suitable for drug store or grocery.
See W. L. Scott & Co.,
Exclusive agents,
300 Federal st.

FOR RENT—Shop rooms; rent $10 month. 506 Fourth ave.

### Miscellaneous.

BEGINNING AUGUST 18TH.
Beginning August 18 I am going to issue a daily letter, not giving a review of the stock market of what has been, but I will tell you every day what to do, what will be and what is going to happen, and will name you stock that will sell higher or lower as the case may be. This letter will be short, concise and to the point, and will tell you in a few words what you ought to know from day to day. Send me your name and I will mail it to you. It is worth having.
R. M. WEAVER,
401 Arrott Bldg.

Stocks and bonds on margins or for investment.

FOR RENT—(First spasm)—
A maiden fair, with golden hair
And cheeks of a rosy hue,
Married a man that rushed the can
When he had nothing else to do.

(Second spasm)—
Satisfaction Coffee she did try—
He lost his appetite for rye,
Now They're happy, don't you think,
He won't have anything else to drink.

HOUSE PAINTING
with
Carrara.
Send for "How to Paint a House Cheap."
The American Roof and Paint Co.,
Frick Building, Pittsburgh.

SEE the handsome tea set in Hardy & Hayes' window, given away by the CONSUMERS PENNY POUCH EXPRESS CO.

FOR RENT—The barber shop and billiard room in good paying hotel. Address O 98, The Gazette.

## FOR SALE.

### City and Suburban Residences.

### Bellevue Properties.

A BARGAIN.
Good frame house, with all modern conveniences, near car line; lot 50x140; $5,500.
WASHINGTON ST.
Two new frame houses, eight rooms each, with bath, hot and cold water, laundry, cemented cellars, hardwood mantels; lot 50x130; $6,500.
FOREST AVE.
Eight-roomed frame house, with every convenience, in choice location; lot 50x150; $5,600.
LINCOLN AVE.
Five 10-roomed brick houses in Kendall place; these houses are all elegantly finished, have bath, instantaneous water heaters, inside w. c., cemented cellars, with laundry, gas and electric lights, furnace, hardwood floors; fine lawns, with plenty of shrubbery; prices from $5,500 to $10,500.
Fine building sites in any part of the borough at most reasonable rates.

BELLEVUE REALTY SAVINGS TRUST CO.,
Bellevue, Pa.

WILKINSBURG—
10-perm brick; good location; modern.$5,500
8-room frame, Mifflin ave..... 5,700
PITTSBURGH—
8-room brick, Blackadore st..... 5,000
6-room frame and stable, Susquehanna ave..... 4,000
INGRAM—
2 choice lots, 50x160, on good street, cheap.
FOR RENT.
WILKINSBURG—
Five 8-room bricks.....$40
WANTED TO RENT.
Two 6-room houses, East End or Wilkinsburg, about.....$25
7-room house, Wilkinsburg, about..... 20
Have purchasers for 6-room house in East End, about $4,000.
Also small farm near Pittsburgh, suitable for poultry.
OLIVER C. HURST,
801 Wood st., Wilkinsburg.

FOR SALE.
TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE
in the 38th ward, city; containing 6 rooms, finished attic, bath, laundry, chandeliers, etc.; a modern up-to-date house; cost $3,500, will sell cheap; small payment down; balance same as rent.
S. G. ROESSLE,
826 and 827 Park Building.

FOR SALE
$23—NEW BRICK HOUSES—$25.
Containing 6 rooms and finished attic, bath, laundry, cemented cellar, cabinet mantels, china closets, etc.; $25 down, balance $25 a month; this pays interest and principal.
S. G. ROESSLE, 826 and 827 Park Bldg.

BARGAIN—A nearly new frame house on Hill Top; 25 ft. from paved street and car line; 4 rooms, bath, mantels and an unfinished basement kitchen; lot 25x80; slate and hardwood mantels, slate roof, water in kitchen, large side porch; good cellar; newly papered throughout; this property is directly opposite entrance to new street car tunnel and will bring 50 per cent more than the price now asked when tunnel is completed; price $1,800; $700 cash. Address W 64, The Gazette.

$4,500—BEN AVON—$4,500.
One square from street cars, two to steam cars; frame house of 8 rooms; reception hall, bath, laundry, gases, electric light; modern and complete; fine level lot; possession October 1; easy terms.
E. A. HESS & CO.,
405 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.
New center hall colonial houses
on Bartlett st., Squirrel Hill; open for inspection every day.
GO OUT SUNDAY.

FOR SALE—Four houses on Homewood ave. and Race st.; all different designs; the swellest houses on the plan. We invite your call on Watson boulevard, Allegheny, that are just what you want, and will sell cheap on terms to suit. We buy everything at wholesale prices and consequently we can sell at very low prices. E. G. Goble, 413 House building.

FOR SALE—$18,200—Fifth ave., not far from court house; here is a bargain and a money maker; lot 60 feet on Fifth ave. by 120 feet to street; brick house of 7 rooms, bath, laundry; $4,000 to $5,000 required to handle this snap.
M. J. EHRENFELD,
1222 Forbes st.; 'phone 2262 Grant.
Office open until 8 p. m.

FOR SALE—600 feet of frontage; suitable for dwelling; at Swissvale, Pa.; an eight-room dwelling; first floor finished in quarter oak; all modern improvements; also good investment in real estate on improved and unimproved property. Stroud & Harvey, 605 Braddock ave., Braddock, Pa.

OAKMONT BARGAIN.
6-room frame and large lot, one block from Oakmont station and Valley line; only $2,800 on quick sale.
JAS. MARSHALL,
148 South Highland ave., E. E.

$4,100 for a short time only; we can sell this modern frame house of 8 rooms and large unished attic; lot 30x170 ft. to alley; nothing better for the price.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
6200 Penn ave., E. E., City.

FOR SALE—$4,250—Bellevue; new 8-room house; large lot; up-to-date; will build for home; must be sold this week; going away; this is this bargain. One block from car; back of postoffice. Owner in house No. 84 Monroe ave.

FOR SALE—$50 down, $20 monthly will buy modern 5-room house and bath at Swissvale; we also have a special lot bargain; a corner; on street car line at Swissvale. Steele & Thomas, Agnew & Co., 903½ Braddock ave., Braddock, Pa.

EDGEWOOD HOME FOR SALE.
New brick, 9 rooms, reception hall, bath, both gas and cabinet mantels; furnace; large lot; price reduced for a few days to $5,500.
J. W. SHERER, 107 Sheridan ave.

$10,000 for this modern buff brick residence of 12 rooms; large roomy porches; central location; possession and terms to suit.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
6200 Penn ave., E. E., City.

FOR SALE—$4,500, reduced from $4,800; new frame house, 8 rooms, reception hall, bath, laundry, cemented cellar; fronts on paved st. See owner, 512 California ave., Avalon.

FOR SALE—New brick house in Knoxville, containing 6 rooms, complete in bath and all modern conveniences. Inquire 98 Knox ave.

BELLEVUE LOTS—Rodgers avenue. Adam Hoffman, 1424 Hoffman st., Allegheny.

### East End Residences.

FOR SALE—Rare bargains.
Two Twentieth ward residences, 9 and 10 rooms. These are very desirable houses, all modern and much below their real value. Price, $6,000 and $6,000. For full particulars see
W. J. TENER & CO.,
318 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—EAST END.
The most delightful spot in East End. Lathrop street, overlooking beautiful view and free from smoke; 9 rooms, reception hall and bath. Price low and easy terms. Open all day; 12 minutes to city and car every minute. Owner, 470 Times building.

$4,500; possession October 1; for this modern brick house of 9 rooms, hall and vestibule; fine cellar, laundry, heater, etc.; near Stanton ave.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
6200 Penn ave., E. E., City.

## FOR SALE.

### East End Residences.

FOR SALE—Best location on wide paved street, near Highland and Stanton aves.; new 10-roomed, reception hall, brick house, bath, pantry, laundry, slate tubs, furnace, cabinet mantels, chandeliers; high grade decorations; wide front porch, etc.; workmanship, price and terms cannot be excelled. See owner, C. G. Mitchell, 815 Heberton ave. Bell 'phone 1568-2 East.

For Sale At
OAKMONT.
8-room brick, with bath, gas and electric light; lot 100x180, one block from E. R. station and trolley line in Oakmont; owner nonresident; will sell right and on easy terms.
JAS. MARSHALL,
148 South Highland ave., E. E.

FOR SALE.
New center hall colonial houses
on Bartlett st., Squirrel Hill; open for inspection every day.
GO OUT SUNDAY.

FOR SALE—We have a house and lot, taken by a client on mortgage foreclosure, centrally located in East Liberty; brick, 8 rooms, bath, cabinet mantels, laundry, large porch; which we will sell for less than assessed valuation and on easy terms; property cannot be produced for anything like the price offered at; possession at once. Mortgage Banking Co., 210 Fourth ave.

### Real Estate—Special.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

PENN AVE. business property; 3-story buff brick front, with store and 7 living rooms; renting for $840 per year; price $7,500; mortgage $4,000; will trade equity for small dwelling in East End; this property cheap at $9,000.
C. C. HAMILTON,
814 4th ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

EAST END RESIDENCE; 12-roomed, modern and well built; lot 50x150 ft.; any reasonable offer will be considered.
C. C. HAMILTON,
814 4th ave.

VACANT PROPERTY.

BAUM GROVE district.
FAIRMONT AVE.; lot 88x120 ft.; price $3,500.
PACIFIC AVE.; lot 50x160 ft.; price $5,500.
MURRAY HILL AVE., lot 60x190 ft.; price $7,000.
C. C. HAMILTON,
814 4th ave.

WOODLAND FARM.
$7,800.
NOTTOWAY CO., VA.; 1,525 acres, with good improvements; near schools, churches, etc.
This farm is cheap at $15,000.
C. C. HAMILTON,
814 4th ave.

W. J. STEWART & CO.,
Sixth Floor Arrott Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A NUMBER OF FINE HOMES
Are being erected on the CRAFTON BRIDGE PLAN, adding much to the price asked for individual lots. This is the finest home-site in proximity to Pittsburgh, and is so recognized by home seekers. There remains but a few lots for sale and it will be to your advantage to buy and build or arrange with us to build for you. We will prove it. Prefer to you in either case, and will look upon it as a privilege to go into details with you, and if you are not familiar, go over the plan with you.
For $3,000. We can sell you a fine little modern home in Crafton for $3,200, worth $4,500. This property cannot be duplicated for the price.
$2,700 will give you a fine little home in Elliott; street cars, nice lawn and an all right investment. Owner leaving reason for selling.
We have a snug little home in the East End for $4,000; $500 cash, $25.50 per month. What young couple will allow this to slip away from them?
$2,075 buys a 6-room house, all conveniences; East End house, cost $3,400. Property must be sold quick. Terms easy.
$5,000 buys a 7-room house, all conveniences, in Wilmerding; street paved; good walks; very desirable. Terms easy.

W. J. STEWART & CO.,
Sixth Floor Arrott Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.
Property and Business.
A very fine selection of property; consisting of apartment houses, dwellings, vacant property, plan of lots, etc.; all located in the East End.
The improved property brings a yearly rental of $12,000 per year.
Also an elegant established business; well located and building up very fast. The business cleared $50,000 during the past year.
Owing to extensive interests elsewhere will sell this business and property for $200,000. A rare opportunity for the right man.
ADDRESS THE OWNER
Lock Box 1000, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—
Five-room house, ¾ acre land, fruit trees. Price $1,800; easy terms.
Nine-room house, built for owner; all modern improvements; at Ingram, Pa. Price $6,000.
Eight-room house at Brushton; large lot. Price $3,000; easy terms.
Nine-room house in Oakland. Price $6,500; easy terms.
In Oakland, four-room house; paved street; large lot. Price $2,800; easy terms.
Brushton—Brick house, 4 rooms; paved street; all modern improvements.
REAL ESTATE BUSINESS EXCHANGE,
506 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—
COUNTRY HOME BARGAIN.
4 acres, level land, 2 miles R. R. and town of 1,000 pop.; 8 rooms city; 4-room house, summer kitchen, barn 30x40; splendid water; abundance of fruit and shade, close to church and school; price only $1,300; $500 cash, balance to suit.
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
I will sell at great sacrifice, on easy terms, business property, 1509 Carson st.; brick house, 2327 Sarah st.; 2320 and 2322 Larkins st.; lots in Kelly st. lots in Bellevue. Fred Viereck, 1710 Buena Vista st., Allegheny.

### Furnished Houses.

FOR SALE—Roomy house; 12 rooms; furnished complete; cheap. 109 Fourth ave.

### Manufacturing Sites.

FOR SALE—
Manufacturing plant—with railroad siding, one of the best in the city; 25,000 square feet of ground, comparatively new buildings. Great bargain. Act quick.
JESSE K. SERIGHT,
401 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

### Lots.

FOR SALE—LEVEL LOTS, 24x100.
Choice $100, $5 down, balance $6 month; houses being erected, take Millvale car and get off at "Millvale Terrace."
H. F. M'GRADY, 509 Fourth ave.

### Farms.

FOR SALE—Bargain farm, 82 acres, house 8 rooms, barn and outbuildings; 4½ ft. vein coal; mine opened, Craigsville, Armstrong Co.; price $2,700. Geo. Stewart, 607 California ave., Allegheny.

### Lands and Acreage.

FOR SALE—2,000 acres Kentucky superior quality drift coal; tract surrounds railroad cards; will sell in lots of one acre; vein 30 feet above tracks; responsible parties ready to contract for entire output; now offered to settle an estate; never on market before; to effect quick sale, price $20 per acre in fee.
JAMES A. COOPER & CO.,
433 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—3,000 ACRES TIMBER
In West Virginia, on railroad; will cut 7,500 feet white oak and poplar per acre, besides cross ties and telegraph poles; will sell at bargain.
ZAHNISER & GUTHRIE,
426 Fourth ave.

### For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—
Desirable 13-room house, having all modern conveniences, in fine order; always rented, $45 per month; lot 25x118 ft. to 20-ft. alley. Price $6,500.
H. FAUST,
318 Fourth ave. (With Tener & Co.)

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Over 100 farms; many near Pittsburgh. Send for list.
J. C. DIGHT & CO.,
435 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

SEE the handsome tea set in Hardy & Hayes' window, given away by the CONSUMERS PENNY POUCH EXPRESS CO.

PUPS—Fox and Scotch collies, for poultry. DECKER POULTRY CO., Park way, Allegheny.

### Business Opportunities.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE, located in city 7 miles from Pittsburgh, doing a good business; price $4,700.
CAVANAGH & CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Restaurant, 15-ft. marble counter, stools, 10 tables, seven rooms nicely furnished, and laundry; doing business of $30 to $40 day; sacrifice $700. Profitable Business Exchange, Yoder building.

FOR SALE—Interesting business in publishing line; excellent opportunity; proprietor's health forces retirement; $5,000 to $10,000 required. Esslingen Art Pub. Co., 396 Broadway, New York.

## FOR SALE.

### Business Opportunities.

TAIT & MURTHA, 31, 339 5th ave.

GROCERY—An old-established store on Mt. Washington; controls the trade of entire neighborhood; stock in fresh and clean; rent for store and six living rooms, $30; owner has other interests and will sell at invoice, around $1,600.

RESTAURANT and lunch room; location most favorable in the city; seating capacity 24; equipment is all new and up-to-date; 6 dwelling rooms attached; the furnishing of 3 rooms included with restaurant; don't overlook this offer; $900.

CONFECTIONERY, CIGAR AND NOTION STORE—On one of the best streets in Wilkinsburg; splendidly fitted up and doing $75 weekly cash business; stock all fresh and new; 5-room flat; fine cellar and yard attached for $25 monthly; a bargain at $900.

CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY—Established 23 years; on Allegheny's main thoroughfare; doing $80 weekly; rent for store and three rooms, $25; price $700.

GROCERY—The owner of one of the best located and paying stores in Wilkinsburg is leaving on account of illness and has reduced the stock to effect a quick sale; rent for store, 4 dwelling rooms and bath, $28; will sell at invoice; under $500.

CONFECTIONERY, Cigar and Notion Store, with living rooms attached; doing a paying business; good city location; established 11 years by present owner; will sell for $400.

RESTAURANT and rooming house on Penn ave.; complete equipment of restaurant and furnishings of 11 bedrooms; house is always full and is clearing $200 every month; will sell for $900.

CONFECTIONERY, Cigar and Notion Store; located in Glenwood; doing $60 weekly; 6 rooms and store; rent $23; a bargain at $275.

PARTNER—An active young man with ordinary business ability to invest his services and $500 in a paying office business.

BUTTER AND EGG STORE—Central city location; doing nice business; rent only $10; a bargain at $225.

CONFECTIONERY and Notion Store, with 3 dwelling rooms; rent $15; good Allegheny location; $150.

TAIT & MURTHA, 31, 339 5th ave.

ZAHNISER & GUTHRIE.

PAPER ROUTE.
In city; well located, handling evening and Sunday papers, clearing $45 a week over expenses; $1,300.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
Located in one of Western Pennsylvania's college town; principal studio and doing high-class work; clearing $125 monthly; a rare opportunity for an up-to-date young photographer; $1,400.

CIGAR AND NOTION STORE.
Only place of kind in thriving town; 50 miles from this city; has paper route in connection; nice clean stand and a bargain; $850.

ROOMING HOUSE.
In Allegheny, 12 rooms, good location; clearing $54.00 a month over rent; $700.

JEWELRY STORE.
In suburban town, worth $4,200; will sell for half. Worth investigating.

PARTNER.
$5,100 will buy one-third interest in an old established business with salary in good town 40 miles from city on P. R. R.

RESTAURANT
On Fifth ave., clearing $100 a month; $25 rent, including living rooms; $450.

PAPER ROUTE.
Selling 1,105 daily papers and clearing $26 weekly; located in city; price $900.

ZAHNISER & GUTHRIE,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—
We have inviting business propositions below. We give a list of only a few exceptional chances:

HOTEL,
In nearby town, 40 rooms and furnishings .....$8,000
BOTTLING WORKS.
In Atlantic City, doing big business....$7,000
FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS,
In nearby town, doing $30,000 annually, for .....$3,500
LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,
In city .....$1,200
PLUMBING BUSINESS .....$600.
GENERAL STORE.
In good town, near city.....$2,500
Also many other good things.

If you are looking for a good business come and see us. We can get you what you want.

PENNA. REALTY AND EXCHANGE CO.,
413 Grant st.

GROCERY.
Well located in Allegheny; sales $175 weekly; rent $21; $550.

CONFECTIONERY.
In Allegheny; sales $20 daily; $250 worth of stock; cheap rent; clearing above all expenses $100 monthly; can be bought for $175.

HALF INTEREST
In well-established printing business in city; owner cannot attend to inside and outside work and wants good man; experience not necessary; $800.

GEORGE & CO.,
429 Fourth ave.

DOCTOR'S STAND.
Established doctor's stand for 70 years; situated in a country town, convenient to Pittsburgh; brick house, 8 rooms and hall, stable, with 1½ acres of ground; property and the good will of doctor, all for the sum of $1,800 cash.

A. Z. BYERS & CO.,
406 Fourth ave.

## FOR SALE.

$1,500. $1,500
MERCHANDISE BROKERAGE BUSINESS
Selling for 27 of the largest mills in this line; sell the largest wholesale and retail trade; profits $250 a month; this business includes a large line of samples and all the furnishment of office, etc.; books open for inspection to persons having the cash.
R, Lock Box 1446, City.

INTEREST—One of the best opportunities ever presented to make $25,000 or more, offered to party or parties with $10,000 who understand marketing patented machine; completed for the biggest money maker; ever ready for the market; rigid investigation solicited. Address R 105, The Gazette.

FIVE-YEAR lease on a first-class hotel and bar; doing a good business; located on the main line of Big Four railroad; 35 miles from Cleveland, O.; in a thriving town of 800; for full particulars address The Bell Company, 509 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROOMING HOUSE.
Fine central location; 10 rooms; nicely furnished; clearing $80 per month; must be sold at once; price only $750.
S. M. KENNEDY & CO.,
307 Federal st., Allegheny.

"THIS BEATS NEW JERSEY"—Charters procured under South Dakota laws for a few dollars; write for particulars of laws, blanks, laws and forms to Philip Lawrence, late assistant secretary of state, Huron, Beadle Co., South Dakota.

BUSINESS of all kinds sold, partners secured for established business; stock companies organized and industrial enterprises financed; all business strictly confidential.
CAVANAGH & CO., removed to 238 Fourth ave.

THE Guaranteed Fund has paid dividends of 1 to 7 per cent fortnightly; send for free book; facts and figures, explaining option trading. Osborn Grain Co., 815 Phoenix bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. Members of chamber commerce.

RESTAURANT—In nearby town; best trade and location in the town; clearing $200 over above all expenses; price $2,800; terms half cash, balance to suit purchaser.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

ONE of the best paying new and second-hand furniture store; cash trade; 100,000 people to draw from; no opposition; reason, other business; cheap to quick buyer. 1010 Braddock ave., Braddock, Pa.

FLOUR MILL AND PROPERTY located in Ohio; will up-to-date machinery; doing business of $2,000 per month; price $4,500.
CAVANAGH & CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE, located in city of 50,000 people; 15 miles from Pittsburgh; doing a good business; price $7,500.
CAVANAGH & CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

MACHINE SHOP, located in Allegheny; doing a large business; rent $15 per month; price $1,500.
CAVANAGH & CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

DEPARTMENT STORE, located 40 miles from Pittsburgh; doing business of $35,000 per year; can be bought at invoice, about $10,000.
CAVANAGH & CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

PROPERTY, BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY, located in this city; doing a large business, price $83,000.
CAVANAGH & CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

## FOR SALE.

### Business Opportunities.

ONE of the best-paying wholesale liquor stores in Allegheny; doing fine and growing business; owner's sickness reason for selling; splendid opportunity. Apply 706 Arrott building.

GROCERY—In city, centrally located, doing business $50 day; rent $15 mo.; must be sold this week; price $650.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY—In city, doing business $80 week; rent $20 mo., including 6 living rooms; price $700.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

GROCERY and Meat Store—In city, good location, doing ubsiness $75 day; rent $20 mo, price $1,500.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

ROOMING HOUSE—In city, established 2 years; five rooms, all furnished; rent $25 mo.; price $360.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

GENTS' furnishing and shoe store, best location in town; rent $250 mo.; stock $1,500, with fixtures; good chance for right man. Address Lock Box 276, Monessen, Pa.

RESTAURANT located in suburb of Pittsburgh; doing good business; price $1,300.
CAVANAGH & CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE, located in East End; doing good business; rent $25 per month; price $1,000.
CAVANAGH & CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Grocery stock and fixtures, 40 miles from city; invoice about $800, clearing $100 per month; rent $12.50. Address Bargain, 52, The Gazette.

BUSINESS—Man with little cash can start a new, profitable manufacturing business of his own, or join partner; come see how. 3009 Penn ave.

MAN with little cash can start a new profitable manufacturing business of his own, or join partner; come see how. 3009 Penn ave.

DRUG STORE—In town 8,000; 30 miles from Pittsburgh; good business; full prices; $3,600. Address F 92, The Gazette.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Fine level unencumbered lots in Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Box 678, Pittsburgh.

PAYING restaurant and fixtures, near city; bargain at $1,500. D. D. McDonald, 518 Frick.

If you want to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Cigar store; splendid stand; bargain. 2304 Fifth ave.

BUSINESS CHANCES—Send for list. Estep & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

CAVANAGH CO. have removed to 431 Fourth ave.

### Investments.

ARE you still looking for a safe investment to participate in the profits of a responsible bookmaking concern? My investors have received $12.03 net profit on each $100 from June 17 to June 30; am the originator of the investments of this kind, and my clients have reaped the harvest of my years of experience. I have not had a single loss, and have never passed dividend period without making handsome returns to any one seeking this mode of investment. I will guarantee to satisfy them as to my stability by furnishing them with national bank, mercantile and satisfied customers as references from all parts of the country. Investments received in sums of $50 and upward; profits paid semi-monthly. For further particulars address S. E. Jackson, Downing building, New York.

SPECIAL FINANCIAL.
By our co-operative system of speculation we are able to earn for our clients handsome weekly profits. Amounts from $50 and upwards are accepted and placed in operation the day the remittance is received. A perfectly legitimate business proposition. Through our expert methods your profits are increased and the possibility of loss is reduced to a minimum. We give the best of references. Write for full particulars. G. A. Levy & Co., Stock Brokers, 400 Peoples Savings Bank bldg., Pittsburgh.

### Birds and Dogs.

PARROTS. PARROTS. PARROTS.

New lot of young Cuban Parrots, $4 00 each. Guaranteed to talk.

NEW YORK BIRD STORE,
616 Smithfield st.

ANOTHER load of Cuban parrots; guaranteed to talk; 54 each; canaries guaranteed to sing, $2 each; French poodles and all kinds of dogs and pet stock, with cages and seeds.
EUROPEAN BIRD STORE,
902 Penn ave.
THOS. HURST, Prop.

### Horses and Vehicles.

ANYONE having horses, vehicles or harness of any description for sale will find ready sale for them at our weekly auction sales. Next sale Tuesday, August 19. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, cor. First ave. and Grant st.

FOR SALE—At the Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, cor. First ave. and Grant st., a brown carriage team, closely mated, city broke and acclimated. It will pay anyone in need of such a team to call and see them.

WAGONS of all kinds, with or without tops; the kind that gives good service at prices that cannot be beat.
SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO.,
116 to 120 Seventh st.

A CHOICE selection of draught and general purpose horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 19. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, cor. First ave. and Grant st.

IT will pay anyone in need of a horse of any description to attend the next Tuesday's auction sale, August 19, at the Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, cor. First ave. and Grant st.

A CHOICE black hearse team, closely mated, will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 19. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, cor. First ave. and Grant st.

AT your price; 50 second-hand vehicles of any kind you want.
SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO.,
116 to 120 Seventh st.

$85 00 will buy a rubber tire runabout which we guarantee for a year, and is a beauty.
SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO.,
116 to 120 Seventh st.

150 horses of all description will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 19. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, cor. First ave. and Grant st.

160 head of pit and draught mules constantly on hand at the Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange. A. Asher, Prop., cor. First ave. and Grant st.

FOR SALE—Very swell driving and riding bay colt. Apply W. Louis Jackson, Robinson Livery Stable, Sewickley, Pa.

FOR SALE—Pony cart; two seats; used only one season; will sell cheap. 5634 Margaretta st.

### Bicycles.

FOR SALE—Two ladies' bicycles cheap. 7017 Frankstown ave., East End, city.

### Typewriters.

NEW TYPEWRITER IN TOWN.
Just received Model No. 9 Manhattan Typewriter. You are cordially invited to call and examine this machine. Price $75.00. Other makes of Manhattan typewriters always in stock. Second-hand machines of all makes at about one-half price per month. All makes machines rented at from $3.00 to $5.00 per month. F. S. Webster Co., No. 403 Diamond street.

LARGEST stock in city; typewriters of every make; NO TRADED MACHINES, BUT BOUGHT AND SOLD, LOWEST PRICES, rentals $2 and up.
Repairing and inspection best and cheapest; send for our big list of bargains.
CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
339 FIFTH AVE.

THE best imitation typewritten printed circulars in the city are done by H. C. Knapp, Printer, 3521 Butler st. Send for sample.

UNDERWOOD No. 5; used six months; bargain, $55; must leave city. Address D 61, The Gazette.

LATEST improved No. 6 Remington; practically new; $25. L 98, The Gazette.

### Pianos.

## PIANO BARGAINS.

A small payment down at Hoffmann's and $8.00 to $10.00 per month will make you the possessor of a fine piano, and we are now offering a magnificent special upright on these terms, only $240. This instrument is worth $500.00 and if you want a good upright at a low price, here it is. This piano has been used a short time, but its appearance is like new; rich tone, elastic action; rosewood case, and fully warranted. Come at once and inspect this—you'll say it is the best piano value you ever saw. Hoffmann's Music House, 537 Smithfield st.

BARGAINS in upright and square pianos and organs, on payments of $5 to $10 down and $5 per month.
$200 Square Schomacker piano .....$25
$200 Square Gale piano .....$35
$350 Square Dunham piano .....$65
$400 Square Hazelton piano .....$75
$500 Decker Bros. square piano .....$80
$ 85 7-oct. Smith organ .....$15
$100 8-stop New England organ .....$25
$125 9-stop Estey organ .....$40
A nice used $200 upright piano for $125 cash, or $145 time, sent in to be sold by owner, who is leaving city. Call at Henricks Piano Co., No. 611 and 613 Smithfield st., 5 doors from Sixth ave., open Saturday evenings. Cut this out to locate place.

A. F. CHASE, Parlor Grand—Mahogany case; one of the finest Grand pianos ever shipped to Pittsburg; selected by one of Pittsburgh's best "ivy" clans; owner is leaving the city for good. You can save $300. Call at once. 706 College ave., E. E.

$450 CELEBRATED upright piano, cover, stool; practically new; family must sacrifice; $150. Drawer 208, Allegheny.

## FOR SALE.

### Machinery.

1 600-lb. Pratt & Whitney drop hammer.
1 3-ton Morgan steam hammer.
1 No. 2 Mesta sheet pickler.
1 Hydraulic accumulator.
1 Sement double end sixty lathe.
1 Bull punch, capacity 1½-in.x½-in.
1 Allison punch, capacity ¾-in.x¾-in.
1 6-ft. Lewis grinding pan.
1 Complete laboratory outfit for steel plant.
2 10-ton hydraulic jib cranes.
1 15-ton iron jib crane, hand power.
ENGINES, BOILERS AND PUMPS.
WICKES BROS.,
808 Frick building.
Warehouse 45th st. and A. V. Ry.

FOR SALE—Engines and boilers, saw mills, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, crushing pans, traction engines, threshers, corn huskers, hay presses, hydraulic cider mills, wind wheels, belting, hose, circular saws, general supplies. Address
E. D. REED, No. 32 Fifth st., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—
100 Horse Power, Flue Boiler.
70 Horse Power Russell engine, in first-class condition.
Oakdale Electric Light Co., Oakdale, Pa.

GAS engines, steam engines, boilers, shafting, pulleys, hangers and fireproof safes. Wm. Prager, 110 Market st.

SPECIAL machinery designed and working drawing made. Address Industrial Engineer, 918 Frick Building.

### Sewing Machines.

WE repair all makes of sewing machines; lowest prices; all work warranted; genuine needles and attachments of all makes. H. CARTER, 131 Sixth st., next to Bijou. Bell 'phone 3240, ring 2, Grant.

### Bar Fixtures.

AT lowest prices for cash or time; make your own terms; bar fixtures, work boards, pumps, billiard tables, safes, etc. S. Delp Sons, corner Fourth and Liberty sts.

### Miscellaneous.

BEGINNING AUGUST 18TH.
Beginning August 18 I am going to issue a daily letter, not giving a review of the stock market of what has been, but I will tell you every day what to do, what will be and what is going to happen, and will name you stock that will sell higher or lower as the case may be. This letter will be short, concise and to the point, and will tell you in a few words what you ought to know from day to day. Send me your name and I will mail it to you. It is worth having.
R. M. WEAVER,
401 Arrott Bldg.

Stocks and bonds on margins or for investment.

STOP THAT LEAK—Hough & Co. used their world's best Asphalt Paint on traction company's Homewood barns, largest roof area in Pennsylvania; Hough's Asphalt Paint must be all right; corporations say so; sure rust preventive. Hough & Co., sole manufacturers. Call and see samples at 308 Grant st., Pittsburgh. Any quantity delivered free.

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THE PITTSBURGH AUCTION CO., LTD., 618-620-622 Wylie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; auction sales Mondays and Thursdays of each week at 10 a. m.; consignments solicited; buy and sell everything second-hand; call and see us.

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FOR SALE—How would you like to be the Coffee man—always roasting—but don't you care as long as he is roasting SATISFACTION COFFEE. It's pure to be sure. All grocers sell it.

FOR SALE—Coffee and tea urns, cake griddle and cooking utensils at cost.
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305 Wood st.

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SEE the handsome tea set in Hardy & Hayes' window, given away by the CONSUMERS PENNY POUCH EXPRESS CO.

FOR SALE—Building stone; second-hand; in good condition; cheap to quick buyer. The Kelly & Jones Co., 815 First ave.

FILTER stones for all kinds of filters kept constantly for sale. Joseph Rice, 120 Fourth ave. Telephone 719.

ROLL and flat top desks, bookkeepers' desks revolving chairs, cabinet files, tables, cheap. 418 Diamond st.

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SINGER machine, ingrain carpet at a sacrifice. 1010 Braddock ave., Braddock, Pa.

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## REMOVALS.

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M'SWEENEY'S Interstate Detective Agency, 425 Diamond st., Pittsburgh, Pa., transacts a general detective business. All communications strictly confidential.

## STOLEN.

STOLEN—See the handsome tea set in Hardy & Hayes' window, given away by the CONSUMERS PENNY POUCH EXPRESS CO.

## PERSONAL.

BEGINNING AUGUST 18TH.
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# E. W. Harden's Daily New York Business Letter

## JOHN W. GATES LOOKING LARGER TO WALL STREET

### Six Months Ago Called Him Gambler, Now Admits Him Great Manipulator.

### NEXT STEP FINANCIER

**Took Keene Twenty Years to Overcome Hostility of Speculators. Clearing House Statement Shows Reserves Dwindled Uncomfortably**

[BY LEASED WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

New York, Aug. 16.—John W. Gates is growing. He doesn't say so, but his friends do and Wall street sees for itself. He is growing up to be a financier. Only six months ago everybody in Wall street said he was a plunging gambler. Today one-half of the stock market community is persuaded that he is a great manipulator, and by the time the other half is similarly persuaded the first half will have conceded that he is a big financier.

These, by the way, are the gradations of professional opinion through which every really big outsider has to pass before having himself accepted in the charmed Wall street circle. This little world is hostile to any outsider and the bigger the outsider the greater the hostility.

The only way to overcome Wall street's hostility is to survive it. It took Keene nearly 20 years to do that. John W. Gates seems to be making infinitely faster progress. A year ago there was hardly a big trader in Wall street and certainly no New York financial writer, with a good word for Mr. Gates, and few were willing even to concede the abilities of the man, protesting loudly and in anger that his successes were due not to brains, but to the overwhelming weight of the brute force of his and his friends' wealth.

**There Is None Shrewder.**

It was not so. It is doubtful if a shrewder manipulator ever broke into the Wall street game. The Gates crowd has upset a lot of precedents, has made a lot of enemies, has taken some hard knocks, too, but cheerfully, and it has been remarkably successful. Wall street is reluctant to concede that the Louisville and Nashville coup was about the finest stroke ever achieved in the stock market.

There has been a remarkable change of late in the Wall street attitude toward the Gates contingent. The newspapers and financial writers have taken up John W. Gates. Only a fortnight ago an afternoon newspaper devoted a page to his views on finance and industry. This was perhaps the first time that the man had ever been taken seriously in the New York prints. Only this morning a New York paper that has been conspicuously unfriendly to him published on its front page an interview more than a column long giving his views on the stock market and other things. Other papers both here and in the west have changed front toward the Gates party and toward Mr. Gates personally. The financial writers and Wall street sharps are beginning to concede that the man and his party are a factor in the stock market world. John W. Gates may be said to have fought for each line of this friendly writing. Perhaps he is more surprised by it than anybody else.

**Interested in the Reserve.**

Interest in the clearing house averages for the week centered chiefly on the item of reserves. These already had dwindled to an uncomfortably low level, and a substantial increase was greatly to be desired. The bank statement showed, however, a further shrinkage of $1,904,650 in surplus reserve, reducing the total of that item to $7,126,800 as compared with $18,421,900 a year ago and $20,557,050 two years ago. The total surplus reserve is now lower than for any corresponding period of 10 years.

This shrinkage of surplus was not the only disappointment in the bank statement. Instead of the gain of cash that was indicated by the known movements of money, cash holdings, or actual reserve showed a decrease of $1,753,900. Deposits increased $605,000 and the reserve, required thereby increased $150,750, which added to the loss of $1,753,900 cash accounts for the decrease of $1,904,650 in surplus reserve. The loan item shows an expansion of $2,653,200, which might be partially explained by the increase of bullish interest in the stock market during the week.

The statement had no perceptible effect upon stock values in the last half hour of trading today. The known movements of money had indicated a much more favorable exhibit, but the higher range of call interest rates during the latter half of the week had prepared the Wall street community for surprises in the clearing house returns.

**Big Amounts Required.**

It was known, too, that large financial operations, including the distribution of $10,000,000 to the United States Steel underwriting syndicate and subscription payments in connection with the financing of the United State Shipbuilding deal, and the Oregon Short Line bond issue were likely to figure heavily in the bank averages. It is said that the statement makes the case out somewhat worse than it really is and that this coming week will mark the beginning of improvement.

The average of the percentage reserves of the Associated banks is given as 25.7 per cent, as compared with 25.9 per cent the preceding week. Of the 29 banks that are delinkuent in reserves, that is, reporting less than the required 25 per cent, 13 are state and 16 national banks. The individual percentage reserves as compiled from official averages follow:

| Banks. | Pct. Res. | Banks. | Pct. Res. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of N. Y., N. B. | 26.2 | Importers & Traders National | 23.5 |
| Manhattan Co. | 29.6 | National Park | 29.3 |
| Merchants Nat. | 25.4 | East River Nat. | 25.0 |
| Mechanics Nat. | 24.8 | Fourth National | 25.5 |
| America | 25.7 | Central National | 23.4 |
| Phoenix Nat. | 25.3 | Second National | 25.1 |
| Nat. City | 25.1 | First National | 25.4 |
| Chemical Nat. | 29.5 | N. Y. National Exchange | 24.8 |
| Mer. Ex. Nat. | 24.3 | Bowery | 20.6 |
| Gallatin Nat. | 27.1 | N. Y. County National | 24.2 |
| Nat. Butchers and Drovers | 22.3 | German American | 23.5 |
| Mech. & Trad. | 25.2 | Chase National | 25.6 |
| Greenwich | 27.6 | Fifth Avenue | 25.7 |
| Leather Mfg Nat. | 25.0 | German Exchange | 20.0 |
| Seventh Nat. | 25.1 | Germania | 22.3 |
| Am. Ex. Nat. | 28.3 | Lincoln National | 23.6 |
| Nat. Bank of Commerce | 25.0 | Garfield National | 24.9 |
| Nat. Broadway | 29.9 | Fifth National | 26.1 |
| Mercantile Nat. | 26.9 | Metropolis | 23.3 |
| Pacific Nat. | 25.0 | West Side | 24.6 |
| Chatham Nat. | 26.0 | Seaboard Nat. | 25.3 |
| Peoples | 21.8 | Western | 25.7 |
| Nat. Bank of North Am. | 24.1 | First National, Brooklyn | 30.8 |
| Hanover Nat. | 28.9 | Liberty National | 25.3 |
| Irving National | 24.5 | N. Y. Produce Exchange | 24.8 |
| N. Y. Citizens | 25.0 | Astor Nat. | 23.0 |
| Nassau | 21.8 | New Amsterdam Nat bank | 24.9 |
| Market & Fulton National | 25.1 | Nat. Bank of the U. S. | 22.1 |
| Nat. Shoe and Leather | 25.8 | Average | 25.7 |
| Corn Exchange | 23.6 | | |
| Oriental | 28.8 | | |

**Bond Issue Big Surprise.**

The stock market community hardly knew today how to take the news of the Southern Pacific bond issue. The stock sold off rather sharply in the early trading, but pool support was quickly forthcoming. The news developed in a peculiar manner. No rumors preceded it. At authoritative sources it was admitted today that the executive committee has recommended an issue of $100,000,000 4 per cent convertible bonds. The matter has not yet been presented officially to the stockholders, but there is no question about their approval. It is explained that only $25,000,000 will be issued at once; the remaining $75,000,000 will be held in reserve, presumably for refunding purposes. The proceeds of the $25,000,000 will be used to improve the property. The stockholders will be given subscription privileges which doubtless will look very attractive.

An official of the company says there is no warrant for the current talk of early dividends on the stock. A great deal of money, perhaps as much as $40,000,000, will have to be spent on the property before it will fulfill the Harriman ideals of what a railroad should be. The road is now earning about 8 per cent, but the policy of the company is to turn practically the entire surplus back into the property.

**Hits Bull Pool Hard.**

How this fresh avowal of a conservative dividend policy and the announcement of a bond issue will affect the keen bull pool that only this week resumed operations in the stock remains to be seen. It is hinted that inside interests are not in spirit with the advance.

An interesting story is advanced to explain the recent buying of Texas Pacific stock. Years ago the income bonds were in default long enough to give the bondholders control of the property, and for a long while the road was operated by a bondholders' committee independently of the directors elected by the stockholders. This really made no particular difference in the long run, because the bond interests were the heaviest holders of the bonds. Eventually, however, the Texas Pacific property reverted to the stockholders. It seems that the Missouri Pacific people held much less than a majority of the stock and neglected to increase their holdings, notwithstanding that Texas Pacific is essential to the greater Missouri Pacific scheme. This left an attractive speculative opportunity, and the Gates party, ever on the alert for such an opening, quietly went into the market and began to buy all the Texas Pacific stock it could get its hands on.

**Where Gould Wakes Up.**

It was quite by accident, it is said, that the Gould crowd became informed of what was going on, whereupon George Gould began to bestir himself in the market, with the result that Texas Pacific suddenly came into unwonted prominence and at intervals advanced independently not only of other stocks in the Gould group, but of the market.

This is the story and is given here as such for what it is worth. It cannot be confirmed, of course, but it comes from a source that is commonly well informed in Gould matters. It is technically probable, to say the least for it. It is well to remember, however, that the Gates theory of competitive buying on one side to capture control and on the other to protect control, has been advanced to explain many stock movements that were purely manipulative. Few stocks are too big to come within the theory. It is only a fortnight ago that a bull pool in New York Central contrived to foist upon Wall street the story that the Moore party was buying control of that road in the open market to spite the Vanderbilts for having outwitted them in the Northwestern contest.

E. W. HARDEN.

**Banks and the Treasury.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—(Special.)—In redemption of checks drawn by depositors of gold at the Seattle assay office, today's official records show that the sub-treasury paid out yesterday $40,765, against $1,719 for the same period a week ago. Total payments by government to New York banks for the day, $2,752,000. Payment by banks to government, $2,323,000. Balance on the day's transactions, $429,000, paid by government to banks, against $148,000, paid by banks to government for the corresponding period a week ago.

**Weekly Bank Statement.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks shows: Loans, $929,148,000, increase, $2,653,200; deposits, $900,246,000, increase, $603,000; circulation, $32,108,100, increase, $224,600; legal tenders, $76,350,100, decrease, $1,228,300; specie, $175,858,000, decrease, $630,400; reserve, $247,188,100, decrease, $1,765,900; reserve required, $240,061,500, increase, $150,750; surplus, $7,126,000, decrease, $1,904,650.

# The Wall Street Market Was in the Hands of Professionals Yesterday

## PROFESSIONALS RULED MARKET IN WALL STREET

### Effect of Bank Statements Must Await Monday's Opening.

### RAILROADS HAD ADVANCE

**Good Prospects for Heavy Crops Continue to Influence the Trading. Heavy Export Trade Is Expected After Harvesting Is Over.**

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

New York, Aug. 16.—Today's bank statement reinforced the admonition of yesterday's 6 per cent call money rate as to the narrowing resources of the local money market. In spite of the relief afforded by extensive transfers of loans to foreign lenders through the medium of the exchange market, the large local requirements have resulted in increasing the average of bank loans to the extent of $2,653,000.

The stock market was dull and professional throughout. There is no loan market on Saturday, and the practical effect of the bank statement on the money market must await the opening on Monday. It is clear that higher money rates are indicated.

There was a continuance of the aggressive bull movement in the Toledo, St. Louis & Western stocks, but they reacted sharply with the general heavy tone developed after the bank statement. St. Louis Southwestern preferred was rushed up to 1¼ over last night but before the close. Southern Pacific and the western stocks generally were subjected to profittaking.

The reported intention of the Southern Pacific directors to ask authority to issue $100,000,000 of bonds to improve the property is given as an explanation of the recent strength of the stock. The market closed heavy.

**Good Crop Prospects.**

The country's brilliant crop prospects and the danger of a stringency in the money market this fall have been the conflicting influences in the stock market this week. The week opened with the latter influence decidedly in the ascendant.

The bank statement, published last Saturday while the stock exchange was not in session, revealed so considerable an inroad upon the surplus reserve of the banks, already at an unusually low figure, that a disquieted sentiment made itself evident in free offerings of stocks. The maximum interest rate, which had not exceeded 3 per cent for call loans, ran up to 4 per cent and the majority of call loans have been placed at that rate during the week.

Then the publication of the agricultural department's crop report and the expert estimates based on its figures turned the tide of sentiment toward the bull side. There was some later relief from apprehension over the money situation wrought by the abundant supply of foreign exchange bills, indicating new offerings of foreign capital in the local money market.

Rumors of important new railroad combinations were renewed and the operations of powerful speculative pools gave the market some animation. The appearance of the market had been somewhat spotty, however, and the exigencies of the money market have had rather a subduing influence upon enthusiasm.

**Grain for Export.**

The government crop report seems to warrant the belief that the grain harvest of the country will pass the previous maximum. The foreign requirements are not yet so clear, but it is evident that we will have a very abundant surplus to send abroad. Railroad authorities from all parts of the country report a very large current traffic and a prospect of all the business in the future they have facilities to take care of.

The extraordinary demand for iron and steel continues in excess of the domestic capacity and imports have to be made to meet the requirements. The anthracite miners' strike, the only seriously unfavorable feature of the situation, is a factor in restricting the output of iron. Preparations for increased means of production will do away with the necessity of imports of iron before long. Jobbing centers report a strong inquiry for the fall business, bank clearings throughout the country are very large and other signs agree in the promise of unvarying activity in trade and industry for the coming season.

High money rates under such circumstances are the natural sign of profitable use for money in all sorts of ways. There is no restriction of credits or doubts of the soundness of business conditions to account for the high interest rates which money demands. But in the case of securities which may be held at artificial levels by means of borrowed money there is the danger that a withdrawal of credits from the speculators would leave the stock market without sufficient support for prices and would lead to collapse.

**WALL STREET FEATURES.**

Total sales for the day were 214,600 shares.

Market was dull and professional throughout.

As there is no loan market on Saturday the effect of the bank statement cannot be determined until Monday's opening.

Prospects for good crops continue to influence trading in railroad stocks.

**Unusual Money Demands.**

Experience abundantly proves that a steady interest rate at not exceeding 6 per cent in mercantile affairs is possible while money rates on the stock exchange for the purpose of holding securities on margin are soaring to panic figures. It is clear that the demands upon the money market this fall will be unusually large. At the same time the indebtedness to foreigners is known to be extraordinarily large.

Syndicate borrowings abroad early in the year may be presumed to have been predicated upon the maintenance of our favorable trade balance at last year's level. Instead of that the excess of our merchandise exports over imports for the seven months of the calendar year is $133,825,832 less than last year. There has in consequence been a very extensive renewal of foreign borrowings to later maturities. This short interest overhanging the exchange market has deferred prospective shippers of merchandise from offering bills against these future shipments, as the possibilities of covering at a profit when the crops move is much diminished. But while the trade balance in our favor has thus materially been cut down it has still mounted to the substantial figure of $191,455,701 in the seven months last past and is substantially added to with every passing month.

**Large Trade Balance.**

The prospect for the export demand for the coming crops indicates that the increase in our trade balance will be largely accelerated. The growing certainty of this has led to the large additional borrowings abroad, which have led to the sharp decline in the foreign exchange market during the latter part of the week, has checked the outward movement of gold and aroused the hope that a source of sufficient supply has been found for meeting the coming requirements of the west for money and credits during the crop moving season. The beginning of the interior demand is now almost daily expected.

Fears of disturbance of the money market by the government's fiscal operations is not altogether allayed, although the continuing deficit in the revenues up to this time has relieved the money market from requirements on that score. The enumeration of influences which have been made to subserve speculation would not be complete without including the sailing for home of J. P. Morgan, upon whose return many important projects are supposed to await, and the prospective return of J. R. Keene, whose speculative leadership in the practical operations in the market is sometimes a factor in animated dealings.

A few speculative bond issues have comprised the features in that department. United States 5s advanced ⅛ and the 3s, new 4s registered and 5s ¼ per cent, as compared with last week's closing.

**New York Curb Stocks.**

Henry Sproul & Co. furnish the following closing: Mining stocks traded in on the "curb," or outside the New York stock exchange:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Can com | 11⅝ | N. Am. Gas 5pc. | 112 |
| Do preferred | 52½ | No. Securities | 107 |
| A. H. & L. com. | 1¼ | N. Y. R. T. | 71 |
| Do preferred | 41 | Otis Ele. com | 38½ |
| Am. Ele. Ry. | 1¼ | Do preferred | 105 |
| Bay State Gas | 1⅛ | R. Bak. Pow. pfd. | 104½ |
| B. R. Rap. | 4⅜ | Rep. & L. Line com. | 33⅛ |
| B. Ferry Co. | 16 | Do Pref. | 82⅞ |
| Ele. Boat Co. | 25 | Standard Oil | 667 |
| Do preferred | 40 | Ten. Copper | 16¾ |
| Ele. Vehicle | 18 | Union Copper | 3½ |
| Do preferred | 13½ | United Copper | 34 |
| Man. Trans. | 6⅛ | W. K. Copper | 22½ |
| G. Con. Copper | 27 | | |

## Talked About in Wall Street

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The Herald this (Sunday) morning says:

The stock market of yesterday is scarcely worthy of any extended comment. Dealings were, if anything, more highly professional than on any other day during the week, and such movements as were distinguishable from among others for the extent of the fluctuation, one way or another, were made solely in response to the operation of pools and cliques. Public interest was entirely lacking, in consequence of which none of the developments of the day found much, if any, reflection in the price changes. While there was no disposition upon the part of any but the professional traders to engage in the market, there was a notable absence of liquidation. There was no definite expression of sentiment. The market is waiting for some definite determination of the chief news of the day bearing upon the general situation was found in the weekly bank statement. The showing was unfavorable, but had practically no influence on prices, which, though sagging throughout the session, showed a strong undertone. The increase of $2,653,200 in loans brings that item up to $929,148,000, an expansion in four weeks of more than $26,000,000. By the decrease of $1,904,650 in the surplus reserve that item stands at but $7,126,800 above the legal requirements, the lowest point in a number of years at this season of the year and upon the eve of crop-moving demand. It is evident that more money will have to be raised in Europe than has even yet been borrowed, if New York is to furnish funds to move the crops.

Traders were at a loss as to how to take the announcement that the Southern Pacific had, through its executive committee, approved an issue of $10,000,000 in convertible bonds. Some little selling of the stock followed the announcement, but the pool held the issue strong and rallied it at the last. If the pool disliked the proceeding it was wise enough to make no complaints and appeared cheerful. In commission houses the "trailers" who have been following the pool on "tips" privately circulated or printed in the advertising columns of newspapers, were somewhat discounted. Some unfavorable returns came to hand, notably in Jersey Central, where net earnings for June showed a decrease of $461,080, and in Chesapeake & Ohio, where the net earnings for the same period showed a loss of $131,103. The decreases reflect the effects of the coal strike in Pennsylvania and Virginia.

There were further sensational advances in Toledo, St. Louis & Western, both common and preferred. In official quarters among the banking elements, which control the property, much mystery is thrown over the movement of the stock and the general tenor of the replies is that they don't know what caused the recent upward movement. In unofficial quarters, however, direct statements are made that a "deal" is on and that several conferences have been held during the week just closed, while others will be held the coming week. These authorities point out that it is an independent property in the central west, and it is only logical to believe that it will sooner or later become identified with a larger property.

Showings of the earnings of the coal roads involved in the strike have dampened the enthusiasm of traders in the anthracite shares. President Truesdale's emphatic statement that Mr. Morgan will interfere in the coal situation led to the belief that the strike will be fought out to the bitter end. The duration of the strike is now considered a matter of vital importance to the Reading management, in view of the fact that the period of retiring the second preferred stock is at hand.

The interest which some commission houses are trying to work up in industrial shares seems to grow but slowly. Steel trust shares, which have been widely tipped for an advance, dragged heavily, although the undertone seems slightly better. American Ice is recovering slowly from its low record prices, but the process is exceedingly tardy. American Smelting common, which is expected to benefit from the alleged lead combinations on foot, was forced to undergo a sharp decline of nearly 2 points, from which it subsequently recovered. National Lead, which has been quite active on advancing quotations, was practically featureless yesterday.

Further liquidation appeared in Missouri Pacific forcing the price down to 117¼. The selling is said to be from Toronto and Montreal houses, which were loaded up with the stock on the upturn nearly a month ago. The local pool, it is currently believed, succeeded in disposing of a considerable portion of their holdings at a profit and now the Canadian speculative contingent is trying to take theirs. Very little support is forthcoming when selling from that quarter makes its appearance.

**Boston Copper Mining Stocks.**

A. E. Masten & Co., 808 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, furnish the following closing bids of copper and mining stocks in Boston:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adventure | 22 | Old Colony | 2¼ |
| Amalgamated | 65 | Parrot | 26 |
| Arcadian | 4½ | Quincy | 125 |
| Black Diamond | 5 15-16 | Rhode Island | 2½ |
| Bingham | 31½ | Trimountain | 94 |
| Calumet | 525 | Tamarack | 175 |
| Centennial | 18 | Utah | 20½ |
| Cal. & Arizona | 57 | U. S. Mining | 20⅝ |
| Range Con. | 56½ | Victoria | 5½ |
| Elm River | 3 | Wolverine | 58 |
| Franklin | 10½ | Winona | 5¼ |
| Mass. | 17 | Swift | 163½ |
| Mohawk | 45¼ | L.S. & P.D.Co. | 30 |
| Michigan | 11 | Allouez | 2¼ |
| Mon. & Boston | 2½ | D. C. Jack | 74 |
| Osceola | 58 | Phoenix | 4½ |
| Old Dominion | 17½ | Union Fruit | ½ |

**New York Mining Stocks.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Mining stocks closed:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Con. | .20 | Little Chief | .11 |
| Alice | .20 | Ontario | 3.50 |
| Breece | .30 | Ophir | 1.10 |
| Brunswick Con. | .06 | Phoenix | .06 |
| Comstock Tunnel | .06 | Potosi | .12 |
| Con. Cal & Va. | 1.10 | Savage | .02 |
| Deadwood Terra | 1.00 | Sierra Nevada | .10 |
| Horn Silver | 1.25 | Small Hopes | .40 |
| Iron Silver | .80 | Standard | 3.45 |
| Leadville Con. | .03 | | |

**Banker Andrews Found Guilty.**

DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 16.—Frank C. Andrews, late vice president of the wrecked City Savings bank, was this afternoon found guilty of misapplying the funds of that institution. Attorney Kirschner notified the court that an appeal would be taken.

**NEW YORK PRICES.**

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., Peoples Savings bank building, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

| Sales. | STOCKS. | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5900 | At., T. & S. F. | 92½ | 92½ | 92 | 92¼ |
| | Do pfd. | .... | .... | .... | 102¾ |
| | Am. Cotton Oil. | .... | .... | .... | 51 |
| | Do pfd. | .... | .... | .... | 90 |
| 1000 | Am. S. Ref. | 132½ | 132⅝ | 132 | 132⅝ |
| 1100 | Am. Locomotive | 32½ | 32½ | 32 | 32 |
| 1200 | Do pfd. | 93½ | 94¼ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 1800 | Am. Car Foun. | 33½ | 33⅝ | 33½ | 33⅝ |
| 200 | Do pfd. | .... | .... | .... | 118½ |
| 3700 | Amal. Copper | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 65 | 65 |
| 200 | Anac. C. Min. | 102 | 102 | 101 | 101 |
| 6700 | A. Smelt. & Ref. | 47¾ | 47⅞ | 46¾ | 47⅛ |
| 200 | Do pfd. | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| | American Ice | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ |
| | Do pfd. | 45 | 45 | 44 | 45 |
| 4200 | Bal. & Ohio | 109⅝ | 110 | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| | Do pfd. | .... | .... | .... | 94 |
| 1700 | Brook. R. Tran. | 67 | 67 | 66⅝ | 66⅝ |
| 2900 | Canad. Pacific | 138⅛ | 138⅝ | 137½ | 137⅝ |
| 2000 | C. & G. West. | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27¾ | 27⅝ |
| 800 | Consol. Gas | 223 | 223 | 222½ | 222½ |
| 200 | C.,C.,C. & St.L. | 106 | 106 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 5100 | Ches. & Ohio | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | 53¾ | 53⅝ |
| 400 | Chic. & Alton | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | 42⅜ | 42⅝ |
| | Do pfd. | .... | .... | .... | 76 |
| | C. Ind. & Louis. | .... | .... | .... | 74 |
| | Chic. & N'w'n. | .... | .... | .... | 240 |
| 100 | Col. F. & I. | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 300 | Col. Southern | 33½ | 33⅝ | 33⅜ | 33⅝ |
| 100 | Do 1st pfd. | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 300 | Do 2d pfd. | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 51½ | 51⅝ |
| | Del., Lack. & W. | .... | .... | .... | 265 |
| 100 | Del. & Hudson | 179 | 179 | 179 | 178½ |
| 2500 | Erie | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39¼ | 39⅜ |
| 500 | Do 1st pfd. | 69 | 69 | 69 | 68⅝ |
| | Do 2d | .... | .... | .... | 58⅝ |
| | General Electric | .... | .... | .... | 184½ |
| 1400 | Illinois Central | 168½ | 168⅝ | 168 | 168⅝ |
| 500 | Iowa Central | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50 | 50 |
| | Do pfd. | .... | .... | .... | 87½ |
| 1000 | Inter. Paper | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21 | 21 |
| 100 | Do pfd. | 74½ | 74¾ | 74½ | 74 |
| 100 | Inter. Power | 68 | 68 | 68 | 67 |
| | Lake E. & West. | .... | .... | .... | 34 |
| | Do pfd. | .... | .... | .... | 125 |
| 9200 | Louis. & Nash. | 152½ | 152⅝ | 151½ | 151⅝ |
| 2100 | Manhattan | 134⅝ | 134½ | 134¼ | 134⅜ |
| 4900 | Missouri Pacific | 118¼ | 118¾ | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 900 | M., K. & T. pfd. | 64 | 64¼ | 63⅝ | 63⅞ |
| 200 | Metropolitan | 148½ | 148½ | 147⅝ | 147⅝ |
| 500 | Mexican Central | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 1900 | National Lead | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅜ | 25⅝ |
| | Do pfd. | 92 | 92 | 92 | 91⅞ |
| 200 | National Biscuit | 48 | 48 | 48 | 47 |
| | Do preferred | .... | .... | .... | 120 |
| 600 | N. Y. Central | 164½ | 164¾ | 163⅝ | 163⅞ |
| 2300 | N. Y., O. & W. | 34 | 34¼ | 34 | 34⅛ |
| 2700 | Nor. & West. | 69⅝ | 70 | 69⅝ | 69⅞ |
| | Do preferred | .... | .... | .... | 90 |
| | North Am. Co. | .... | .... | .... | 32¼ |
| | Omaha | .... | .... | .... | 100 |
| 200 | Pacific Mail | 40½ | 40⅝ | 40¼ | 40 |
| 1100 | P. S. Car | 48⅝ | 48¾ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ |
| 100 | Do preferred | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 5300 | Penna. R. R. | 160⅛ | 160⅝ | 159⅝ | 159⅝ |
| | P., C. C. & St. L. | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| | Railway Springs | .... | .... | .... | 30¾ |
| | Do preferred | .... | .... | .... | 87½ |
| 2800 | Reading | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | 66⅝ | 68¼ |
| 150 | Do 1st pfd. | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| | Do 2d pfd. | .... | .... | .... | 73¾ |
| 1900 | Rock Island | 184 | 184⅜ | 183½ | 183⅝ |
| 800 | Republic Iron | 19⅛ | 19¼ | 19 | 18 |
| 200 | Do preferred | 76⅜ | 76⅝ | 76⅜ | 78 |
| 220 | St. L. & S. F. | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 80½ | 80½ |
| | Do 1st pfd. | .... | .... | .... | 77 |
| 100 | Do 2d pfd. | 77½ | 77¾ | 77½ | 77 |
| 32500 | Sou. Pacific | 72⅛ | 72 | 71⅝ | 72⅛ |
| 3100 | Sou. Railway | 40⅜ | 40¼ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ |
| 800 | Do preferred | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 600 | St. Paul | 185½ | 185¾ | 185⅝ | 185⅝ |
| 7100 | St. L. & S'ern. | 38¾ | 38⅝ | 38¼ | 38⅜ |
| 7200 | Do preferred | 76¾ | 77½ | 76 | 77⅜ |
| 1400 | Tenn. C. & I. | 88 | 88 | 87⅝ | 87⅝ |
| 2800 | Tex. & Pacific | 50⅞ | 50⅝ | 50¼ | 50⅜ |
| 10400 | T. St. L. & S. W. | 29 | 31¾ | 28⅝ | 29⅜ |
| 10200 | Do preferred | 45¼ | 48 | 45¼ | 46⅛ |
| 2000 | U. S. Steel | 40⅝ | 41 | 40⅝ | 40⅞ |
| 8300 | Do preferred | 90½ | 90⅝ | 89½ | 90⅜ |
| 4700 | Union Pacific | 108⅜ | 108⅝ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 200 | Do preferred | 92½ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92 |
| | U. S. Rubber | .... | .... | .... | 18 |
| 1200 | U. S. Leather | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13 | 13 |
| 1200 | Do preferred | 87 | 87 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ |
| 1100 | Wabash | 32 | 32¼ | 32 | 31⅞ |
| 6300 | Do preferred | 48¾ | 49 | 48¾ | 48 |
| 1800 | W. U. Tel. | 92½ | 93⅛ | 92½ | 93 |
| 700 | W. & L. E. | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ | 24 |
| | Do 1st pfd. | .... | .... | .... | 73 |
| | Do 2d pfd. | .... | .... | .... | 54 |
| 1100 | Wisconsin Cent. | 28½ | 28⅝ | 28¼ | 28⅜ |
| 1000 | Do preferred. | 51⅞ | 52 | 51⅞ | 51⅞ |
| | U. S. C. I. P. | .... | .... | .... | 11⅞ |
| | Do preferred | .... | .... | .... | 42 |
| | Kanawha & Mich | 50 | 50 | 50 | 47 |
| | Corn Products | 31 | 31⅜ | 31 | 31⅛ |
| | Do preferred | .... | .... | .... | 84 |
| 1900 | Hocking Valley | 101⅞ | 102 | 101 | 101⅝ |
| | Do preferred | .... | .... | .... | 84½ |

**Boston Stocks.**

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Stocks and bonds closed:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 92 | Am. Sugar | 152½ |
| Do preferred | 100½ | Am. Tel. & Tel. | 167¾ |
| Bos. & Albany | 262½ | Am. Tel. & Tel. | 167¾ |
| Bos. & Maine | 190½ | Dom Iron & Steel | 74 |
| N. Y. N. H. & H. | 233½ | N. E. Gas & Coke | 8 |
| Pittsburg pfd. | 144½ | United Fruit | 113 |
| Union Pacific | 108¼ | U. S. Steel | 40¾ |
| Mexican Central | 29½ | Do preferred | 90¾ |

# Condemnation Proceedings Likely to Cause Fights

## SMITHFIELD STREET BLOCK BRINGS $290,000

### George Ewart and Others Have Disposed of Nos. 311 and 313.

### BUTLER STREET DEAL

**Fifth Avenue Store Building Sold for $28,400—Wabash Condemns Bair & Gazzam Property—New Land and Trust Co. Formed.**

Articles of agreement have been signed in the sale of the property at Nos. 311 and 313 Smithfield street for a price approximating $290,000. This property, which has been owned for a long time by George Ewart and others, has been one of the "probable deals" for months, and its sale is no surprise to brokers. The lot measures 39 feet on the west side of Smithfield street and has a depth of 42.5 feet. It is now occupied by Jeremy's restaurant. It is generally believed that the property was bought by either the Columbia National bank or the Dollar Savings bank.

Reports have been current for some time that the former institution was after this corner for a sky scraper, and it is thought by many that the bank has secured this property as a starter for its site. On the other hand the Ewart property would give the Dollar Savings bank a fine outlet to Smithfield street, and it is not improbable that it is the purchaser, although nothing definite was learned. The corner block next to the property sold yesterday is owned by Samuel Ewart and, it is said, cannot be purchased.

**Big Lawrenceville Sale.**

John W. Garland has purchased from James J. Leahy the property at the northeast corner of Butler and Forty-first streets for $50,000. The lot is 125x150 feet, extending back to an alley. It is vacant and is the site on which Mr. Leahy was to have built his $75,000 apartment house, the plans for which were drawn recently by the Century Architectural & Engineering Company. Mr. Garland took the property for an investment.

The sale was reported yesterday of the L. G. Woods property at Nos. 1805 and 1807 Fifth avenue for $28,400. The property was bought a few months ago by Anthony Dean of Taylor & Dean, who in turn has conveyed it to a merchant who will use it for store purposes. The building is a three-story brick block with a new stone front and stands on a lot 40x90 feet, facing in the west side of the avenue near Vine street.

**Wabash Breaks Out Anew.**

The Pittsburgh, Carnegie & Western Railroad Company has started condemnation proceedings against the Bair & Gazzam property at the southwest corner of Ferry street and Third avenue. On Friday a bond was filed for $80,000 which, it is expected, Bair & Gazzam will promptly reject. The property consists of a lot 57x90 feet and is improved with a six-story building used for a warehouse and manufacturing purposes. The building is nearly new and was built especially strong to make it suitable for the firm's needs. The railroad will use about 40 feet of the property. Several other properties in the immediate neighborhood are likely to be condemned shortly.

The West Penn Railroad Company, which has condemned part of the Lutz & Schramm property in River avenue, Allegheny, is likely to have a hard fight in getting McFadden street closed. This street runs from Ohio street to River avenue, near the Lutz & Schramm plant, the plant of the P. McGraw Wool Company, the Armstrong-McKelvey works and the boiler plant of Thomas Carlin's Sons & Co. These four concerns employ nearly 800 men, most of whom use McFadden street in going to and from work.

**New Company at Mt. Lebanon.**

The Mt. Lebanon Land & Trust Company, which has recently been incorporated with a capital of $125,000, has purchased from the Rev. Francis Ruoff and Justus Mulert 85 acres near Mt. Lebanon for about $85,000. The land is located 1.5 miles south of the Mt. Lebanon church and occupies a gentle slope, making it easy to drain and grade. The company proposes to plot the land in lots not smaller than 50x150 feet, which will be sold with building restrictions. The streets will be 50 feet and the alleys 20 feet wide.

A great advantage which this plan of lots will enjoy is having an abundant supply of spring water, making it entirely independent of the city water supply. A complete system of water works is to be installed which will be supplied by six large springs. The company will have about $34,000 at its disposal for improvements, all of which will be spent within the next year. In addition to developing this tract the company will soon be prepared to do a regular banking and trust company business. The officers are Justus Mulert, president, and James A. Fortune, secretary and treasurer. The other members of the company are F. W. Mueller, Daniel Brady and Charles Fitzgerald.

**No Cause for Complaint.**

In spite of the "tired" season and the absence of many brokers and more business men on their annual vacations, the realty market continues to show a very creditable amount of business. The activity in suburban real estate is more evident than in down-town property, for the reason that most of the big deals in the latter are being guarded with the utmost secrecy. The list of sales given below is a good indication, however, of the buying spirit.

The chief interest in the week's developments has centered in the action of the railroads in different parts of the two cities, where condemnation proceedings have been instituted against valuable properties. From present indications the resulting fights between the railroads themselves and big corporations whose property they propose to take possession of, will be long and hard. In the end realty brokers are bound to profit by the improvements, for they open up a market for large amounts of adjoining properties which the railroads want and for every available manufacturing site in the Pittsburgh district.

**The Week's Record.**

The best sales of the week follow: Graff-Bennett property in Millvale, to a tin plate company, for $250,000; L. W. De Haven, No. 108 Wood street, to John and Thomas J. Hawkins, for $45,000, through W. H. Skivington Company; James McKay and John McDonald, to Col. A. J. Logan, a manufacturing site at the corner of Liberty avenue and Twenty-ninth street, for $40,000, through the Real Estate Trust Company; ex-Congressman William A. Sipe to an East End business man, a residence in Fairmount avenue, East End, for $21,000, through Samuel Kelly & Co.; John M. Montgomery to a hardware merchant, the Shea residence at the corner of Fayette and Fulton streets, Allegheny, for $20,000, and the purchases by the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Company of two pieces of property on the South Side, for $20,550 and $47,750 respectively.

At the city hall 130 deeds were registered, amounting to $560,250, as against 125 which footed up $1,575,000 for the previous week.

**Manufacturers Forced to Build.**

The feature in the building situation the past week has been the announcement made by two or more manufacturing firms that they would build a large number of houses for their workmen. B. F. McCool, manager of the Standard Steel Car Company, will build 100 such dwellings at Butler and the Oliver & Snyder Steel Company is arranging for the erection of 50 double frame houses at Vances Mills. At Monessen a move is on foot for a large manufacturing company to erect 200 houses, and other large concerns are anticipating the need of homes for their employes

# The Local Stock Market Was Quite Dull and Narrow, but Generally Steady

## BOOM IN THE LIGHT & HEAT CO. CONTINUED

### A Widely Scattered Demand Sent the Price Up to a New Record.

### WINDOW GLASS SLUMPED

**Marsden Common Advanced ½ and A. V. R. R. Preferred Gained a Fraction — Steel Issues Passed Without a Sale.**

The market on the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday was quite dull and exceptionally narrow, but generally steady to firm, with considerable strength showing in spots. It was not very encouraging, however, as an evidence of a continuation of the bullishness and activity of the preceding days of the week, and the prospects for Monday were not particularly inspiring. The most pronounced feature of the session was a decided boom in Manufacturers Light & Heat, the price for which started at 77 and quickly jumped to 79, a new high record. The close was still quite firm but ½ lower at 78½, a gain for the day of 2½ points. All sorts of rumors are going the rounds to account for the sudden advance. It is asserted by some that the company is in a deal with the Natural Gas Company of West Virginia and that it even has its eye upon the Peoples Natural Gas Company and the Peoples Natural Gas & Pipeage Company, but all these are without confirmation. A rumor that the Philadelphia Company is after the company is denied by an official. At one time a promoter tried to point out to the Philadelphia Company people the advantage of taking over the Manufacturers Light & Heat Company, but the effort was unsuccessful. One thing is certain and that is that a broker prominent in the organization of the company as it now stands is always the largest seller on any advance. It is understood, however, that his stock is all going at a big profit and that may account for his willingness to part with it. Natural Gas of West Virginia was strong and $4 higher bid at $120, a new high record. Peoples Natural Gas quoted at 95 bid, within 1 of its highest, and Peoples Natural Gas & Pipeage was quoted at 23⅝ bid.

The largest trading of the day was in American Window Glass common, which sold nearly 1,400 shares. It opened at 62¼ and advanced to 62½, but later slumped to 61⅝, the low point of the week. The close was heavy at 62, a loss of ¾ for the day. The decline is due to the belief in Atlantic City meetings will not result in anything of a beneficial nature to the company. Marsden common was firmer and closed ½ higher at 4⅝, being afterwards bid at 4¾. Allegheny Valley railroad showed a revival of interest and sold up to 34½, but closed ½ lower. The steel shares were not dealt in at all and were not materially changed in the quotations. The coalers were also very quiet at small changes. The Westinghouse group was practically ignored, though steady to firm in the quotations. Nothing new in regard to the stocks developed and nothing much is expected until President George Westinghouse arrives. The general list closed somewhat easier and very dull.

### PITTSBURGH FEATURES.

Bank exchanges increased $5,931,831 41 for the week.

Sales Pittsburgh stock exchange: Yesterday, 3,358 shares; the week, 36,529½ shares and $21,000 bonds.

A small lot of Second National bank, Allegheny, sold at 375, a jump of $25.

Manufacturers Light and Heat jumped $3 to $79, a new high record. Closed 78½.

American Window Glass common broke to 61⅝. Closed 62. Loss ¾.

Marsden common advanced ½ to 4⅝. Closed 4¾ bid.

Allegheny Valley railroad preferred sold 550 shares. Closed at 34.

15 Westinghouse Electric seconds sold at 109⅝.

The coal stocks were dull, none of the common shares selling.

Brewing common closed at 28 and Philadelphia common at 49¾.

Westinghouse Airbrake did not sell. Closed 185½ bid and 186½ asked.

Bonds were neglected.

The following is a complete summary of yesterday's official transactions on the Pittsburgh stock exchange. It shows the change in the closing selling prices, compared with the last preceding sales; the total sales of each security, the opening, high, low and closing prices and final bids and offers:

| SECURITIES. | Total Sales. | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. | Bid. | Ask. | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Second National Bank, Allegheny | 5 | 375 | *375 | 375 | 375 | | | 25 + |
| Westinghouse Electric seconds | 15 | 109⅜ | 109⅝ | 109⅜ | 109⅝ | 108⅞ | 110 | ¼+ |
| Allegheny Valley Railroad preferred | 550 | 33⅞ | 34½ | 33⅞ | 34 | 34 | 34½ | ½+ |
| American Window Glass common | 1,380 | 62½ | 62½ | 61⅝ | 62 | 61⅝ | 62¼ | ¾— |
| Manufacturers Light and Heat | 260 | 77 | *79 | 77 | 78½ | 78½ | 79 | 2½+ |
| Marsden common | 580 | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4¾ | 5 | ½+ |
| Monongahela River Coal preferred | 55 | §40½ | 40½ | §40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 41 | ¾+ |
| Pittsburgh Coal preferred | 62 | 90 | 90¼ | 90 | 90¼ | 90 | 90½ | ¼— |
| Pittsburgh Brewing | 321 | 28 | 28⅛ | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28½ | ⅛— |
| Do preferred | 50 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | 47 | ¼— |
| Philadelphia Company common | 100 | 49⅝ | 49⅝ | 49⅝ | 49⅝ | 49¾ | 50 | ⅛— |
| Total | 3,558 | | | | | | | |

*New high record. §Price for only 5 shares.

The United States Steel Corporation announces that the interest on series C bonds will be paid September 1.

Hill & Co. and Sproul & Co. were the principal sellers of Pittsburgh Brewing common. The buying was scattered.

### FINANCIAL DRIFT.

There were no trades in the steel stocks.

Pittsburgh Coal common did not have a sale.

Westinghouse Airbrake passed without a sale.

Preston, Watt & Schoyer sold Window Glass common at 62.

Robinson Bros. were buyers of Philadelphia Company common.

Masten & Co. and Holmes & Sons bought Allegheny Valley Railroad preferred.

Robinson Bros. bid 33¾ for 500 Allegheny Valley Railroad preferred at the close.

Doty & Sutton offered 100 Clearfield Coal common at 12¾ and bid 12¾ for that much.

R. C. Hall was the principal seller of Manufacturers Light and Heat stock. The buying was scattered.

H. A. Martin bid 120 for 1,000 Natural Gas of West Virginia. This is the largest block of the stock ever bid for and a new high record.

Nat Evans, of Henry Sproul & Co., who has been to Atlantic City on his honeymoon, was given a cordial greeting on his return to the floor of the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday.

The New York bank statement was not as good as expected in that there was a decrease of $1,750,000 in cash. A somewhat larger increase in loans was looked for. The banks now have $7,127,120 surplus.

The first sale of the day 100 Window Glass common at 62½, Mellmuth to Hill & Co. Then Mellmuth later sold 100 more to Lang at 62, and then 200 at 62½. Sproul & Co., Carothers & Co. and Miller were also free sellers.

Near the opening Carothers & Co. sold 200 Marsden common at 4½ to Sproul & Co., and then Sproul & Co. got 300 more at 4½@4⅝, 200 of which was from Lappe. Robinson Bros., who have been heavy buyers during the week, got 60 shares at 4⅝@4¾.

The most important news item in Wall street yesterday was the semi-official announcement of a contemplated issue by the Southern Pacific Company of $100,000,000 4 per cent bonds convertible into stock. The plan is in the air but $25,000,000 for the time being and to offer them to stockholders at a price that will make the rights equal to a small dividend distribution on the stock. It is claimed that some $91,000,000 were required to improve the property at the present rate of the Southern Pacific to bring it up to the modern standard of efficiency.

A Wall street telegram says: The big Southern Pacific pool is operating in the most confident way and the managers express the greatest confidence in their ability to put the stock to par this year. T. J. Taylor & Co. have got out at considerable expense a book on the property and have sent it abroad. He is now on the water as a sort of advertising agent for it. They claim that the pool is not yet half filled up with stock and no recognition of any consequence in the earnings. The new bond issue looks as if dividends on the stock were no longer very far off, and I think that everything points to the probability of the pool being successful in its efforts.

Edward T. Holloway, of Chicago, their weekly review of the New York stock market, say: A market that will stand up under such a bank statement as that of today proved to be not the announcement of another big bond issue by one of the great railway systems, shows to our way of reasoning unmistakable evidences of going much higher. The most important news of the week was the publication of the monthly crop report Monday, which indicates the greatest agricultural bounty that the country has ever known. The crop year of 1901-1902 was the most prosperous in history. Competent authorities estimate that the increase in value of our crops over those of a year ago will approximate three-quarters of a billion dollars. What the effect of this increased purchasing power to the agricultural sections will have upon the movement of general merchandise, to say nothing of the increased grain traffic that the crop returns will bring, can only be surmised. It can be noted only that railroad earnings are practically certain to greatly surpass even those of the past year. The majority of our railroad systems are showing big profits, available for dividends, far in excess of the rates they are now paying, and if these are to be increased, we are morally certain to see not only many increases in dividend rates, but many additions to the list of dividend payers.

The incidents of the week demonstrated that all that is needed to stimulate an active market is encouragement. One does not look for much of a movement in August, when so many traders are away or preparing to go away, but this week there was not only more trading, but the business included a larger amount of securities, and in a few instances prices advanced to or near the highest of the week. Allegheny Valley preferred rose 6 points, Westinghouse Electric 5, Union Switch and Signal 4½ and Westinghouse Airbrake 3½. The advances had no more substantial foundation than rumor, but the movement indicated that the public is prepared to follow leadership. In the case of Valley preferred the rumor was revived that the Pennsylvania railroad, which controls Valley, both through ownership of a majority of stock and lease, was going to "do something" that would benefit outside holders. This rumor has done frequent service, but the small amount of stock which came out and

### PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE RECORD.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS. SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1902.

50 Mfrs. L. & H..... 78
50 Mfrs. L. & H..... 78½
50 Mfrs. L. & H..... 79
10 Mfrs. L. & H..... 79
50 Mfrs. L. & H..... 78½
50 A. V. R. R. pfd..... 33¾
100 A. V. R. R. pfd..... 33¾
100 A. V. R. R. pfd..... 34
100 Phila. Co. com..... 49⅞
10:30 a. m. to 12 m.
50 A. W. Glass com..... 62⅝
200 A. W. Glass com..... 62½
50 A. W. Glass com..... 62½
100 A. W. Glass com..... 62½
40 A. W. Glass com..... 62¼
50 A. W. Glass com..... 62¼
50 A. W. Glass com..... 62¼

100 A. W. Glass com..... 62
No public sales in detail were:
10 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.
100 A. W. Glass com..... 62¼
100 A. W. Glass com..... 62
50 A. W. Glass com..... 62
100 A. W. Glass com..... 61⅝
100 A. W. Glass com..... 61⅝
100 A. W. Glass com..... 62
5 M. R. Coal pfd..... 40½
200 Marsden..... 4½
50 Pgh. Brewing com..... 28
121 Pgh. Brewing com..... 28
100 Pgh. Brewing com..... 28⅛

50 Pgh. Brewing com..... 28
50 Mfrs. L. & H..... 77
100 Marsden..... 4½
100 Marsden..... 4⅝
50 Marsden..... 4⅝
100 Marsden..... 4⅝
12 Pgh. Coal pfd..... 90
50 Pgh. Coal pfd..... 90½
50 Second Nat. Bank..... 375
50 A. V. R. R. pfd..... 34½
100 A. V. R. R. pfd..... 34½
50 A. V. R. R. pfd..... 34
100 A. W. R. pfd..... 94
15 West. Elec. 2ds..... 109¾
50 M. R. Coal pfd..... 40½
50 Pgh. Brewing pfd..... 46½

The total pubic sales were 3,358 shares of stock. The exchange was closed the preceding Saturday. The total for the same day last year was 3,313 shares of stock and $1,000 bonds.

| STOCKS. | Bid. | Ask. | STOCKS. | Bid. | Ask. | STOCKS. | Bid. | Ask. | STOCKS. | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fgh. Bks. | | | Ally Bks. | | | Electric. | | | Do pfd... | 49⅞ | .... |
| City Deposit | 180 | 220 | U.S.F. & T. | .... | 265 | West. sec. | 108⅝ | 110 | P. S. C. | .... | 48½ |
| Colum. Nat. | .... | 400 | Ft. Pitt Gas | 55½ | .... | A. M. | .... | .... | Do pfd... | 86 | .... |
| Diam. Nat. | 411 | 425 | N. G.W.Va. | 120 | .... | A. W. G. c. | 61⅝ | 62¼ | U. S. & S. c | 93 | 94 |
| Exch. Nat. | .... | 96 | P. N. G. Co. | 95 | .... | Do pfd... | 94 | 94½ | U. S. G. c. | 35½ | .... |
| First Nat. | 615 | 650 | Phila. Co. | 49⅞ | .... | Con. L. com | 13 | .... | West. Air. | 185½ | 186½ |
| I. City Nat. | 125 | .... | Mfrs. L. & H. | 78½ | 79 | Crucible S. | 22¾ | 22¾ | Nat. Carbon | 39⅞ | 40 |
| Keystone | .... | 380 | Mining. | | | Do pfd... | 88⅝ | 89¾ | Do pfd... | 104¾ | 41 |
| Lib. Nat. | 149 | .... | Luster | .... | 14½ | M. P. Coal | 12½ | 12⅝ | U. S. Steel | 40⅜ | 41 |
| Marine Nat. | 115 | .... | Mt. Vernon | .... | .... | Do pfd... | 47½ | 48 | Do pfd... | 90½ | .... |
| State Bank | 65¾ | .... | Sus. 6th st. | .... | 60 | Mars. com. | 4¾ | 5 | City Ry. | | |
| Trad. Nat. | 180 | 190 | City Rys. | | | Mon. River | | 42 | P.McK. &C. | 98½ | .... |
| W. S. & D. | 108 | .... | Ally. Trac. | 48 | .... | F.,S.& L.E. | 55⅞ | 56½ | Miscel. | | |
| Fed. Nat. | 139 | 142 | Citizens' | 71 | .... | P. B. com. | 28 | 30 | Pitts. Fgs. | .... | 116½ |
| Trust Cos. | | | Pleas. Val. | 25½ | 27½ | Do pfd... | 40⅝ | 48⅝ | P. B. C. 6s. | 112⅛ | 112½ |
| Penn. T. Co. | .... | 233 | U. T. pfd. | 48¾ | .... | P. C. C. c. | 28⅝ | 28⅞ | | | |
| Fgh. T. Co. | 640 | 650 | Railroad. | | | Do pfd... | 80¾ | 90½ | | | |
| S.D. & T.Co. | 107 | 109 | Ally. V. pfd. | 34 | 34½ | Phil. Com. | 49¾ | 50 | | | |

### WEEK'S BUSINESS SHOWED DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.

The market on the Pittsburgh stock exchange during the week ending yesterday was the most active and generally bullish in some months. The sales were more than double those of the preceding week and considerably larger than those for the same period a year ago. The active list uniformly closed steady to firm at good advances in prices. The total public sales for the week were 36,529½ shares of stock, $21,000 bonds and $44 90 scrip. These figures compare with 10,352 shares of stock and $32,000 bonds during the preceding week (5 days only) and with 62,726.5 shares of stock and $13,000 bonds during the same week last year.

The following state ment is a complete summary of the publicly recorded transactions on the Pittsburgh stock exchange during the week beginning Monday, August 11, and ending with Saturday, August 16, 1902. It shows the total sales, opening, highest, lowest and closing prices, and the changes in the selling prices as compared with those of the preceding week and the nearest ones to that time:

| SECURITIES. | Total Sales. | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. | Ch'nge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cosmopolitan National Bank | 313 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 4 — |
| Exchange National Bank | 25 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | ½+ |
| Peoples National Bank | 130 | 130½ | 130½ | 130½ | 130½ | 1½— |
| State Bank | 10 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 0 |
| Traders and Mechanics Banks | 1 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 2 — |
| Second National Bank, Allegheny | 5 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 25 + |
| Colonial Trust Company | 20 | 101 | 103 | 101 | 103 | 2 + |
| Dollar Savings Fund and Trust Company | 40 | 260 | 260 | 260 | 260 | 5 — |
| Safe Deposit and Trust Company | 25 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 0 |
| South Side Trust Company | 10 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 0 |
| Pittsburgh Trust Company | 10 | *645 | 645 | 645 | 645 | 7½+ |
| Lafayette Building | 65 | 14½ | 15 | 14½ | 15 | 0 |
| Consolidated Gas preferred | 25 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | ½+ |
| Fort Pitt Natural Gas | 70 | §14⅝ | §14⅝ | §14⅝ | §14⅝ | ¾— |
| Westinghouse Electric firsts | 275 | 108 | 113 | §110½ | 113 | 0 |
| Do preferred | 1,784 | 106½ | 110⅝ | 106½ | 109¾ | 3¾+ |
| Allegheny Valley R. R. preferred | 4,361 | 24⅜ | *34½ | 26⅜ | 34 | 8 + |
| American Window Glass | 4,865 | 63 | 63¼ | 61⅝ | 62 | ¾— |
| Do preferred | 203 | 94½ | 95 | 94½ | 95 | 1¼+ |
| United States Glass common | 220 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 0 |
| Consolidated Ice | 318 | §13 | 14 | §13 | 14 | ½— |
| Do preferred | 400 | 39 | 39½ | 39 | 39¼ | ¼ |
| Crucible Steel | 1,365 | 21⅜ | 22½ | 21⅜ | 22½ | ¾+ |
| Do preferred | 1,627 | 85⅝ | 87 | §86½ | 86½ | ¾+ |
| United States Steel | 290 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 40⅝ | ⅝+ |
| Do preferred | 82 | 90 | §90⅝ | 89½ | §90⅝ | ⅝+ |
| National Fire Proofing | 188 | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | §31 | §31 | ¾— |
| Do preferred | 881 | 31⅝ | 32⅝ | §30¾ | §30¾ | ¾— |
| Marsden | 2,675 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 1⅝+ |
| Manufacturers Light and Heat | 670 | 71 | *79 | 71 | 78½ | 7½+ |
| Monongahela River Coal | 159 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | ½+ |
| Monongahela River Coal | 1,415 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | ½+ |
| Do preferred | 3,186 | 40⅜ | 41 | 40⅜ | 41 | ¾+ |
| Pittsburgh Coal | 5,835 | 28⅝ | 29⅜ | 28⅝ | 28⅞ | ¼+ |
| Do preferred | 770 | 90½ | 91 | 90½ | 90⅝ | 0 |
| Pittsburgh Brewing | 2,261 | 28⅛ | 28⅜ | 28 | 28 | 0 |
| Do preferred | 225 | 47 | §47 | §47 | §47 | ¼+ |
| Philadelphia Company | 1,317½ | 48⅝ | 50 | 48⅝ | 49⅝ | ⅛— |
| Pressed Steel Car preferred | 218 | 50 | 50 | 49⅞ | 50 | 0 |
| Union Switch and Signal | 70 | 86 | 86⅝ | 86 | 86½ | ¾— |
| Do preferred | 725 | 60 | 60 | 59 | 60 | ¼+ |
| Westinghouse Airbrake | 150 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 1 — |
| Total | 810 | 184 | 187½ | 184 | 188 | 2 + |
| | 36,529½ | | | | | |
| BONDS. | | | | | | |
| Monongahela Light and Power 5s | $13,000 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | ¾— |
| Monongahela River Coal 6s | 1,000 | 116⅝ | 116⅝ | 116⅝ | 116⅝ | ¾+ |
| Pittsburgh Brewing 6s | 5,000 | 112⅜ | 112⅜ | 112⅜ | 112⅜ | ⅜— |
| Pittsburgh & Birmingham Traction 5s | 2,000 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 0 |
| Total | $21,000 | | | | | |
| Allegheny Valley R. R. scrip | $44 90 | 34 | *34 | 34 | 34 | 8 + |

*New high record. §Cash. ⅛Six shares or less. †Ex-dividend.

to the extent of the rise lead us to believe that there may be more in the rumor than first appeared. The advance in Airbrake was on the rumor of the probable elimination of competition with the New York company. A few months ago a story was current in Wall street to the effect that the Westinghouse people had acquired control of the New York Airbrake Company on the basis of $200 a share, but little credence was placed in the report. Electric advanced on unconfirmed reports of enormous earnings. The only way the public gains any information relating to the latter is through reading between the very full reports of the General Electric Company. It is five years since the Westinghouse company made a full financial statement or held an election for directors. We are not prepared to say that our market has entered a bull campaign, but it has a much better tone than for weeks past, and we think it has been demonstrated that the speculative stocks are in strong hands.—A. E. Masten & Co.

### Wall Street Brokers' "Tips."

I think stocks bought now and on any further decline can be sold at a profit next week.

I firmly believe that the move in Southern Pacific is on in earnest and that the stock can be bought without fear of any reactions of importance.

Better take hold of and hull steel issues, Tennessee Coal and Iron and industrials generally. The pool in Southern Pacific talks 50 for this stock. The new bonds will be a "go." Hold Texas Pacific and buy Missouri Pacific on further dips. A deal is completing which will probably affect Toledo, St. Louis & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio and Hocking Valley. Keep long of Louisville & Nashville, Baltimore & Ohio and Erie. Canadian Pacific, Wheeling & Lake Erie and Iowa Central are to be commended.—Tcrepha.

### Dividends.

The United States Envelope Company declared a semi-annual dividend of $2 50 a share, payable August 30.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company declared its quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the common stock, payable September 1.

## RECORDS AGAIN BROKEN.

**Pittsburgh Bank Exchanges for the Year, Week and Day Are Far Ahead of 1901.**

Pittsburgh bank exchanges for the periods ending yesterday were again record-breakers. The total for the week showed an increase over the same week last year of more than $5,631,000, those for the day of $717,000, while the aggregate for the year to date was about $10,000 ahead of the same time a year ago. The latter item represents a difference of some $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 during the last 60 or 90 days, for the present year has advanced during that time from a loss of about $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 to an increase of the $10,000,000 now shown. The local money market remains decidedly firm, with the rate for call and time loans at 5@6 per cent.

The detailed clearing house reports are as follows:

| | Exchanges. | Balances. |
|---|---|---|
| Yesterday | $6,883,693 58 | $ 962,684 84 |
| Previous Saturday | 5,640,194 11 | 1,084,847 68 |
| Last year | 5,666,619 34 | 971,935 25 |
| Yesterday's increase | 717,071 64 | |

The figures of the clearing house for the week ending yesterday compared with those for the preceding week and the same week last year are as follows:

| | Exchanges. | Balances. |
|---|---|---|
| This week | $37,302,989 55 | $6,594,561 52 |
| Daily average | 6,217,164 92 | 1,099,093 58 |
| Last week | 40,102,389 19 | 6,933,050 17 |
| Daily average | 6,683,730 03 | 1,272,176 03 |
| This year | 31,370,438 14 | 5,620,770 70 |
| Daily average | 5,228,406 36 | 936,795 11 |
| This month | 6,931,501 54 | |

The exchanges for the week ending yesterday, compared with those for the corresponding weeks in previous years, were as follows:

| Week ending— | |
|---|---|
| August 16, 1902 | $37,302,989 55 |
| August 17, 1901 | 31,370,438 14 |
| August 18, 1900 | 28,802,705 77 |
| August 19, 1899 | 20,255,627 08 |
| August 20, 1898 | 17,750,812 40 |
| August 21, 1897 | 18,485,977 43 |
| August 22, 1896 | 15,720,443 01 |
| August 24, 1895 | 13,508,261 64 |

Totals to date—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1902 | $1,354,414,547 40 |
| 1901 | 1,044,921,736 40 |
| 1900 | 1,027,586,308 37 |
| 1899 | 650,204,681 43 |
| 1898 | 629,106,466 85 |
| 1897 | 512,854,561 25 |
| 1895 | 477,886,091 45 |

Reports from other cities were:

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Exchanges, $73,516,350; balances, $10,833,969.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Exchanges, $22,023,790; balances, $1,503,506.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Clearings, $5,371,239; balances, $461,135; for the week, clearings, $24,954,478; balances, $2,976,533. Money 4@5 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Clearings, $18,706,646; balances, $2,501,176; for the week, clearings, $94,827,567; balances, $13,698,530. Money 4@5 per cent.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—Money, 5½@6 per cent. New York exchange par to 10 cents discount. Clearings, $3,153,350.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Clearings, $5,971,324; balances, $789,572. Money firm, 6@6 per cent. New York exchange, 20 cents discount.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Clearings, $22,662,387; balances, $2,018,317. Posted exchange, $4 85½ for 60 days; $4 88 on demand. New York exchange, nothing doing.

### TO COMPLETE TROLLEY LINE.

**Work to Resume on the Washington-Canonsburg Electric Road.**

WASHINGTON, PA., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—The building of the electric street railway between Washington and Canonsburg by the Washington Electric Street Railway Company, which has been delayed for some time by differences which existed between the company and the borough council of Canonsburg, will now be pushed rapidly, all differences having been adjusted.

The company has agreed to pay the borough $3,000 in consideration for which the time of the completion of the road through the town has been extended one year. The time limit for the completion of the road has now been fixed at November 22, 1903. There has already been considerable work done on the road bed between Canonsburg and Washington, and the company has given it out that it expects to have cars running over the line by next spring.

## The Live Stock Markets.

### CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

August 16, 1902.

Cattle—Supply light; market steady; choice, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs., $7 50@7 80; prime, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., $7 00@7 25; good, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., $6 50@6 75; tidy butchers', 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., $3 50@3 25; cows, bulls and stags, $3 00@5 25; good fresh cows, $40 00@60 00; common to good, $20 00@35 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 15 double-decks; market slow; prime heavies, $7 05@7 10; mediums, $7 00@7 10; heavy Yorkers, $7 00@7 05; light Yorkers, $7 00@7 05; pigs, $7 00@7 10; roughs, $5 50@6 40.

Sheep—Supply light; market steady; best wethers, 90 to 100 lbs., $4 40@4 60; good, 85 to 90 lbs., $4 00@4 25; mixed, 75 to 80 lbs., $3 25@3 75; culls and common, $1 50@2 00; choice lambs, $5 75@6 00; common to good, $5 00@5 75; veal calves, $7 50@8 00; heavy and thin, $5 00@6 00.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; market unchanged. Choice export and dressed beef steers, $5 45@5 70; fair to good, $5 10@7 65; stockers and feeders, $2 00@5 25; western fed steers, $2 90@5 75; Texas and Indian steers, $2 50@4 00; Texas cows, $2 00@3 00; native cows, $2 25@4 00; native heifers, $2 00@4 50; canners, $1 50@2 25; bulls, $3 50@3 85; calves, $3 00@5 50; receipts for week, 56,700 head cattle, 7,385 head calves. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; market steady to strong; top, $7 10; bulk of sales, $6 70@7 05; heavy, $6 92@7 10; mixed packers, $6 70@6 90; light, $6 55@6 80; Yorkers, $6 80@6 90; pigs, $6 00@6 60; bulk of sales, $6 80@6 90; receipts for week, 21,000 head. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, none; native lambs, $5 10@5 40; western lambs, $5 10@5 10; native wethers, $3 90@4 50; western wethers, $3 60@4 00; Texas clipped yearlings, $4 00@4 40; Texas clipped sheep, $3 00@3 80; stockers and feeders, $2 40@3 00; receipts for week, 19,500 head.

EAST BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 75 head; steady on good dry fed; easier on others. Veals—Receipts light; market lower; tops, $7 50@7 75; fair to good, $6 75@7 25; common to light, $5 50@6 50; grass, $3 50@4 00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,100 head; opened active, 5@10c lower; closing strong. Heavy, $7 10@7 20; mixed, medium, $7 00@7 10; pigs, $6 10@ roughs, $5 25@5 60; stags, $4 75@5 00; grass, $6 50@6 80. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000 head; dull, 25c lower. Lambs, $5 75@6 00; fair to good, $5 50@5 65; culls to common, $4 25@5 00; yearlings, $4 50@4 75; wethers, $4 25@4 50; sheep, mixed, $3 75@4 00; fair to good, $3 50@3 75; culls to common, $2 25@3 25; ewes, $3 50@3 75.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Beeves—Receipts, 115 head, all consigned direct; no sales reported; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, 8½@12¼c per lb; cables last reported unchanged; American steers at 10@10½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 12@12½c per lb; exports today, partly estimated, 1,225 beeves, 49 sheep and 7,795 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 4 head; no trading of much importance; city dressed veals, general sales, 9¼@12½c per lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,045 head; 22 cars on sale; sheep slow; lambs slower and weak; common grades lambs about 3 cars of stock unsold; sheep sold at $2 90@3 62½, per 100 lbs; lambs at $4 75@6 65; dressed mutton, 7@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 9@11c per lb. Hogs—Receipts, 353 head, no sales reported; nominally weak.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; steady; good to prime steers nominal, $8 00@9 00; poor to medium, $4 25@7 50; stockers and feeders, $2 50@5 50; cows, $2 50@6 00; canners, $1 50@2 50; bulls, $2 50@5 00; calves, $3 50@7 25; Texas fed steers, $3 00@5 00; western steers, $4 75@6 00. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; left over, 3,500 head; steady at Friday's close; mixed and butchers, $6 40@6 95; good to choice heavy, $6 80@7 10; rough heavy, $6 25@6 60; light, $6 20@6 80; bulk of sales, $6 40@6 80. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5000 head; steady; good to choice wethers, $3 50@4 25; western sheep, $2 50@4 25; native lambs, $5 50@6 75; western lambs, $6 40.

### IN THE MONEY MARTS.

**New York Call Market Was Nominal With No Loans.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Money on call nominal; no loans; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent; sterling exchange weak at $4 87@4 87¼ for demand, and at $4 84.625@4 84.875 for 60 days; posted rates, $4 85½@4 88 and $4 88@4 88½; commercial bills, $4 83¾@4 84¾; bar silver, 52½c; Mexican dollars, 41¾c; government bonds easy; state bonds inactive; railroad bonds irregular.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfgs for checks.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Money, 2¼ per cent; the discount rate for short bills is 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent; three months' bills, 2 11-16@2¾ per cent.

**Treasury Statement.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $200,921,685; gold, $105,983,300; silver, $25,820,204; United States notes, $8,905,995; treasury notes of 1890, $71,482; national bank notes, $13,384,832; total receipts this day, $1,889,204; total receipts this month, $25,873,872; total receipts this year, $75,179,365; total expenditures this day, $2,625,000; total expenditures this month, $28,625,000; total expenditures this year, $85,438,567; deposits in national banks, $126,342,941.

**Coffee and Sugar.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Coffee futures opened quiet, with prices unchanged, ruled exceptionally dull and featureless all the session, and closed steady and net unchanged. Foreign markets, with the exception of Hamburg, were closed owing to holiday and official cable news therefore absent. Local influences were unimportant; specialties, interest was insignificant and operations by both bull and bear leaders too narrow to affect prices. Total sales for the day amounted to 15,750 bags, including September at 4.95c; December at 5.05c; January at 5.05c; March at 5.20c; May at 5.30c; June at 5.35c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 16.—Turpentine and rosin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 16.—Turpentine firm, 43c. Rosin steady, $1 10@1 15. Crude turpentine firm, $1 40, $2 50 and $2 60. Tar firm, $1 50.

**Butter, Eggs and Cheese.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Butter—Receipts, 5,116 packages. Market dull and weak; state dairy, 18½@20c; state creamery, 19@20½c; improvised, 15½@18½c; factory, 14@16c; imitation creamery, 15@17½c. Cheese—Receipts, 970 packages. Market steady to firm. New state full cream, small colored fancy, 9½@9¾c; small white, 9½@9¾c; large colored, 9½@9¾c; large white, 9½c. Eggs—Receipts, 4,317 packages. Quiet; state and Pennsylvania, 20@20½c; western candled, 17½@19c; western uncandled, 16@17c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Butter firm, quiet; extra western creamery, 21c; extra nearby prints, 22c. Eggs dull and weak; fresh nearby, 21c, loss off; fresh western, 21c, loss off; do southwestern, 19c, loss off; fresh southern, 16@17c, loss off. Cheese steady; New York full creams, prime small, 10@10½c; New York full creams, fair to good, 9½@9¾c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Butter firm and unchanged; fancy imitation, 18@19c; fancy creamery, 20@21c; fancy ladle, 17@18c; fancy roll, 16@17c; good roll, 15c; store packed, 15@16c. Eggs steady and unchanged; fresh, 19@20c. Cheese steady and unchanged; large, 9¼@10c; medium, 10¼@10½c; small, 10½@10¾c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Butter steady; creameries, 13@19¾c; dairies, 14@18½c. Cheese steady, 10@11c. Eggs steady; fresh, 17½c.

**Consolidated Stock Exchange.**

On the Consolidated stock and produce exchange yesterday the posted sales in detail were:

| | |
|---|---|
| 60 shares U. S. Steel | 40⅝ |
| 30 shares Mfrs. Light and Heat | 77 |
| 20 shares Mfrs. Light and Heat | 77 |
| 35 shares Mfrs. Light and Heat | 78½ |
| 15 shares Mfrs. Light and Heat | 78½ |
| 55 shares Brewing | 28 |
| 35 shares Brewing | 28 |
| 50 shares Monon. River Coal | 40¼ |
| 15 shares Monon. River Coal | 40¼ |
| 87 shares Window Glass | 62 |
| 25 shares National Fire Proof | 30½ |
| 50 shares National Fire Proof | 30¾ |
| 50 shares Monon. River Clal | 12⅝ |

**Unrecorded Quotations.**

Five Hazelwood Trust offered at 108.

Cosmopolitan National bank offered at 110.

Mount Royal Cemetery stock offered at 45.

Colonial Land was offered by A. C. Wettengel at 35.

Philadelphia Company new 5s were quoted at 106½ bid.

Colonial Trust Company was offered at 390 and 392 was bid.

Pittsburgh & Charlerol Street Railway 5s were quoted at 106 bid and 106½ asked.

Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Connellsville Street Railway 5s were quoted at 98½ bid.

**Turpentine and Rosin.**

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 16.—Turpentine quiet, 44½c. Rosin firm. Quote: A, B, C, $1 35; D, E, $1 15; F, G, $1 20; H, $1 60; I, $1 90; K, $2 50; M, $3 00; N, $3 45; W, G, $3 85; W, W, $3 70.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 16.—Turpentine and rosin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 16.—Turpentine firm, 43c. Rosin steady, $1 10@1 15. Crude turpentine firm, $1 40, $2 50 and $2 60. Tar firm, $1 50.

**The Wool Market.**

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Very little business was done in wool during the week owing to the firmness of the holders. The arrivals of wool for the fifth series of auction sales number 161,003 bales, including 55,000 bales forwarded direct. The imports during the week were as follows: New South Wales, 2,200 bales; Queensland, 1,800 bales; Victoria, 620 bales; South Australia, 100 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 598 bales; elsewhere, 1,490 bales.

**Drygoods Market.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—In the drygoods market business with jobbers was quiet with a fair jobbing trade. Cotton goods was remained quiet up to the end of the week. But with jobbers an active business was in progress up to the close. With the advent of large western buyers next week an active demand is expected on all lines of fall fabrics. Prices are firm and unchanged.

## Wheat, Corn and Oats Lower

### BEARS CONTROL GRAIN TRADING IN CHICAG

# FIRE CHIEFS ARE MEN OF BUSINESS, COOL AND BRAVE

## Necessary to Know Something of Everything to Fight Fires.

### DEPARTMENT MOVEMENTS

**While There Is Apparently Great Confusion at a Fire Everything Is Being Done on Prearranged Plans and Every Man Knows His Place.**

The life of the fireman lost most of its glory when the paid department was organized. Business principles were instilled and year by year the lines have been drawn tighter and tighter. Men join the fire department nowadays for the same reason they get a job in the mill or on the railroad. Few men today join the fire department with a view of making it a life work.

The four assistant chiefs of the Pittsburgh fire department are men who have given a lifetime to the service. Chief Miles S. Humphries cannot be said to be a graduate of the old volunteer days. His experience is ample, however, and his ability to manage men won for him his high position. John Steele is the veteran of the department. He joined the Niagara company in 1854, and every minute of the time when he was not a fireman he was serving in the civil war.

Michael Hannigan is the next oldest in point of service. He joined the department in 1872, soon after the organization of the paid department, and was made the first captain of No. 2 company. James Stewart joined the department in 1878, and after a few years in the city was sent to the South Side. Robert McKinley is the youngest assistant chief in point of service. He became a member of the department about 1880.

**Work Cut Out for the Assistants.**

Few persons have any idea of the duties of the assistant chiefs at a fire and of the troubles with which they contend. Of course, there may be 50 fires where the assistant chiefs have little more to do than to order the different pieces of apparatus back to their houses and signal the fire out, but at the same time there may be one fire that will tax the department to its utmost.

Take a big fire and the work of the assistant chiefs. It may be well to explain here that the chief does not have to report to a fire until after the third alarm unless, in his judgment, he is needed. Thus it is that all of the work at fires is placed on the assistant chiefs, and each is supreme in his district. If when the chief arrives at a fire he so desires it, the assistant chief assumes a secondary position.

Take an alarm from box No. 61, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. Almost before the man who opened the box has taken his hand from the hook on the inner door the "joker" is tapping in the engine houses on the circuit in which the box is located. Before the operator on the upper floor of the safety building can repeat the box to the gong circuits in the engine houses, the apparatus is on the street. The "joker" is the latest thing in the way of quick working appliances for fire departments.

**Has to Know a Lot of Things.**

The alarm from No. 61 has sent hurrying from several directions six engine companies, the water tower, the combination turret wagon, two hook and ladder trucks and No. 1 chemical. From what has always been No. 2 house, but now the home of the water tower, comes Assistant Chief Hannigan, and from Eighth street comes Assistant Chief McKinley. Box 61 is in Chief Hannigan's district and he is in charge.

The knowledge that the chief has of the streets, the distance to be traveled and the speed of the horses, enables him to know where each engine should be located. Each driver knows where he should go. There is seldom any conflict, and when there is, it is investigated the next day. The drivers stop at the proper hydrant, and then the men on the rear step of the hose wagons drop off the end of the hose and a man and lay in a line. To the bystander there appears to be a superabundance of confusion about this time.

Before wate can be thrown the assistant chief has arrived. Taking a lantern he goes direct to the building and inside, followed by the men with the first line of hose. He does not have to stop to tell some men to do one thing and some another. It is being done. In they go, getting as near to the seat of the fire as possible. If one company can, in his estimation, handle the fire, the chief leaves the captain in charge and goes out to prevent more companies from coming in, and to gradually get his forces in check for the assault that may have to be made if his calculations are not good.

**Has His Own Private Signals.**

But it may be that when the chief arrives as near the seat of the fire as he can get, that he sees that more aid is needed. He then goes to the box and calls for another district. Hundreds of persons at fires have wondered why the open fire alarm boxes are not "monkeyed" with and second alarms pulled by meddlesome persons.

These meddling persons could not, if they would, call another district. That has been thought of by the firemen. Before any attention is paid to a box which has been pulled, the man in the fire alarm headquarters must get a signal telling him who it is at the box.

If Chief Hannigan should want a second district called he would go to the box and unlock the inner door. Inside is a small telegraph instrument. Giving the signal calling fire alarm headquarters he would signal "211." Having received an answer he would give a certain signal and then pull the box. As soon as the signal was given on the gongs in the engine houses there would be a movement in nearly every engine house in the city. A second alarm from No. 61 calls four more engines and causes six others to change houses.

The chief is literally playing checkers with his department. While the fire at No. 61 is being looked after the balance of the city must not be neglected. There are miles of territory between No. 61 and the outlying districts that must be covered, and the only way to do it is for the engines to be moved from districts where the danger of fire is most remote to the thickly settled and built up portions. Each time another district is called means another move for these companies, and at the time of a big fire a company in Brushton may be moved in and out of four houses before it eventually gets to the scene of destruction and to work.

**Is a Great Game of Checkers.**

Two alarms from box No. 61 and all of the territory out Penn avenue to Fifteenth street, out Fifth avenue to the High school, and on the South Side to Tenth street, would be entirely unprotected if it were not for the movements of the companies further out. The assistant chiefs must know every one of these moves, because they may, for some reason, signal in a special call for any one of the companies.

While the assistant chief in charge takes the front or the most active place when he reaches the fire, the next assistant to arrive will take the next most exposed place, so that if there was a fire in box No. 61 district, Assistant Chief McKinley would be in the rear of the building, or at the place where the fire could be seen, and there have charge of operations. Certain companies would have also gone there, so that not for a minute would the rear have been unprotected.

But the companies coming on the second call will be arriving. Who is to care for them? The chief knows where they will come from and what streets they will come in on. Before they arrive he can tell what hydrants they will attach to, and can also tell how much hose will have to be laid to reach the fire.

If before the arrival of a second district the chief in command ascertains that the engines will not be needed, he sends a messenger with orders that engine company number so-and-so is not to lay in, but to hold in readiness. This means that the engine will be attached to the plug and the hose wagon will be headed toward the fire, ready to lay the line of hose in a minute is it is called for.

**Rely on Able Lieutenants.**

The calling for still another district means that the game of checkers with the department is to be played all over again. Sometimes it is necessary to call a second district simply to get men, not apparatus, but as the apparatus would be worthless in the houses without the men, all are called. The chiefs have special calls for more hose and different pieces of apparatus. They can even ask through the box if any more alarms have come in and be told the number of the box.

Of course the chiefs could not look after all of the details if they did not have some lieutenants they can trust. Their lieutenants are the captains of the companies. The captains of Pittsburgh's fire companies are not excelled. Most of the companies downtown are in charge of young men who are business firemen. They are men who would command respect and position in any walk of life. They are men who can be trusted under all circumstances, and the assistant chiefs could not cope with the fires that occasionally develop if it were not for them. The assistant chiefs in consultation with the chief lay out the plans. The captains under the assistants see that they are executed.

The fire over, what then? The assistant chief inspects the building, assures himself that the reports of the captains are correct and orders home the pieces of apparatus. If it has been a big fire he has been gradually ordering home the out-lying companies. He then orders the fire struck out and is at liberty to go to his home.

**Work After the Fire Is Out.**

As fast as the different pieces of apparatus reach their houses they are cleaned thoroughly and completely. Before the engineer and firemen get through that engine must be in perfect condition and ready to stand another strain of a few hours if necessary. The hose must be taken from the hose wagons and dry hose put in its place. Everything must be put in complete readiness for another run, and then the firemen can rest.

The captains have reports to be made out before they can rest. They must report to their assistant chiefs the condition of their apparatus, and of their men and horses. Horses throw shoes going to fires. One company going to the fire at Twelfth street, last Sunday morning, lost three shoes. This is above the average. A report must be made on the number of feet of hose laid, of faulty sections, and indeed of everything not right, no matter how trivial. All of the apparatus must be in perfect condition.

The lives of the firemen and the business interests of the city cannot be endangered by faulty machinery or bad hose. Over 10,000 feet of hose was laid at the DeNoon Bros.' Liberty street fire and nearly 8,000 feet was laid at the De Noon Bros.' Penn avenue fire, and not 10 sections of hose burst—a record that is something remarkable. It shows that the wisdom of somebody has been good in selecting hose.

The assistant chiefs of the fire department have to know still more than has been told of here. They are men of mature judgment, careful, cool, deliberating individuals, who look on both sides of things, and then take another look before finally deciding. While everything is going with a rattle and a bang, and to the casual onlooker in a haphazard hit-or-miss way, they are cool and calculating, holding themselves and their men in check in a way to inspire every member with confidence.

**Other Things Assistants Must Know.**

Incidentally the assistant chiefs have a lot of bookkeeping to do. They are responsible to their superior for everything in their districts, and have to make very frequent inspections. At odd times they inspect buildings being constructed in their districts, and look over old ones when new tenants move in, so they may get a knowledge of the stocks. The assistant chiefs are supposed to know where all of the fire escapes, blind alleys and area ways are located. They are supposed to know where elevators are in buildings, and whether they run after night by water or electricity.

The assistant chief is also supposed to know where every street has been opened in his district, and he must know not only the size of the water main, but he must know where the particular one in question takes water from. Incidentally he must keep himself posted about all of the new fire fighting apparatus, new methods of construction of buildings of fireproofing materials, and ascertain why a fire will burn up in one building and down in another.

Summing all up, an assistant chief of the fire department must be a man who would have been a perfect success in any line of business, and a man entitled to the respect and confidence of the business world. Such are the assistant chiefs of the Pittsburgh department.

CHIEF HUMPHRIES, OF THE PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF FIRE AND HIS ABLE ASSISTANT FIRE FIGHTERS.

## CHAUTAUQUA.

**Grand Army Day Draws Large Crowd to Hear Gen. Black's Address.**

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Grand Army day is always a gala occasion at Chautauqua, and today has been no exception. The weather was delightful and there was a large turnout of the old soldiers, to whom the courtesy of the grounds was extended for the day. The celebration began last evening when the Chautauqua veterans held their annual camp fire in the amphitheater. This morning there was a patriotic concert given by the choir, the soloists and the orchestra.

The veterans met before the afternoon session and formed a parade and, headed by Rogers' band, marched to the amphitheater, where the address of the day was made by Gen. John C. Black of Illinois, commissioner of pensions in Cleveland's administration. Gen. Black took for his subject, "The Republic, Then and Now." He referred to the civil war as the greatest contest the world has ever seen, and the only war that has reconciled both victor and vanquished to the cause for which it was waged. He described the condition of the country at the close of the war as a republic shaken to its foundations, its institutions altered by war, and its track of commerce only broken lines of communication. But, he says, the advice given by Grant to his men when the army disbanded has been slowly acted upon, until now we have a republic whose power is immeasurable, whose honor stands first among nations and whose commerce extends to ends of the earth. A republic where the east and west, north and south have come together, where education is general, where the destiny and purpose of the people are one, and we have peace both at home and abroad, a peace so profound that no outsider dares to disturb it, although our standing army is hardly more than a corporal's guard, and the chief occupation of the army is getting up a new uniform. The American people will be able to solve all its problems of civilization, whether ethical, religious or of government. And that great question of aggregated wealth will be solved by the people who have helped to collect and have protected the laws that permitted its accumulation.

Our land is still the home of the oppressed of all nations, it is a land for young men and young women, a land of opportunity. There is no other country where a poor boy has the chance that he has in America. And the flag that waves over us means courage and devotion, not to a king, but to law and humanity.

**Four Injured by Explosion.**

UNIONTOWN, PA., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Four men were blown high in the air by a blast at McClellandtown today and badly injured. Contractor Jean Kessler, his sons Rush and Charles and two Italians put in dynamite and powder in heavy charges. The dynamite exploded as the men reached the excavation. Charles Kessler's leg was broken and his head cut. The Italians were lacerated and burned, and with Charles Kessler are in a serious condition.

**Bartlett Range—Quick Baker.**

With heat indicator, for coal or gas makes baking easy and perfect.

J. C. Bartlett Co., 632-634 Liberty st.

## *CLEVER GIRLS WHO WILL ASSIST SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS*

The Gazette presents herewith a picture of Margaret and Ethel Dawson, two little girls who will blow army bugle calls and play selections on different instruments at the first annual lawn fete, vaudeville performance and sham battle of the Col. P. D. Perchment Camp of the Spanish-American War Veterans, to be held on the Fitzgerald lawn, Beechwood boulevard and Hazelwood avenue, next Thursday evening. The Dawson girls have played in public before. When the funeral train bearing the body of President McKinley passed through Pittsburgh they sounded taps as the train went through Union station. On the last Fourth of July the girls sounded bugle calls at Schenley park, at the celebration which President Roosevelt attended.

The program for the lawn fete next Thursday includes the Dawson sisters' bugling, singing, recitations and tableaux. The sham battle will be fought by detachments of the Eighteenth regiment and Battery B of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, the Homestead troop and Troop A of Homewood.

# SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF REVOLUTIONARY DAYS

## Daughter of an Officer Tells of Early Trials at Old Ft. Pitt.

### HAS REACHED AGE OF 88

**Mrs. Emily Delaney, Who Was Born On Frankstown Road, Tells of Her Father's Experiences With the Indians and British.**

Reminiscences of the Indian struggle and the war for independence as they fell from the lips of a revolutionary sire are told by Mrs. Emily Delaney of this city. Mrs. Delaney recites the tales of the old time settlers as she heard them from the patriots over a half a century ago, her wonderful memory preserving anecdotes long ago lost to history. The experiences of the frontiersmen at the time when the founders of Pittsburgh were hewing down the forests to build their log cabins are well known to Mrs. Delaney. Eighty-eight years ago she was born here and she has watched the growth of her native city ever since. Her eye is as bright and her voice is as strong as that of a girl of 20. Her step is firm and her hearing wonderfully acute. While reciting yesterday reminiscences of the long ago her eyes would sparkle with light as she told of the bravery of the old pioneers.

Mrs. Emily Delaney is the daughter of Peter Perchment, a soldier of the revolutionary war. She was born in Wilkins township on her father's farm, which was located, she says, "two miles the other side of East Liberty, on the Frankstown road." This was on November 7, 1814.

**Lived In Riceville.**

Mrs. Delaney was the youngest of 12 children, all the others being dead. On October 14, 1839, she was married to William P. Delaney and resided on her father's farm until after her second child was born.

She and her husband removed to what she called Priceville, then a small settlement in Fifth avenue, near Stevenson street. Later they returned to the East End, residing on what is now called Lemington avenue. Her husband died a number of years ago and she now resides with her two widowed daughters at No. 2714 Center avenue.

When seen yesterday she was sitting on the porch of her cozy home, talking to her niece and daughter. She smiled when told the visitor's errand, and invited him to a chair by her side. "So you want me to tell The Gazette's readers some of the tales of the long ago," she said in a musing way. "Well, many of them I heard from the lips of my mother and father, and some told by my father appeared to us children incredible. He told us of the hardships he underwent during the revolutionary war.

**Incidents of Life.**

"Many of his tales I cannot now recall, but I well remember that once some of us children were rather choice about our food and the meal did not quite suit us. Father looked at us for a moment and then said: 'My dear children, if you had experienced some of the hardships through which I passed, a piece of dog would be welcomed by you.' Father never again heard us complain of our meal.

"I cannot now recall under what general my father served, but he held the rank of captain. He was a pensioner of both the revolutionary war and the Indian war. After the revolutionary war he became a trader, which calling he followed for many years. He nearly lost his life near Logstown.

"Father with a number of other traders went to Logstown for corn. They purchased some pork and after transacting other business started to Pittsburgh with the corn. A short distance from Logstown it was discovered that the pork had been forgotten, and as it was needed for rations my father and another man went back for it. Father got the pork and, handing his gun to the other man, threw the pork across his back, and they both started to overtake the balance of the party.

**Shot By An Indian.**

"As they were crossing a field near the trail, an Indian, who was hidden in some bushes, fired at my father, the ball striking him in the right arm above the elbow and shattering the bones of his arm. Father dropped the pork and started to run. The Indian threw down his gun and drawing his scalping knife and tomahawk ran after father. A tree branch caught in the sleeve of father's wounded arm, throwing him to the ground.

"When he fell, he thought that he had seen the sun for the last time, and closed his eyes expecting next to feel the tomahawk driven into his brain.

"Just as the Indian reached father, he was rescued in a miraculous manner by a friendly Indian. This friendly was passing, when he was attracted by the sound of the gun. He reached father just in time, as a minute more would have seen him killed and scalped. He would not allow the other Indian to do father further injury and drove him away. Father was then carried back to Logstown and put in a canoe.

**Half-Starved Soldiers.**

"I am sorry that I cannot now recall some of father's stories of the two wars through which he went. I have often heard him say that there were many times the soldiers were very hungry. If they got a little corn, they would parch it in the fire and live days on it. They had no salt, and when they would get a little flour, would mix it with water forming it into dough. This dough they would twist around their ramrods and sticking a piece of venison on the point of the ramrod they would bake both in the fire so as to get the juice from the venison as it ran down on the dough to make the morsel more palatable.

"I also recall father saying that he with other soldiers was one time out scouting, during the Revolutionary war. In going through a dense woods they heard a peculiar clicking sound. They had never heard such a sound in the woods before, and it startled them. They determined to investigate and located it as coming from beneath a pile of rocks.

"One of them agreed to crawl under the rocks, and was to signal with his feet, if it was a dangerous animal. He was then to be quickly pulled out. He found a soldier under the rocks with a small wild turkey, which he was eating raw. He was almost dead from starvation and told them that he crawled under the rocks to die when the turkey happened to fly into him.

**A Woman's Trials.**

"Mother often told us children that she had been frequently scared by the Indians. There was a blockhouse at Wilkinsburg, and when the Indians were on the warpath the 25 families living in the vicinity would take shelter there, until the danger was passed. One day mother determined to visit some friends in Pittsburgh. She had her horse saddled and went to the smokehouse to get a couple of hams to take with her.

"A little dog she had followed her into the smokehouse and began to whine. Dogs you know in those days could smell an Indian for a mile, and mother became badly frightened. However, she picked up courage and determined to come to Pittsburgh. She tied her hams to her saddle and when she took the trail through the woods, her fright came back. She whipped up her horse and safely landed in Pittsburgh.

"She had not been gone an hour when it was discovered that a party of Indians had crossed the river the night before at Sandy creek, and had passed over our farm and close to the smokehouse, so you see the little dog knew that the Indians had been about."

MRS. EMILY DELANEY,

For 88 Years a Resident of Pittsburgh, and the Daughter of a Revolutionary Officer, Who Recalls Some of Her Father's Experiences for The Gazette.

**Does Not Want Pension.**

Mrs. Delaney said yesterday that she thought she was the only daughter of a revolutionary pensioner living, but she had read in the newspapers of another a few days ago. Mrs. Delaney draws no pension from the government. "Yes, I have been told that I could get a pension if I would apply for one," she said, "but as I am not in need it is not necessary. I do not believe in people drawing pensions when they are not in need of them.

"There is a relic of my father's that I would like to see placed in the Carnegie museum, and that is my father's gun. It is now in the possession of Mrs. Col. P. D. Perchment, in the East End. The stock of the gun was broken in a hand-to-hand fight with an Indian, and father joined the broken parts together with a silver plate. He carried it through the two wars, and many a deer and wild turkey he shot with it."

About a week ago Mrs. Delaney tripped and fell, cutting a gash above her right eye. She said yesterday that the doctor told her it would affect her sight. She is well preserved for her great age, and told the writer that her father was 100 years old when he died and her mother 83. Her father died February 12, 1844, and her mother on April 23, 1850. They are both buried in Beulah cemetery, in Wilkins township.

**She Still Bakes the Bread.**

An interesting feature in connection with this old lady is that all the bread which is served at the hotel conducted in Market street by her son is prepared and baked with her own hands. The bread furnished the guests at the Hotel Delaney has been famous for years and there are many patrons of that house who have taken their meals there with the utmost regularity for no other reason than that they know that they would have a sample of Mrs. Delaney's bread with their meals. All the men about town and especially those who know the downtown district for years will stop to tell about the bread "Mother" Delaney bakes for the hotel. Despite her extreme age she has done the baking for many years and she hopes to continue the practice for years to come.

All of Mrs. Delaney's children are living. They are Thomas Delaney, member of council from the First ward; William and James Delahey, and Mrs. Mary Baughman and Mrs. Sarah Banford.

## STRONG BILLS AT THE FOUR TRACTION PARKS

**As the Season Nears Its Close the Attractions Appearently Improve, Tomorrow's Programs.**

As the traction park season draws to a close the programs prepared at Oakwood, Kennywood, Calhoun and Southern parks are strengthened. Big bills of free entertainment will be offered at all parks today. Calhoun should have record-breaking crowds, as Phinney's United States band of Chicago will be there. The success of this organization while here last month was such that it was reengaged for two weeks. After today it goes to Kennywood for two weeks.

The Homestead Library band and Joseph F. Horitz, balladist, will be the attraction at Kennywood today. Oakwood will have Rocereto's concert band with its several instrumental soloists. The Pittsburgh Philharmonic orchestra and "Vic" Richard will entertain the crowds at Southern. No matter what the weather may be the entertainments will be given.

Phinney brings with him W. J. Merrill and C. Johnson, cornet soloists, and C. Fisher, xylophone expert. In the evening the sextet from Donizetti's masterpiece "Lucia Di Lammermoor" will be played. The bills for both concerts will prove the best offered at this pretty breathing spot yet.

Kennywood will have the Homestead Library band, Edwin E. Dolin leader. Joseph F. Horitz, the balladist, sometimes called Fritz Emmett's successor, will appear.

"Vic" Richards and his funny sayings will put the people in a good humor at Southern. He will be there with the Pittsburgh Philharmonic orchestra. Popular and classic music make up the program of the orchestra, being chiefly selections from opera. Richards is one of the headliners of the Dumont stock minstrels from the Eleventh Street opera house, Philadelphia.

All this week Kennywood will have Phinney's United States band. A fine program has been arranged for every concert. At Southern park there will be vaudeville all this week. The Harris quartet will be there and H. F. Blency will sing a number of songs and give a monologue. Lonnie Fallet, a youngster of about 11 years of age, will give impersonations. While but a child, he interprets his characters with the ability of an old-stager. He can dance and sing well.

## KEENER OUT ON BAIL.

**Former Morgantown Cattle Dealer Released at Uniontown.**

UNIONTOWN, PA., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Maj. J. L. Keener, the ex-cattle dealer of Morgantown, is out on bail today and probably safe from further arrest until he is tried in Fayette county for false pretense and on other charges.

Judge Reppert denied the application of Greene county creditors to take Keener to that county, saying that Keener was within the jurisdiction of this county until tried, but accepted $200 additional bail for his appearance in Greene county after trial there. Bail was furnished. Notice has been lodged at Harrisburg that the county will resist any application from West Virginia for requisition papers for Keener.

**Remember the Date, Saturday, August 23rd.**

On above date the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets, Pittsburgh to Niagara Falls and return, good five days returning, at rate of $5.

Two fast trains leave Union Station at 9:00 a. m. and 10:45 p. m., eastern standard time. Pullman accommodations on both trains.

# STRANGE THINGS BROUGHT ABOUT BY EARTHQUAKE

## Phenomena of the Recent Disturbance in Southern California.

### A STEM-WINDER QUIVER

**Lake Set to Boiling—River Filled With Red and Phosphorescent Water—Enemies Become Friends. Blind Fish Brought to the Surface.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Santa Barbara, Cal., Aug. 16.—When an earthquake sets out to entertain a community it usually succeeds. One of the principal entertaining features of the performance is that it comes unadvertised and unannounced. The audience, nevertheless, is not wanting. Even though the spectators are tumbled from their beds in the middle of the night to witness the performance, they show no lack of interest from start to finish.

Scarce a quake has visited this coast but it has left behind some traditions of remarkable freaks and phenomena, many of which are worth recording. The recent quake which visited the Los Alamos valley and other portions of Santa Barbara county was no exception to the rule in this respect.

**It Was an Earth Twister.**

This quake was what is known as a "stem-winder," so named because of the rotary motion given the disturbed lands. This had the effect of piling movable objects in a central head instead of scattering them, as is apt to be the case in seismic disturbances. One of the phenomenal results of the recent quakes was the opening up of the fountains of the earth and filling with flowing water the channels of rivers totally dry the previous day.

Southern California knows no rain during the summer months and consequently her rivers go dry. Immediately after the first heavy shocks were felt the Suez river and several smaller dry streams began to flow banks full, indicating that subterranean veins of water had been broken into by the earth displacement.

Zuca lake is a body of water in Santa Barbara county which occupies the crater of a pre-historic volcano. The effect of the earthquake upon this lake was startling. The surface of the heretofore placid lake has since been agitated and the waters are now boiling hot. Great clouds of steam hang over it and the atmosphere in its vicinity is so heated as to be unbearable.

One stream, formerly dry, is sending into the sea a volume of water which by day appears red—or rather scarlet—but which at night is phosphorescent and gives the stream the appearance of a river of fire. This led, at first, to the circulation of the report that a volcano had developed and was sending forth a stream of lava. Also has appeared in the ocean at various points along the shore the luminosity noticeable nearly a year ago succeeding an earthquake on the coast.

One freak of the quake was to destroy several thousands of dollars' worth of property for the Union Oil Company, and then, in the way of recompense, to increase very materially the flow of its wells, more than offsetting the loss consequent to the demolishing of tanks and rigs. In another instance, when the greater part of a man's farm slid down the hillside and was dumped a promiscuous heap of muck and rock in the bottom of a canyon, the owner of the departed soil found uncovered for his use large deposits of gypsum worth several times the price of his despoiled farm.

**Settled an Old Quarrel.**

A previous earthquake in California took part in a neighborhood quarrel and succeeded in bringing a reconciliation where interested friends had failed. Two ranchers, whose farms joined, built themselves houses within a few rods of each other on an eminence over which the boundary line passed. In time a dispute arose over some trivial matter and so bitter became the feeling between them that the sight of one another became hateful and each moved his house, one to the foot of the knoll on one side, the other to the foot of the knoll on the other. There they lived out of sight of each other, still bitter and hating, till came the quake. Neither house was badly damaged, but altitudes were materially changed in places and when morning came—the quake occurred in the night—lo! the knoll had settled and the two houses were in plain sight of each other. The two men met half way between and shook hands. The quarrel was ended.

About three years ago an oil company sank a well in the Soquel canyon in the Puente Hills, hoping to find oil. They were disappointed. A small vein of water was tapped which has since flowed from the casing of the abandoned well. The water, which came from a depth of 1,100 feet, was warm, the temperature being above 80 degrees. Following a seismic disturbance about three months ago the volume of water was greatly increased and it became icy cold. Also in the stream now flowing from the well are numerous small fish, perfectly transparent and totally blind.

**Fish From a Great Depth.**

H. H. Dunn, a local scientist who has visited the well and procured numbers of the fish, thus describes them:

"These piscatorial wanderers are small, none that I have seen being more than three inches in length, and are blind, showing that their ancestors have lived for untold ages in absolute darkness. Their bodies are slender and cylindrical, as if they were built expressly to meet strong, adverse currents. They have but two fins—dorsal and ventral—and a very thick and, for so small a fish, powerful tail. In color they appear at first glance to be snowy white. In truth, however, they are quite transparent, every action of their entire internal anatomy being easily observable. The mouths of these fish are very large—though this is undoubtedly intended to compensate them, partially, for their blindness. I am unable to classify them, but will send specimens to the Smithsonian Institute."

**Reduced Rates to Kittanning Fair.**

On August 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d, the Pennsylvania railroad will sell excursion tickets, Pittsburgh to Kittanning, Pa., and return, on account of the Armstrong county fair, at rate of $1.75. Tickets will be good returning, August 23d, inclusive.

HUMOURS

Pimples, Blackheads, Red, Rough and Oily Skin Prevented by

Cuticura SOAP

MILLIONS of Women use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the Great Skin Cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,** Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Each pill is equivalent to one teaspoonful of liquid RESOLVENT. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses, price 50c.

Cuticura The Set $1

FOURTH SECTION
SIX PAGES

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK COUSIN LETTER,
FABLES AND PHILOSOPHY,
TROUBLE FOR AUTOMOBILISTS.

PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1902.

# Maid of Orleans Denied Canonization

**French Government Won Hostile Attitude of the Vatican by Expelling Religious Orders—The Rise of Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Propaganda — France's Hatred for England.**

By REGINALD DINGLEY.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Though the fact has not yet been officially proclaimed, I learn from high authority that the vatican has just refused, once more, the canonization of Joan of Arc, impelled to the decision, it is thought, by the anti-Catholic attitude of the radical government of France in expelling the religious order from the country.

With the same news that comes to me privately from Rome, comes also the hint that the next pope will likely be the most ardent Francophile in all the Sacred College, namely, Cardinal Gotti, who has just been elevated to the exalted dignity of prefect of the propaganda, made vacant by the death of Cardinal Ledochowski. Not only is it believed that his appointment to this important post puts him on the most direct route to the pontificate, but it is the general opinion that there is no other cardinal who could command the third of the votes that would go to Gotti if the election were held at the present time.

The new prefect of the propaganda fide, who received the red hat in 1895, was formerly a bare-footed Carmelite monk, and for some reason or other has always cherished a great sympathy for France, despite the fact that his order was expelled from that country in 1880. Besides his unalterable love for France, Cardinal Gotti all his life entertained the utmost devotion for the memory of Joan of Arc, which he has frequently manifested by an enthusiastic support of the proposition to canonize her.

Thus, therefore, almost simultaneously comes the notification that for the time being at least the maid of Orleans will not be added to the list of saints and the assurance that Leo XIII. will be followed by a pope under whom the church will make the reparation to the virgin warrior of France that it has denied her through so many centuries.

### Personification of France's Glory.

Anything that concerns Joan of Arc possesses inexhaustible interest for Frenchmen. In their devotion to her all classes of the population meet on a common ground, and even the socialists and anarchists, despite their perfervid hatred of all religions, regard the maid of Orleans as the personification of their country's glory, with just as much patriotic enthusiasm as the royalist and clerical classes.

Knowing this, I cannot but regard it as a mistake of judgment if the vatican has refused to canonize Joan, simply because of the present government's persecution of the religious orders. Other things apart, it would have been a strikingly opportune moment for the holy see to have bestowed this great honor on the historic idol of France. It would have proved a strategy that would have disarmed the present fury of the radical hordes and have made the government impotent to continue its fierce anti-church campaign.

Cruel and intense as is the enmity that exists between the two vast classes of citizens, whose present strife threatens to engulf France in a new revolution, there is no denying that an equally enthusiastic love of country actuates the opposing parties. Dissension would have given place to universal exultation if Rome had seen fit to place the seal of saintship on the virgin of Domremy, thus removing one of the most forceful arguments in the indictment that the legions of French freethinkers hurl against the church. They would no longer have had any justification for the pretense that "Joan was butchered by the prelates because she was French, and, for the same reason, never had full justice done her."

A similar contention influences the minds of many men in France who are not free-thinkers, but who, on the contrary, are loyal sons of the church. For hundreds of years, indeed, writers of all sorts and of all nationalities have not only declared Joan of Arc deserving of ranking with the martyrs of the earliest Christian era, but doubly meriting canonization at the hands of the church because it was churchmen who had heartlessly sent her to the stake.

### Former Efforts at Canonization.

Every decade or so for the last 300 years some eminent historian has aroused fresh interest in the wonderful woman by reviewing newly discovered details of evidence touching different points in her career. It is only quite recently that an illustrious member of the Academy has published an exhaustive work, refuting many traditional calumnies that have assailed the genuineness of the maid's claims, have belittled her exploits and impugned her chastity.

This work treats directly with the various counter-allegations that have from time to time been advanced in the vatican councils when considering the question of Joan of Arc's canonization.

It appears that the first suggestion of the canonization occurred during the reign of Louis Napoleon, when the imperial troops occupied Rome for the defense of the holy see. The desire to retain and magnify the good will of France was so great that at one time it was thought the usual lang process attending a canonization would be dispensed with, and Joan of Arc's name be formally added to the calendar of saints. Before any definite step was taken, however, came the Franco-German war, the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and, later on, the fall of the empire.

At various periods thereafter the proposition was again entertained, but the intermittent manifestations of opposition to the church on the part of the French republic had the effect of creating a strong anti-French sentiment in the sacred college, which effectively blocked the canonization of the French heroine. So bitter and general became the sentiment that a majority of the Italian and foreign cardinals attacked the attributes of Joan with as much virulent precision as if they had all of them been appointed the "Devil's Advocate" for the process. The documents that had been forwarded to Rome by Mgr. Dupanloup and other French prelates in support of the candidature, were controverted upon every separate point, until scarcely a shred remained of the maid of Orleans' reputation for sanctity.

### A Real Citizen of Heaven.

The French historian to whom I have referred has, in turn, torn to tatters the arguments and deductions of the cardinals and has conclusively demonstrated that no "citizen of heaven" was more justly entitled to canonization than Joan of Arc. He has gone from end to end of France, sifting out every possible bit of evidence bearing on the case, and has unearthed many quaint and interesting documents, manuscripts and traditions.

According to him, the historic "Abjuration", that Joan was supposed to have signed, under threat of torture and excommunication made to her by the infamous bishop of Beauvais, was nothing more nor less than a gross forgery, substituted by the trial prelates, in defense of their wicked actions, for a simple paper signed by Joan, agreeing to refrain from ever again wearing male costume. He proves this fact by the discrepancy of the sworn statements of com-

Jeanne d'Arc,

(From a painting in the National Museum of France.)

petent witnesses who had read the paper signed by the Warrior Maid.

The historian further demonstrates that the judicial and ecclesiastical persecutors of the unhappy woman deliberately forced her to break her word, by sending into her prison cell two drunken jailers who ruthlessly tore her woman's garments from her back, carried them away, and left beside her the male apparel that she had renounced, and which she was forced to don to cover her nakedness.

This French writer goes still further. He declares, and supports his assertions with the most minute details, that the exalted churchmen who so heartlessly conducted the trial and persecution of Joan of Arc, strove persistently to force the jailers to commit the most atrocious acts of violence upon their prisoner, but that through everything, "as if protected from on high," the heroic girl preserved her chastity unsullied, and died immaculate.

### Entrusted With a Divine Mission.

Though reiterating his freedom from "superstition," and his general disbelief in "inspiration or supernatural influences," this historian leaves the impression that, despite his own practical common sense, and somewhat free-thinking inclinations, he was forced to the conclusion that Joan of Arc had "heard voices from heaven, and had been entrusted with a divine mission."

Swayed though he may have been in his deductions by the strong national sentiment that characterizes every Frenchman, the author of this latest addition to the already prolific history of Joan of Arc keeps himself strictly to the realms of documentary fact, and makes no passionate plea based on international prejudice. The reader, however, may do that for himself, and probably will, for the moment is ripe for the appearance of just such a work.

It is doubtful if even in the stirring days when Joan lived, French hatred of the English was so general and so intense as it is in France today. Only the slightest spark is needed to inflame the fiercest conflagration, capable of burning its reckless, unquenchable path across the Channel. And there is nothing in the world more likely to supply this spark than the memory of the glorious woman who was burnt at the stake by "Perfidious Albion." All over France, monuments are being erected every year to the Maid of Orleans, and every inscription on every one of them breathes one fiercely dominating sentiment—hatred of England.

If Rome had canonized Joan of Arc, as had been expected, this month, the church would likely have been strikingly benefited, seething France would have been appeased—and much more would probably have happened.

### UNIQUE CORONATION OF THE COW QUEEN

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Switzerland's annual "battle of cows" has just been fought to a finish near the little town of Arolla, in Canton Valaise.

This extraordinary battle takes place every season when the Swiss cattle, which come from all parts, leave the valleys near Arolla in a great herd, to feed on the mountain sides. The object of the conflict is to decide which cow shall be queen.

The fight the other day was seen by a party of greatly excited English tourists. They watched the herd of cows, which covered a space of 500 square yards, fight fiercely, and saw each cow as soon as she had been beaten, led off the "field" to take up a position from which she could observe the fray. When evening came the only occupants of the improvised arena were about two dozen unconquered cows, which paced the turf proudly. Then the queen of last year was let into the field. One by one the other cows were permitted to advance against her, and one by one she put them out of business. Then the herders came forward and hung about the conquering animal's neck a bell, much more handsome and twice as large as that gracing the neck of any other of the cows—this being the outward and visible sign of queenship.

No sooner has this unique coronation ceremony taken place than all the other cows, which numbered over 400, were escorted forward and grouped about their queen, who, with much dignity, led them off up the mountain path toward their new feeding place. The herdsmen take hardly any part in these fights. The cows' horns are blunted so that they can't actually gore each other, but some of the battles are mighty fierce. When the herd is unusually large the fighting to decide upon the queen sometimes lasts for a week.

# HOW FRANCE MIGHT SEIZE GIBRALTAR

**The Key to the Mediterranean by No Means Invulnerable — Opinions of French Army and Naval Officers as to the Possibility to Capturing It.**

By HENRI DE NOUSSANNE.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PARIS, Aug. 9.—I propose to recount, as briefly as possible, what we think in France about Gibraltar.

Not all of us, of course, have exactly the same opinions on the subject. To begin with, my compatriots have the merit, or the defect, of disagreeing on every point but one, which is that all Frenchmen are charming and all Frenchwomen pretty.

But at the bottom of the hearts of every one of us there is, undoubtedly, a lurking feeling that it is a pity that England should possess the key of the Mediterranean; it seems to us that it would be far more in its place were it in our own pocket! We seldom reflect that Italy might say the same, or Austria, or, with still greater reason, Spain.

As for knowing how Gibraltar is armed or defended, that is quite another matter. On this subject there are almost as many opinions as there are Frenchmen to express them.

### Who Knows?—Indeed.

"Gibraltar is impregnable," say the timid. "Blow upon it," answer the bold, "and all the Englishmen will fall off and be drowned." The prudent listen in silence; they do not care to compromise themselves any further than to mutter under their breath a vague, "Who knows?"

What is the opinion of the soldiers? As becomes their profession, they are naturally on the side of the bold. In general, it may be asserted that their opinion is that Gibraltar might be taken; and they have attentively studied the question.

The only idea the great mass of the French nation has about Gibraltar is that it is a big rock with cannons on the top of it, and red-coated Englishmen all round it, standing out in the middle of a strait about as wide as the Serpentine in Hyde park. A pretty large proportion of them even would not raise their eyebrows were you to tell them that Gibraltar divides Spitzbergen from Guatemala. There is still a good deal of truth in the ironical compliment which the German, Goethe, paid Napoleon in the course of a conversation with the emperor: "Sire, the French are to be distinguished among every other people by their knowledge of polite behavior and their ignorance of geography."

Fortunately for France she has soldiers who, while not forgetting to be polite, study geography; not only have they a very clear conception what and where Gibraltar is, but there is very little they do not know concerning the strength and resources of the place, and few exercises are more common in the French military schools than to take Gibraltar—on paper.

### Opinions of French Officers.

It may not be without interest to relate what is the hypothesis of the attack and capture of Gibraltar most in favor in the French army, but before speaking about this I wanted, first of all, to discover what was the precise opinion of the headquarters staff on the point.

Some time ago I wrote to several of the most important of our generals and admirals, among others to Generals Lewal and Philibert, and Admirals Brown de Colstoun, Berrera and Dupont.

"Their opinion is unanimous; Gibraltar is no longer impregnable!

Here is what Admiral Dupont, an officer whose scientific knowledge is beyond cavil, says: "The town and port of Gibraltar (including both the military and commercial ports) occupy the center of a vast circle of Spanish positions at distances varying from about five to seven miles. If these positions were furnished with suitable artillery the town and ports of Gibraltar would be absolutely untenable, and there would be no alternative but evacuation. The batteries of the place could only reply to the convergent and efficacious fire of the enemy by a divergent and therefore inefficacious fire."

"There is no such thing," says General Philibert, a French writer on military matters in the very first rank—"there is no such a thing as an impregnable position. Every position, no matter how strong it may be, must succumb to a siege, if the assailant only possesses sufficient means at his disposal and conducts the operations with energy." "What is necessary to take Gibraltar," says Admiral Berrera, "is the simultaneous operation of forces both on land and sea; the assailing force must be the mistress of the sea."

This is the kernel of the question. It is merely a question, naturally, of hypotheses just now. Writing for the first time in a journal which has so rapidly and so justly acquired such a great reputation not only in France, but all over the world, I should be very loth for the reader to come to the conclusion that France would urge Spain to draw the sword and take Gibraltar, as she attempted to do on a former occasion.

### What Siege of Gibraltar Would Be.

All I do is to imagine, simply, as might be done by an officer studying in a school of naval strategy, that Spain and an ally, who can bring to the partnership all that Spain lacks, hold the sea from the Columns of Hercules as far as Cape Cerebus in conjunction with Ceuta, now a formidable rallying point. Gibraltar is blockaded. The east side of the rock, which the cannon of the besiegers can scarcely attain from the land side except by an indirect fire, is constantly kept under surveillance by the blockading vessels. The eastern side, it is true, communicates with the quays and batteries of the western and northern side by the tunnel that traverses the rock. But what does that matter!

All round the bay of Algeciras, from the Sierra Carbonera to Cape Carnero, 200 guns are simultaneously throwing their projectiles into the town, the port and the batteries of Gibraltar. Nothing relatively is easier than to bring, either by sea or land, the 200 large guns necessary to form the batteries on the littoral. From the rock these batteries will be invisible. From the peninsula of Algeciras the ground is very uneven; a light railway line can therefore easily be constructed quite out of sight for its entire course.

Mounted on the rails, the siege guns can be constantly changing their positions so that there will be no possibility of properly sighting the guns on the rock, thus checking the ravages of the assailing guns. Everything necessary can be done from the railway, for it must be borne in mind that certain siege guns can now fire projectiles of more than 900 pounds.

It is accepted as an axiom that 10,000 shot from modern cannon are sufficient to throw into ruins a fortress of the strength and dimensions of Gibraltar. Suppose that the assailants fire 20,000 at the rate of two every hour from each gun, the siege will be settled within a couple of days. Everything in the town will be destroyed; the depots of coal on fire, the vessels in port either sunk where they lie, or blown up by torpedoes should they attempt to escape from the fire of the batteries of Algeciras and Green Island. The inhabitants of Gibraltar, in the meantime, have taken refuge in the subterranean chambers in company with the garrison—in all more than 25,000 persons of both sexes in a state of terror. With the blockade comes famine, typhus—all the horrors of war. Whither flee? Even at Sandy Bay the shells from the batteries on Green Island, passing high over the signal crosses, are thickly falling. Gibraltar can now but capitulate.

### Forty Million Pounds for One Million

This, at least, is the opinion current in France, among informed persons, regarding the eventual capture of Gibraltar. We have even carefully calculated what this little operation would cost. The 200 large guns placed in position, in the batteries surrounding the bay, would average about £1,200 each, or in all less than a quarter of a million sterling. Half of them might, in the course of the operations, be rendered useless, and would have to be replaced. This would cost, say, another £120,000. If the average cost of every shot fired be put down at £20, and it be supposed that a maximum of 30,000 in all be fired, the total for this comes to £600,000. We are ready to admit that, including the extraordinary expenditure incurred by the blockading fleet, the entire cost of capturing Gibraltar would, in round figure, amount to a little over a million pounds sterling.

As the stocks of provisions, the docks, the port, the coal, and the works of every description represent at the very lowest estimation £40,000,000, it is clear we should not be making a bad bargain.

### NATURE'S ICE PLANT IS BEING UTILIZED.

**Arizona Has a Mine of Ice Which Railways Use for Cooling Purposes.**

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ., Aug. 13.—The west furnishes some novelties in the way of mines. In the Colorado desert table salt is mined; in Nevada there is a mountain of rock salt; Death valley has mountain ranges of nitre, soda, borax and other unusual minerals, but it remains for Arizona to furnish an ice mine.

For a long time this division of the Santa Fe railroad has been supplied with ice during the summer from this mine and now a project is on foot to open up the mines in a more extensive way.

Fourteen miles southwest of Flagstaff lies Clark's valley. At the head of this valley are to be found extensive caverns, the extent and dimensions of which are unknown. Up to the present time explorers have penetrated into their depths barely 200 feet. In here are stored unlimited quantities of ice, which are added to each winter sufficiently to offset the requisitions thus far made by man.

So far as is known, the first white man to learn of these wonderful ice-caves, was Lieut. R. O. Hill, who, more than 60 years ago, headed an exploring expedition through Arizona, Utah, Colorado and California. It was in July that the party came upon the caverns and the desent into the gigantic fissure brought about such a sudden change of temperature that nearly every member of the expedition was made very ill thereby. In writing of the affair, Lieut. Hill says that there was a change of 60 degrees encountered within 20 minutes of leaving the terrific July heat of the upper world.

So far as has been discovered, there is but one entrance to the caves and the passage therein is torturous and winding. On every side hangs great walls of solid ice and down the chamber sweeps a frigid breeze, leading to the belief that there is some opening to the cavern other than the one now known. A company has been formed for the purpose of building a steam road to the caves and for quarrying the ice and supplying Arizona cities and towns with the frigid product. The supply is believed to be practically inexhaustible.

### POISONING BY SHELLFISH.

**Impure Water Is at the Bottom of It, as of Many Other Things.**

Poisoning by shellfish is not yet fully understood. Prof. Thesen of Norway finds that it is not due to the substance on which they grow—such as the copper sheathing of vessels—but that it depends on impure water. The poison, however, does not seem to be produced by bacteria.

It is concluded that the impurities of the water—even such poisons as strychnine and curare—are readily absorbed and stored away by the mollusks, but that the storing is only temporary, for mollusks in foul water are not at all times poisonous.

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NUF CED.

Next Sunday we will announce the winner in the Range Contest. We have received nearly forty-five thousand guesses. Something doing every time Pickering attempts a thing.

# FABLES AND PHILOSOPHY

By DOROTHY DIX.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

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## The Tigress Who Dealt Advice

ONCE upon a Time a Tigress who had been a famous Man-Hanter in her day fell Sick, and perceiving that the end was drawing Nigh, she sent for her Daughters and thus addressed them:

"I fear," she said, "that my Days for the Chase are Over, and that it's me for the Croak, and the Stilly Grave, and the little Daisies. It grouches me that I could not help you Bag your Game before I hiked out, for I apprehend that there is nothing like a Mother who understands the Chaperon System for helping her Daughters to a Good Catch, but there is no use in Kicking when you are Pinched, and so I shall take my Medicine and Look Pleasant.

"Before I go, however, I desire to give you a Dying Mother's Counsel, that, faithfully followed, will not only win the Applause of your Fellow Creatures, but secure you a Good Husband.

"Don't be a Cat.

"Being a Female, you cannot help belonging to the Feline Family, because you were Born that Way, but don't be any more of a Cat than you can help.

"Don't scratch. Because a Female has Nice, Soft, Squeezable little Paws, she always imagines that nobody knows she has Claws concealed in them, and she thinks that she can always prove an Alibi if anybody turns up with a Clawed Countenance. This is where she misses her Guess.

"When a Masculine Creature says to her: 'What a lovely Complexion Miss Bear has,' and she responds, 'Yes, and it's hand-made, too,' does he say to himself, 'What an Innocent little Creature to make such a Funny Remark?' Nay, nay, Pauline; he says: 'The spiteful little Cat,' and passes her up, for he reflects that he would not enjoy being Ripped up the Back that way himself.

"Do not try to act Kittenish unless you are in the Featherweight Class. A Large Female trying to be Cute and do Cunning Stunts doesn't look like a Graceful Kitten. She looks like a Performing Elephant, and few Individuals are Bold enough to add her to their Private Menagerie.

"Don't get your Back Up about Fake Dangers and Hot Air Wrongs. Most of the Things that Females Fight about are False Alarms that never go off. Not every Dog who strays into your Back Yard has designs upon you. Generally his name is Fido and he is led on a String, and he would not know you were There if you did not call attention to yourself. Besides, a Scrapping Female does not look Heroic. She is a Figure of Fun, because she was not built for the Part. When Eve was Created she was made out of Adam's Rib, not his Backbone, and the nearer a Female resembles a Jelly Fish the nearer she gets to the Masculine ideal, for when a Masculine Creature marries he is not looking for a Sparring Partner, but for a Soothing Companion.

"On the other hand, do not Purr too much. Any one can be Amaible when their Fur is being Rubbed the Right Way. The Trick is to put up a Bluff, and not Show it when every Hair is standing on End, and to look Soft and Smooth as Silk when you want to Tear Things to Pieces. Moreover, when you Purr you give your Game away. Everybody knows the Combination, and how to make you Jump through the Hoop.

"Never forget, my dear Daughters, that the Female who begins to Megaphone her delight as soon as a Masculine Creature commences to hand her out a Bunch of Con Talk, and who looks as Tickled as if she had drawn Iba Prize in the Lottery every time she is asked to dance, is too Soft a Proposition to be Interesting. What every Masculine Creature Dreams of is Taming a Wildcat by the Mesmeric Power of his Eye so that she will permit him to Stroke her Pompadour, and it gives him a Nasty Jar to find out that she is a Gentle old Tabby that is ready to Purr at anything. If you are Pleased at Masculine Attentions never give the Snap Away. The most that any Female who is a Wise guy permits herself is a Look of Cheerful Resignation to Masculine Society.

Do not be too anxious to Snuggle up to the Steam Pipes. Every Cat is always on the Still Hunt for a soft berth in life, and this causes them to make Many Mistakes. Because a Brick is warm on top is no sign that it is Hot all the way through, and many a Female who Passes up Love for Lucre ends by losing them both. Without doubt a Good Home is a Desirable acquisition, but before you butt into one examine the Title and see that there are no Mortgages on it.

Furthermore, my children, remember that while the Creature is a Creature of Strong instincts, she possesses little Logic, and although you may occassionally pull off a Good Thing in a Hunch, the successful Bookies use a System, so take a dying mother's Tip and avoid the Example of the Cat. Don't Scratch, don't Purr and don't Sing, so you may escape with your Life."

Having delivered herself of this Maternal Counsel, the old Tigress folded her arms and peacefully passed in her Chips, but instead of profiting by her wise advice her Daughters merely exclaimed: "Oh, Rats!" and continued their former course, in consequence of which many of them are still Old Maids.

Moral: This fable teaches that a Woman cannot change her Nature.

## The Infant Tyrant

BABIES have always been a subject of perennial interest in the world, but so completely have we been in the way of regarding them from a sentimental point of view that it has made us overlook many of their most important characteristics. This is unjust. Babies are not merely themes for the rhapsodist. They are subjects for the study of the philosopher as well.

No one, of course, is going to say a word against babies at this late day. They are one of the things that we can neither get along with nor without, and, although they do not speak the language of the country when they arrive and come in with as little baggage as a pauper immigrant, we all welcome them as most desirable additions to our poupulation. As an inspirer of poetry and a warning against matrimony they have no equal; as an ornament to a house they are the most expensive bric-a-brac known, while as constituents for future politicians they are a necessity for which no substitute can be provided. Still, for all that, there are points about the baby that we have failed to give their proper consideration.

Disassociated from the halo that hangs around the cradle, one fact that stands out most prominently is that the baby leads the list of the world's relentless tyrants. It is nothing less than absurd that when we want a synonym for grinding despotism we speak of Nero or Caligula when there is a baby around to illustrate our remarks. There are times when the hardest mature heart is touched with pity or remorse, but a baby's is adamant.

Did anybody ever know a baby to sympathize enough with its tortured family to quit howling and let them go to sleep? Never. Heven't we seen a compassionless infant make a poor, weak, suffering mother walk it until she was ready to drop with fatigue? Haven't we seen an aged grandparent forced to make a Roman holiday for some barbarous little fiend by getting down on his poor, rheumatic old knees and playing horse? And yet, instead of rutilessly murdering the infant tyrant, these poor victims of nursery oppression actually hug their chains and glory in their slavery.

Another almost weird thing about a baby is its power of hynotism. How it does it heaven alone knows, but every baby alive has but to fix its parents with its wandering gaze and make a few passes at them with its wobbly hand, and they forthwith see beauty in a creature with no more hair on its head than a billiard ball, a fishy eye with no eyebrows, a rudimentary nose and a loose mouth, and perceive intelligence in a countenance that has no more expression to it than a plate of cream cheese. Still more remarkable, otherwise sane people of irreproachable taste not only do not resent being thought to resemble such a looking individual, but actually glory in it.

Another characteristic of babies that we are in the way of ignoring is their deceitfulness. They look innocent, but they are full of guile, and deep, very, very deep. Take the mere matter of physical strength, for instance. The baby is entered in the featherweight class and aparently is no match for a grown person, yet in a single Sunday afternoon, on the nurse's day out, a little creature that is still so unsteady on his legs he falls at every turn can wear an able-bodied man out to a fragile and make him feel that he has been engaged in a six-days' continuous walking match.

The moral effect of a baby in a household can only be compared to the deluge that washes away all the familiar landmarks by which you knew the place. Before the advent of the baby your friends may have been people of the most exquisite tact, the nicest regard for the rights of others, and a wide and catholic interest in the doings of the world. The baby changes all that. The world narrows down to a single topic of interest—and that is baby. Common decency of civility flies before a perambulator, and you are welcome or unwelcome according to the amount of enthusiasm you can muster up about the baby.

So far as your own pleasure is concerned, nobody in a house where there is a baby makes a pretense of considering it. Your brightest witticism falls flat and stale before a gurgle of infant wotapuk; the most startling piece of news does not create one-millionth part of the sensation that does the intelligence that the baby has cut a tooth. Try to tell a good story, and just at the critical moment the imbecile parent interrupts you to call your attention to the cute way in which the baby is looking at you through the chair, and you succumb to the inevitable and talk sterlized baby talk until it is time to go home. Conversation with young parents has to be as carefully adapted as a French farce for a debutante.

But for all that the baby has plenty of virtues of his own. He is more reliable than an alarm clock for getting people up in the morning. He has the advantage of a settled purpose in life from the start, for he knows what he wants and howls for it until he gets it, while as a scapegoat for the family—a standing excuse for the things they can't do because of the baby and the things they do do because of the baby—he is simply an invaluable and unapproachable blessing.

## FABLE OF THE CONSCIENTIOUS SHEEPESS.

ONCE upon a Time there was a Noble and Conscientious Sheepess who had walked in the Path of Duty until she had made Corns on her Feet. As an Illustration of the Correct Life, and What a Female should be, she was simply the Gold Fringe, and so Eminent and Numerous were her Good Qualities she could have given a Living Picture Exhibition of All the Virtues by her lonesome.

She was as strictly Domestic as a Baby Bottle. She Passed up the Frivolity of Society, and cut out Hen Clubs, and as she neither attended Bargain Sales nor Played Bridge, the Gentle Reader will see that she was, indeed, IT.

In her early Youth the Sheepess had married a Worthy but Impecunious Sheep, and in order to assist him in Rolling up the Long Green she had fried the Roses out of her Cheeks over the Kitchen Stove and had hustled after the Nimble Dollar until she became sway-backed and stingy.

Heaven had also blessed Mrs. Sheep with a numerous progeny, and, as she was one of those Unselfish Mothers who make Door Mats of themselves for their Offspring to Tread upon, she had grown Old before her Time walking the Colic and pushing the Perambulator.

As a Friend and Neighbor Mrs. Sheep was entitled to the Blue Ribbon, for she was one of those Females who always Lend out them Pattern Hats to be Copied, and whom every one feels free to call upon when they have Sickness in their Families and want to Graft the Services of a Trained Nurse without shelling out for the luxury.

Strange to say, although every one always Praised Mrs. Sheep when their attention happened to be directed to her, she was continually ignored, and really cut no more Ice than a Knot on a Log. Instead of being filled with Gratitude to her for her Unselfish Conduct, Mr. Sheep was ashamed of her because she looked like a Back Number Fashion Plate, and did not know how to Play Ping Pong, and as soon as he had acquired a Fortune by means of her Assistance, he began blowing it on giddy Soubrettes. Nor did his Fellow Creatures give him the double cross for this. On the contrary, they pitied him for being married to a Wife whose tastes were so uncongenial to his.

Neither was there anything coming to Mrs. Sheep in the way of appreciation from her Children. Her Daughters opined that Mamma liked to wear Made Over Clothes, and that washing Dishes was a Picnic to her, and when she attempted to advise them about their Course they told her to go away Back and sit Down, for she was a Hayseed and did not understand City Life.

Nor were Mrs. Sheep's neighbors more grateful, for while they always Remembered her when they got in Trouble, they Forgot her when they gave a Swell Function, and the only times her Rich Friends were really Cordial was when they sent out a Hurry Call for Help.

Now it chanced that in the same Community in which the Sheepess dwelt there lived also a Gay Lynx, who had gotten everything that was coming to her in the way of Pleasure, with a little Fun on the Side to spare. Mr. Lynx was kept on the Nimble Jump from Dawn to Dark trying to collar enough Money to pay her Bills; she never saw her Children except by Previous Appointment; the most Laborious Work she ever did was to Manicure her Nails, and although all the other Animals knew that she carried a Hammer and would beat the Stuffing out of their Characters the minute their Backs were Turned, they kowtowed before her and broke their Necks running after her.

The Sheepess, who felt that it was a Female's Mission to be Meek and Long Suffering, bore her woes for many moons in silence, but at last she went to the Lynx and thus addressed her:

"Why is it," she said, "that although I do so much for my Family and my Friends, while you do nothing for yours, I am turned Down, while you get the Glad Hand? I have Sacrificed myself for my Husband and Children, and they Sidestep away from me, while you offer up your Husband and Children on the Altar of your Vanity and Comfort and they are Tickled to Death at the chance of getting it in the Neck from you. I sit up with a Sick Neighbor until I am ready to Faint with Fatigue, and they do not even Thank me for it, but if you leave a Card with "Kind Inquiries" written on it they have hysterics with Delight and Grartitude.

"According to the way the Good Book figures it out, I ought to be reaping the Rewards of a Noble and Unselfish Life, but it seems to me that I have done the drudgery and you have gotten the Perquisites, and that there is so little doing in the Duty line it doesn't Pay."

"It all Depends," replied the Lynx, rustling her silk-lined petticoats, "on whether Doing Good is a Habit with you or a Surprise Party. If you do your Duty all the Time it passes without attracting Attention, but if you do it only Occasionally it makes a Sensation and you get the Calcium full upon you and all the Applause.

"Your Family and Friends do not appreciate your Sacrifices because they are used to it, and it is no more than they expect of you, but when I now and then chuck in a Kind Deed it is so unexpected that every one throws a fit. Never forget that everything in this World is valued according to the Scarceness of it. The Wife and Mother who is hard to Please gets the Liver and Wing of the Chicken, while the one who will put up with any old thing Gnaws on the Drumstick."

Moral: This Fable Teaches why we all Kick the Meek.

## A Real Mint Julep

EDITOR SUNDAY GAZETTE: Dear Sir: In common with many others of the southern colony I read with surprise and horror the recipe given by you in your paper last Sunday for making a genuine southern mint julep—that nectar of the gods, sir, that painis fresh bloom on the roses of Paradise, turns old maids into blushing maidens, and makes millionaires of us all.

Many a time and oft, sir, has the fair name of the south been aspersed, but never before have such ruthless hands been laid upon one of her sacred traditions as in the brew described by your correspondent. It is a slander upon the artistic taste of the south that every true southerner will resent. A man might, indeed, offer a gentleman such a drink and escape with his life (for, alas, times are not what they once were, but with his reputation—never!

I beg to call your attention to the formula for the hybrid compound to which your corrospondent has sacrilegiously attached the name of "mint julep."

"Take two sprigs of mint." Two sprigs of mint! There are things in life which must be done without counting the cost, or else left undone, and making a mint julep is one of them. Any one who would apportion two sprigs of mint to a julep would halve a kiss or take the temperature of love, or carry an accident policy on bliss.

"Bruise the mint." Heresy, sir! Rank heresy! Mint juleps are not for the utilitarian who must get the most out of things. As well murder a butterdy for its brains or rob a lily of the gold in its heart as to bruise mint for its flavor. A julep is no vulgar decoction of an aromatic plant steeped in whisky, like an old woman's herb tea. Its charm is its elusiveness—its suggestion of the poetry of the spring-time or silver brooks rippling between green banks of mint, or shady corners in old-fashioned gardens where the mint bed offered up perennial incense to the Giver of All Good.

"Then take a jigger of rum and one of brandy." Shades of the old Virginia gentleman, the Kentucky colonel, the Tennessee judge and the Mississippi planter preserve us! Rum and brandy—the liquor of the swashbuckler, the sailor, the brawler, the rowdy—in a mint julep! As well try to make poetry and prose, fire and water, May and December. No, sir! The only liquor of which a genuine mint julep can be made is old Bourbon. Anything else is not a julep. It is an anachronism.

Finally, sir—and this is the crowning offense—your correspondent puts orange peel, strawberries and pineapple in a mint julep, thus degrading it to the level of a fruit salad. The lack of imagination displayed in this is truly pitiable. The perfect julep is perfect in itself, and to weigh it down with the coarse, vulgar, tropical flavor of the pineapple and the pungent oil of orange peel or the tart impertinence of the strawberry, is to exchange the delicacy of a watercolor painted by an artist for the brazen coarseness of a chromo made by machinery in Germany.

Sir, there is but one way to make a julep. Take a long crystal glass, or, better still, a silver loving cup on which the dew will rise as pure as the tears of childhood and as untouched by sorrow. Line it with mint taken with a generous hand, but a hand nicely discriminating, for one sprig too little is not enough, and one too many is too much. Fill the cup almost full of crushed ice on which is a generous spoon of sugar. Add 10 drops of water, no more, no less. Then pour over it old Bourbon that holds in its amber the memory of moonlight nights and the woman you toast, the poetry and the romance of waving fields of grain, and singing birds, and all that made the delight of living when the heart was young.

Measure the whisky in order that you may not get too little, for a julep should be soft and caressing as love, and as strong as death. Watch the liquid as it trickles slowly over the ice, turning its crystal into gold; then, through a long oat straw, slowly, as befits a libation, quaff, and give thanks to heaven that you are still alive, and that the art of making mint juleps—in spite of false prophets who would lead the ignorant astray—is not a lost art down in Dixie.

## TOMMY, THE NEWSBOY ON DOGS

"SAY," remarked Tommy philosophically, as he shifted his papers from one arm to the other and stopped for a bit of rest and gossip, "dis is a rum old world, ain't it? A kind of loop de loop biz, where, when you t'inks you are standin' on youse feet youse on youse head.

"Say, dis mornin' I seen two blokes what met an' begun jawin' each odder, an' I t'inks it's all hot air an' dere's nothin' doin' when one of de guys calls de odder a 'dog,' and wid dat dey clinched, and deys wuz a jewel of a scrap until de cop come an' run 'em in.

"Dat's funny! You calls a mug a 'dog' an' he hands you one ev'y time, don't he? Dat's right, yet when a fellys on de level de mos'—when he gives you de straight talk an' de warm hand, an' youse can swear by him in de dark, he's mos' like a dog.

"Say, I had a dog, an' when he died I put it into de poipers. 'T. Mulligan'—dat was Tige—an' 'no flowers,' jes' like folks. 'Some of your family, Tommy?' asks de bloke at de counter wut took de notice. An' I says 'Sure, Mike,' for Tige was de only family I ever had. Mebbe if I had had a mother or father, like other folks, I wouldn't a cared so much about Tige, but he wuz de only one dat ever loved me.

"Say, dat time I got hurted by de car an' dey took me to der horspital, mebbe dere wasn't Tige lickin' me foot what wuz mashed, an' whinin' like 'twas him! 'Drive der mutt away,' says a man. An' I says, 'Not on yer life, yer don't,' an' I took him in my arms. De sawbones what comes in de ambulance, he wuz a young felly, an' I liked de looks of his eye, an' I says, 'Mister, yer won't let 'em hurt Tige, will yer?' An' he says 'No.' 'Corse Tige couldn't go in de horspital, but he never left de gate night or day, an' when I come out he wuz waitin' fer me, and wese both so glad we scrapped wid ev'y boy an' dog on de way.

"Say, dorgs, dey's better frens dan folks, ain't it? Sometimes, when dere ain't no murders, nor 'lection, an' nobody don't want no poipers, an' yer cold an' tired, an' wet an' where you goin' to find some grub is a corker, den yer meets yer fren, an' he makes a bluff 'bout not havin' any dough an' tel's yer ye ought to keep your weather eye open for a rainy day, an' jest rubs de misery in tell yer sore; but yer dog, he ain't got no better sense den to be sorry fer yer jes de same. Me an' Tige, we wuz side partners. Wese been cold and hungry, an' tired an' wet many a time, but he ain't never went back on me, or throwed it up to me he would have done better by going wid somebody else. Dat's de reason I put in de poipers about his bein' dead, an' I took him out to de country an' burried him.

"How did he die? Why, dere wuz a car comin' an' I didn't see it, an' Tige run right out in front of it an' grabbed me by de britches, an' I see it jest in time to git out of de way, but Tige he get ketched under de wheels, an' when I got him out he wuz dead.

"Naw, I didn't tell any of de kids about me burryin' Tige, 'cause dey would string me, an' I would have to break der faces, an' dere ain't no scrap lef' in me sence Tige died. I jest went out into de country myself an' dug a hole, an' put Tige in it. I didn't have no coffin, but I wrapped him up in my best Landkercher, an' when I come home it seemed to me dat dere wuzn't anything lef' but lonesomeness in all de world.

"Say, seems like I ought to write somethin' on a board an' put over de grave, oughtn't I?"

"Write," I said, softly. "Greater love hath no man than this, that he will give his life for his friend."

## CHECKERS

### Reference Board.

Black pieces occupy squares 1 to 12; white 21 to 32. Commence by black moving first. A game of checkers is interesting, teaches caution, assists the memory and softens the temper. Checkers is the pastime of the home and should be learned, ordinarily, by all. The novice in the game of checkers sees only the instant result of his hasty move, but as he gains insight into the game he finds another and another consequence involved; and he learns to sacrifice many a supposed advantage for the sake of ulterior issues. So in life the intelligent man, to the extent of his ability, looks beyond the immediate effect he desires to produce to the more and more results that are likely to follow, and studies them calmly and dispassionately.

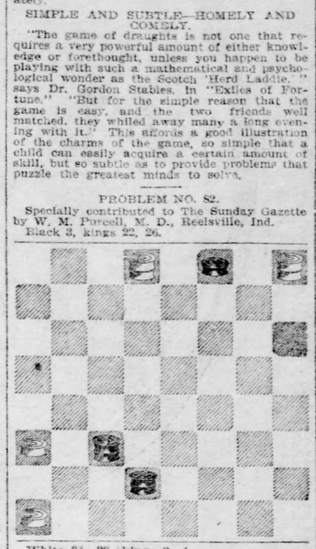
SIMPLE AND SUBTLE—HOMELY AND COMELY.

"The game of draughts is not one that requires a very powerful amount of either knowledge or forethought, unless you happen to be playing with such a mathematical and psychological wonder as the Scotch 'Herd Laddie,'" says Dr. Gordon Stables, in "Exiles of Fortune." "But for the simple reason that the game is easy, and the two friends well matched, they whiled away many a long evening with it." This affords a good illustration of the charms of the game, so simple that a child can easily acquire a certain amount of skill, but so subtle as to provide problems that puzzle the greatest minds to solve.

PROBLEM NO. 82.

Specially contributed to The Sunday Gazette by W. M. Purcell, M. D., Reelsville, Ind.

Black 3, kings 22, 26.



White 21, 29, kings 2, 4.

Black plays and draws.

This problem is offered as a correction of "Draughts World," gem 407.

SOLUTION 80—DR. SCHAEFER.

Black 4, kings 3, 19.
White, 16, 28, kings 12, 17.
White to move and win.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17-22 | 24-20 | 22-17 | 20-16 | 13- 9 |
| 19-23(1) | 27-23 | 19-15 | 8-11 | white |
| 28-24 | 16-11 | 17-13 | 16- 7 | wins |
| 25-27 | 23-19 | 15- 8 | 3-10 | |
| | | (1.) | | |
| 3- 7 | 7- 3 | | 19-23 | 27-20 |
| 22-26 | 26-31 | | 16-11 | 31-27 |

White wins.

THE "HERD LADDIE'S" ESTATE.

James Wyllie, the most celebrated checker player the world ever knew, died intestate and his "belongings," which include interests in Scotland and Australia, are claimed by his brother and sister as next of kin.

Mr. Wyllie was eccentric in every particular. He "held the boards" against everybody for 65 consecutive years and never tired. His mannerisms were grotesque and he was very "close."

About the kind. As late as 1898 Wyllie informed all Glasgow that he was very much afraid his two sons, who resided "somewhere" in the United States, would be "drafted" for service during the Spanish-American war.

Can it be possible these two worthies do not know of their father's death? Or was the original story a hoax?

SOLUTION 81—MR. DOUGHERTY.

Black 5, 15, 17, kings 8, 23.
White 6, 9, 10, 20, 24.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20-16 | 15-24 | 6- 2 | 17-22 | 24-27 | 30-25 |
| 5-14 | 16-11 | 15- 6 | 20-24 | 26-30 | 31-26 |
| 24-19 | 8-15 | 2-20 | 22-26 | 27-31 | 25-21 |

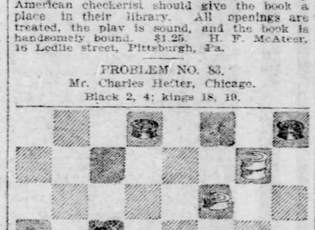
THE AMERICAN CHECKER PLAYER.

This is one of the finest checker books in the retail market. Charles F. Barker, the American champion, is the author, and every American checkerist should give the book a place in their library. All openings are treated, the play is sound, and the book is handsomely bound. $1.25. H. F. McAteer, 16 Ledlie street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROBLEM NO. 83.

Mr. Charles Hetter, Chicago.

Black 2, 4; kings 18, 19.



White 11, 13, 14; king 8.

White plays and draws.

"DENNY." FINAL GAME.

Black, R. Atwell; white, E. L. Benson.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10-14 | 5-14 | 8-11 | 26-30 | 9-14 |
| 22-17 | 30-26 | b29-25 | 25-21 | 11- 8 |
| 6-10 | 13-22 | 19-13 | 11-16 | 13-17 |
| a26-22 | 25- 9 | 21-17 | 23-18 | 8- 4 |
| 11-15 | 1- 5 | 12-16 | 30-25 | 17-22 |
| 24-19 | d9- 6 | 19-12 | 18-11 | 4- 8 |
| 15-24 | 2- 9 | 10-14 | 25-18 | 22-26 |
| 28-19 | 26-22 | 17-10 | 32-27 | 27-23 |
| 8-11 | e4- 8 | 7-25 | 5- 9 | 18-27 |
| b22-18 | f27-24 | 31-27 | 24-20 | 8-11 |
| c9-13 | 11-15 | 23-26 | 16-19 | 27-24 |
| 18- 9 | g23-18 | 27-23 | 20-16 | B. wins |

NOTES BY MR. STRUDWICK.

(a.) Mr. Benson being two games down, makes a bold bid for a win.

(b.) The game seems very promising for white.

(c.) Second best, if 11-16, 17-13, 1-6, 31-26, 4-8, 23-22, 14-17, 21-14, 10-17, 20-25 gives white a strong game.

(d.) 26-22, 5-14, 22-18, 14-17, 21-14, 10-17, 19-15 looks promising.

(e.) Waiting to see what turns up.

(f.) 22-17 or 23-18 are stronger moves. The text appears to get a grip on the single corner, but it is more apparent than real.

(g.) At a first glance white seems to be fixing black up all right, but really it is themselves they are doing.

(h.) If 22-28, 9-14 forces matters.

(i.) And after this the game seems done.

These two games were played in the recent Atwell vs. Benson match and came to us from J. H. Strudwick, "Jack" of "The People."

"SWITCHER."

Black, R. Atwell.
White, E. L. Benson.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a 9-13 | 2- 6 | 1- 6 | 22-26 | 32-27 |
| 21-17 | 26-25 | 19-16 | 19-15 | 7-10 |
| b11-15 | 18-22 | 12-19 | 11-16 | 27-23 |
| 25-21 | 25-18 | 24-15 | 20-11 | 10-14 |
| 8-11 | 10-15 | 7-10 | 26-31 | g22-26 |
| 17-14 | 28-24 | 14- 7 | 11- 8 | h 8- 3 |
| 10-17 | c15-22 | 3-19 | 31-26 | 23-18 |
| 21-14 | d23-18 | 17-14 | 14-10 | 15-11 |
| 6-10 | e6 - 9 | f 8-12 | 26-22 | 10-20 |
| 22-17 | 27-23 | 31-27 | 10- 7 | 18-15 |
| 13-22 | 9-13 | 6- 9 | 23-27 | 9-18 |
| 26-17 | 32-28 | 27-24 | 7- 3 | etc. |
| 15-18 | 4- 8 | 19-23 | 27-32 | |
| 24-20 | 23-19 | 24-19 | 3- 7 | B. won |

NOTES BY MR. STRUDWICK.

(a.) A peculiar thing about the "two move" restriction is that blacks have to play the weakest moves on the board and white (as in the above game) compelled to reply with the worst move that can be played.

(b.) Runs the game into the "Switcher;" a powerful opening for the blacks.

(c.) To this point the game has been played on correct lines.

(d.) Weak move. 32-28 is correct and draws easily. Mr. Benson explained afterward that he was under the impression he could force the game into the drawa position.

(e.) The professor puts on his studying cap and finds the best move. 6-10 draws and runs into ordinary lines.

(f.) At this point time was called and the move was made rather hurriedly. Another moment, and, as Mr. Atwell remarked, "I would have played 6-9, and forced a win."

(g.) Mr. Benson lays a deep snare, for if 12-16 than 15-11, 22-15, 14-17, 13-22, followed by 8-3, white would have won.

(h.) The last chance, for 28-24, 12-16, 24-19, 16-20, 8-3, 20-19, 30-23 draws.

The principal Pittsburgh checker resorts are Mr. S. Seeds, 96 Seventh avenue; Mechanics' library, corner Sarah and Twenty-first streets, S. S. Crawford's cigar store, Penny Checker and Whist association rooms, Lewis block, Smithfield street. You will be entertained thoroughly at either place.

Contributions of news items, problems, games, criticisms, solutions, etc., are respectfully solicited. Address all communications to H. F. McAteer, 16 Ledlie street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who has charge of this department, and who furnishes checker books, pamphlets, boards, pieces, catalogues, etc.; also chess and whist current literature at reasonable prices. Among the best and cheapest books always kept in stock are Lee's Guide to the Game of Draughts, 50 cents. Gould's 1,000 Problems and Gould's Match Games, each, $1.25; 199 "All Colleges and Varieties of Draughts," Leggett, 50 cents; Gossip's Chess Players' text book, 75 cents; the "Principles of Chess," Mason, fourth edition, $2. These are highly recommended to all grades of players.

### Interesting News from All the World

George D. Sherrow announces his intention of visiting several cities during his vacation and will be anxious to engage the players of Columbus, Bellefontaine, Urbana, etc. in across board contests. Mr. Sherrow is a clever checker player, but is not a theorist.

George L. Ellis, our own George, the irrepressible one, has permanently "shifted" to New Albany, Ind., where he has attached himself to the staff of the Ledger. He misses us and does not expect to come to Pittsburgh soon. Everybody wishes Mr. and Mrs. Ellis many happy days.

The Alfred Cain, champion of England, vs. Morrall, match ended in a draw, two wins each and eight divides. Mr. Cain has positively abandoned the idea of challenging Richard Denny for the honor of champion.

A long time has elapsed since we announced the issuance of a part of Kear's reprint of Drummond's third, but No. 8, containing about 100 variations of "Single Corner," is on the market. 10 cents. Purchasers of this part should also procure the earlier numbers so that they may have the games complete.

H. F. McAteer, 16 Ledlie street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the only person in the world who has copies of Drummond's third in original covers for sale and as the price of $2 is low the stock is gradually being disposed of and when they are gone there will be no more.

Mr. C. Dixon, the holder of the London junior championship medal, has been challenged by Mr. J. Tadgell, and the match will come off at an early date. The old London championship tournament still hangs fire.

James Searight of Hutchestown, Scotland, a few years ago was picked as the coming world's champion, and he did look so; but Mr. Searight devoted himself exclusively to his business. His most notable performance was the defeat of D. G. McKelvie, 11 to 1, and nine drawn in a match for the championship of Glasgow 10 years ago.

Mr. Frank Dunne, draughts editor of the Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement, commenting on the London vs. Freeman match among other valuable points submits the following:

"This great match came to a somewhat sensational close when Freedman, who was hopelessly behind, gained, leaving 11 games to be played. After the first few days Freedman went from bad to worse and was clearly outclassed. Contrary to the statements which appeared in the papers there was no 'coaching' on either side and though the score scarcely represents the general run of the play a number of the games were high-class. Jordan himself considers that he hardly played up to his form and such being the case the result shows that it was not needed and further that the champion is head and shoulders above a large majority of his contemporaries."

## BOOSTED BY VANDERBILT BONDS

His Grace of Marlborough Now Training Hard for the Career Designed for Him by the Duchess. Queer Phases of the Vanderbilt-Leiter Rivalry.

By CURTIS BROWN.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.—What is the nice, blonde little duke of Marlborough up to, anyway? No one knows for a certainty, but there is no mistaking the fact that he is up to something, pulled by a lately awakened ambition and pushed by the duchess, nee Vanderbilt. Whatever he is headed for, he is going at a pretty good gait—for a duke.

For example, he is showing so much energy in his honorary position as paymaster general of the army that the permanent clerks, who have run the shop to suit themselves from time immemorial, are a little indignant and a little worried. It is not considered good form for the figurehead of the department to go poking about into the affairs of the concern, popping into unexpectedly and wanting to know the reasons for things.

Then there is the Primrose league, the social wing of the Conservative party. The duke's activity as a league potentate was only a preface to a lot of political interests manifested by a young man to whom Trojan and Tyrian had appeared previously to be all alike. Now the idle clubman is no longer his boon companion; he prefers to be seen with Mr. Balfour and Joseph Chamberlain, and both are declared to have an idea that they have discovered political acumen in the duke. Latterly, too, he has been much in the society of the Salisbury circle, and the Right Hon. St. John Broderick, secretary of state for war, has been known to say recently that the duke has shown an energy and patience for detail that are puzzling to all who come into contact with him.

### He Adds Rows of Figures.

As paymaster general he is responsible for every penny used in the maintenance of the army. Most of his predecessors used to take it for granted that all figures put before them by the permanent officials were accurate, but the duke, with the assistance of his private secretary, checks them before they receive his initials. He signs no checks for less than a quarter of a million dollars, but he insists on seeing the items that go to make up the amount, and his subdivision is then left to the assistant paymaster, who is a permanent and paid official.

This quite overturns tradition, which asked of a paymaster general only that he should be ornamental and that he should stroll down to the office in a blue moon or so just for the looks of the thing. He gets no salary, but can flatter himself that he is "in politics" and can talk gravely to the ladies about the intentions of the government, at no expense of labor. Yet here is a duke not only laboriously adding up columns of figures, but making some of the older permanent officials uneasy by troubling himself to see how much work they do, and by calling some of the younger men into his private office and chatting with them about the department, and making no secret of the fact that he thinks an infusion of new blood wouldn't do a bit of harm to the paymaster's department. Some of the older employes shake their heads dolefully and intimate that the house of Marlborough is coming to a bad end.

It appears that the duke is also studying up on the methods of the much-criticised war office outside of his own department. An official told me the other day that it was generally believed in the war office that the duke was in training for a permanent position there. "Social London," said my informant, a club man, who sees the duke two or three times a week, "is really amazed at the sudden development of activity exhibited by him."

### Vanderbilt vs. Leiter.

His grace is such a meek, quiet-looking little man that he never got credit for half the sportiness to which he was given before his marriage. Even for a while after that uncommonly happy alliance, he spent most of his time in clubbing, traveling and enjoying life generally in an idle sort of way.

Of course, there is no mystery about the cause of the change. The duchess is behind it all. She has brains, energy and ambition enough to keep two or three dukes fairly active. She has some of the same grit and pertinacity that carried old Commodore Vanderbilt from his humble little Staten island ferry to the top of Wall street.

And she has the spur of ravalry to keep her going. It is the old race between New York and Chicago, and in this phase of it, Chicago is well in the lead in the person of Mary Leiter, who married Lord Curzon and became honorary queen resident of India, the first lady for a population of more than 220,000,000, to say nothing of the native states with 60,000,000 more.

If there is one person on the face of the earth of whom the Vanderbilt duchess is a little jealous it is the Leiter baroness. Although a duke is at the head of the peerage and a baron is at the very bottom, yet if the duchess went to India today she would have to take a back seat, for the husband of the baroness represents the king in person and has precedence of everybody except his imperial majesty himself. Furthermore, Lady Curzon got the one place of all places that the Duchess of Marlborough wanted, and now that it is generally understood the Curzons will soon retire it is an open secret that the duchess is moving heaven and earth to get the place for her husband. Lord Curzon is generally considered one of the brightest men in the whole Conservative party.

"Is Lord Curzon such an able man?" said the duchess. "Very, well, then, the duke shall be able too."

### Out of Sympathy With Ireland.

A year ago the appointment of the Duke of Marlborough to become lord lieutenant of Ireland, which would have satisfied the duchess almost as well as the Indian place, was seriously considered by the government. Earl Cadogan having had enough of it and being anxious to retire. But the situation in Ireland grew more serious, and it became evident that the Marlborough appointment at such a time wouldn't do at all. Today the situation there is more serious than since the old Land League days, although what with war and coronation and the illness of the king the newspapers here have printed little information about it. The duchess is known to be a red hot Loyalist, with not a particle of sympathy with the Nationalists.

At present it seems rather likely that the duchess' only hope of queening it in India rests in a prolongation of the Curzon terms there until the duke has had more time to study for the part, and that in all probability he will soon receive an appointment that will give him a chance to prove to the public that he is fitted to fill the yet larger place that the government would be so glad to give him as soon as he is ready for it.

### A Happy Family.

Scurrilous papers have printed stories now and again in America of scandals in the Marlborough establishment and of grievous disagreements between duke and duchess. I think it can be set down unequivocally in black and white that there is not much truth in these stories. The duke gives every evidence of taking a good deal of pleasure in this new game he is playing, and plods away at statistics and speech-making with more persistence than mortal man would show if he were merely being driven. According to all accounts, it came a little hard to him at first, but it is to be suspected that he is now really grateful to the energetic young duchess for the gentle pressure with which which she kept him going.

The greatest obstacle in the work of getting the duke advanced into a high political position was his style of oratory. He was badly frightened at first, and stumbled and faltered and hesitated to a painful degree. And it must be confessed that his matter was not much better than his manner. He put a lot of hard work into his addresses, and filled them up with the most instructive facts, but somehow it was as hard to read them as to hear them. The practice that he got in the Primrose league, however, helped him a good deal, and his fellow clubmen accused him of having taken furtive lessons in elocution and declamation. He is frequently to be seen in the special gallery of the house of commons when some celebrated orator is addressing the chamber, and he was heard to say in the lobby of the houes one evening recently that he would give £20,000—that is $100,000—if he could speak as fluently as John Burns, the labor member, whose only education was obtained in the night schools after working hours.

### Fine Honors for Him.

The lucky duke has the king as well as the cabinet and the duchess for an ally, and has lately received two special marks of the royal favor. First came his appointment to the knighthood of the particularly high and mighty Order of the Garter, the most coveted honor in the kingdom, and the second was his nomination by the king for the post of lord high steward in the coronation procession that failed to "proceed." The lord high steward use to be such a powerful personage that the reigning monarch was inclined to be jealous of him. Henry III. got over the difficulty by making his son the lord high steward and eventually the post merged in the crown. So you can see that when Edward VII. revived the office for the duke of Marlborough, even though it carried with it no other duties than that of carrying the king's crown, he was conferring a mark of his regard that must have been a source of immense gratification to the ambitious duchess, if not to the duke himself.

Another phase of the Marlborough-Curzon rivalry is to be found in their respective town houses. Of course the Curzons can't show anything to equal Blenheim, the great, stately palace built by the nation as a present for the first duke of Marlborough; but they got ahead in the matter of a London home, when Papa Leiter bought No. 1 Carlton House terrace as a present for his daughter. It is the house Mr.

# The WONDERFUL TROUSSEAUX of NEWPORT

BY AUGUSTA PRESCOTT.

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT
MOTHER OF THE
DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH

A BLACK TRANSPARENT GOWN OVER AN UNDERSKIRT OF EMERALD.

THE LONG SILK HOUSE COAT
SUITABLE FOR CALLING.

A
BLAZER SUIT
IN SUMACH RED
FOR EARLY
SEPTEMBER.

A TUCKED SILK WITH THE TUCKS COVERING THE WAIST, SLEEVES AND SKIRT.

THE FIRST FALL SUIT
WILL BE A PRINCESS SKIRT
WITH ETON JACKET.

THE HOUSE COAT HAS A
WIDE SLEEVE HEAVILY EMBROIDERED
IN COLORS

## APPAREL FOR BRIDES

**How Mrs. Peter Martin and Mrs. Robert Collier Are Dressing on Their Honeymoons—The Smart Gowning of Miss Neilson, Who Is to Marry Reginald Vanderbilt, the Last of the Family.**

By AUGUSTA PRESCOTT.
(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Dear Girl—Never was there a wider variety of things to put around you. We are really wearing any old thing in the house and going out resplendent in coats of silk. It seems incongruous, this putting on of the fine long coat over the shirtwaist of cheviot or madras, of lawn or cambric. But you get used to it and, after a time, you come to see how handy it is.

The long coats are half-fitted, the fitting being entirely in the back. They also come very loose, indeed, entirely without fitting, and hanging straight in raglan fashion. The coat with the box-plaited back is very much worn, and the coat that is loose in front with the fronts flying to show a facing.

The absolute handiness of this garment will grow on you after a little and you find yourself used not only a long silk coat but a long cloth coat for rain. I have selected something very fine in the way of a satin face to wear when the winds blow. It is an economical garment when all is counted in, for you can wear out all your old waists and make your skirts do.

The Chinese coat is a garment which you will see more and more. It is made of silk, and is cut upon the pattern of a Chinese kimono. To make it you can buy a 50-cent cambric kimono and can cut your silk after it, using the kimono as a pattern.

### The Chinese Coat.

You will need enough black taffeta silk for the coat and sleeves, and enough white figured silk for the deep and peculiarly flaring collar and wide flat pagoda cuffs. The Chinese is only to the waist and it flares all around a little. Its shape is trying, but it is so smart that you forget how bunchy it makes you look.

How delightful the fashions are for the short woman! Everything seems built for her. They say that there is a reason for this. Over in Paris a famous man dressmaker has married a lovely little lady no more than five feet tall. And it is to her petite prettiness that he has adapted all the new styles. Ah, well! so much for the rest of the world! The tall woman must go hide her inches in ruffling and try to bring down her height by the round-and-round trimmings.

A style designed to make the short woman look exceedingly tall is the one which calls for a skirt and waist all of one stuff.

Deep green cashmere suits the short woman well. She takes this material and makes it up with a plaited skirt, laid in plaits rather narrow, all side by side, and not boxed, and without trimming of any kind, save a panel of heavy cream lace at one side. Her waist is a blouse bagging over the belt in front, with a modified bag, pulled down to a point, not square at all, and in the back she has a postillion finish. This certainly adds to the height of the woman without inches.

The princess also gives the little woman height but, unfortunately, it makes her look a little too slender, so that she becomes too petite for beauty. If she wears a princess she must put an Eton on over it and must trim the skirt in high flounces that curve upward in the back.

The overcoming of defects is one of the important things in dress and the woman who dresses well will certainly learn to adapt the modes to herself as well as herself to the modes.

Several new and very pretty styles have come out this season, and in their plan they are cut out, as it were, for fall year.

### The First Fall Hat.

One of these is a tight cream felt, tipped down in the front and up in the back. And trimming it are numerous wings of emerald hue. These are put in pointing forward and at the back there is a bunch of them arranged so as to hold up the brim. There are no trimmings of any kind upon this hat besides the wings, and the whole gives a very neat, trim appearance, as though the hat were built for the weather, yet without sacrificing its neatness and becoming qualities.

Another style just arrived for autumn is the moss hat. It is built sometimes in brown and sometimes in green. It is trimmed with a long quill pulled through its brim. Another trimming for the moss hat is the toadstool and a little family of these stand at one side of the crown. Still another trimming of the moss hat. One that is liked because it is so very becoming, is the veil which is draped around the crown and allowed to hang down in long ends at the back.

This draping of the hat with the veil is a style that will not soon disappear. You can, by this agency, secure an absolute change in your hat without going to the expense of a new one.

But a great deal depends, not only on the style of veil, but upon the draping. Miss Kathleen Neilson, who is to marry Reginald Vanderbilt, the youngest of the Vanderbilt sons, wore one of the smartest costumes ever seen. It was a town shopping rig and not as expensive as one would expect to see considering the young lady's prospects.

The young woman who, by the way, is a niece of Frederick Gebhard, wore a skirt of cigar colored cloth cut with the straight back. This calls for an invisible opening covered with a strapping two inches wide all the way down the back from the belt to the hem. The skirt widens at the foot but there is no flounce. It fits like a glove and would suggest the snugness of the riding habit were it not for its very long sweeping back and the long front.

### Cigar-Colored Brown.

The blouse is a cream cheviot with stripes in cigar colored brown, with a gold stripe at each side of the brown one. A marquise coat of cigar brown silk, with rounding tails and open front, completed this very smart suit. The lapels of the coat are in cream, embroidered in gold cords.

How ironical you say to talk of gold embroidery and satin when gold costs money and satin is high. But, when you come down to it, gold embroidery is by no means worth its weight, and satin comes in very nice imitations that answer every purpose. It is surely no day for the woman on a little to complain, for she can get such very good materials at such a very low price that, surely, she can hold her own in Dame Fashion's world.

But it must be admitted that personal handiwork is the price of looking nice. The marquise coat, of pompadour silk, has its embroidered wreaths, and the lapels of every coat, be it a Louis Quinze, a Seize, a Chinese, or an automobile, are hand-worked until they are stiff with beauty. Blessed is it that there come embroidery shams in the shape of lovely little roses that are skillfully appliqued to the coat, and dressed out with leaves to make them look as though they were all done by hand.

There is a rumor that linen in the heavier grades will be worn all winter. And that pique is taking a new hold on favor.

Truth to tell, women are becoming more and more addicted to the wash waist, and to the waist that can be easily cleaned, and they are very reluctant to give it up at the close of the season. And that is why the pique waist with its dark, rich stripes, all lustrous, and of pure deep color, is now coming out fresh, tucked and trimmed with buttons, and, though it is nearly fall, women are buying these waists and getting ready to wear them in October.

### Autumn Fads.

There are many and many fads for the autumn woman. One of these is the button fad. Buttons are used in many diverse ways. One of the prettiest button trimmings calls for a row of medium size, all the way down the back to the skirt. There is a wide strapping of cloth extending from belt to hem, directly in the center of the back of the skirt, concealing the opening. And on this wide strapping there are set buttons, one below the other, to make a trimming.

All kinds of buttons are used for the purpose, but the smartest are those that sew through and through, showing the silk with which they are put on, which should be of a contrasting color.

A skirt of royal blue cloth is trimmed down the back with big, round pearl buttons, very clear and beautiful. They are sewed on with royal blue silk. A skirt of tobacco brown cloth has a row of smoked pearl buttons down the back, the buttons put on with black sewing silk.

A button trimming calls for buttons down each side of the front and down the back of the sleeve. Still another button trimming, and a very decorative one, consists of stole ends, one falling each side of the front, with large smoked pearl buttons down each stole.

In the matter of jeweled buttons, one cannot say too much. They come in every kind, and are made of every gem, and set in all sorts of ways. They are enormously expensive, and many jewelers make a specialty of designing them. You can have your buttons made to order if you want to pay the price.

And, speaking of buttons, there is no prettier gift than a set of six. These can be used upon waist after waist, and they always trim it prettily. Turquoise and rhinestones make up well in buttons, and such very pretty shapes can be obtained, in the marquise and the circular designs. Buttons costing a dollar each are very decorative, and they form the entire trimming of a cloth gown. You can make a very good showing with four and the buttons can be used many times.

In button styles there is the placing of a row of buttons along the bertha, the trimming of the stock with them, the finishing of the flaring cuff with them, and the adornment of the lapel. Remember, in all button designs, there must be a study of the color and the material and of the manner of sewing on. Even the size must be considered, for there is no such thing as using the button at haphazard, with any idea of good results.

As the fall modes begin to appear, you will notice how the collar predominates. Collars are made separately and put on, and all kinds are seen, the only rule, apparently, being that the collar shall be large enough to lie upon the shoulders.

The old-fashioned Byron collar is back, the one that is seen in the pictures of Lord Byron; and the Elizabethan collar is very much worn. The object is a wide flare with the collar lying upon the shoulders. It can be embroidered or decorated in any becoming way, and it can be made of any material you desire, from butcher's linen and canvas to the finest of peau de soie and corded silk. The Byron collars have a roll and are often mistaken for the sailor collars of which there is a wide variety.

An approved trimming for the sailor is the medallion of lace. In Mrs. Peter Martin's trousseau there is a waist in black peau de soie, a strange material and a strange color, truly, for a bride, but an effective one. This has a square sailor collar in cream, with medallions of white lace applied, with a bit of rose silk under each medallion, and the tiniest little rhinestone button in the middle.

A collar which has no name except that of a lace collar is made of lace insertion, laid around the neck so that the ends come together at the bust. There they are knotted and drawn through a jeweled ring. Novelty is only one of the attributes of this arrangement, for it is pretty as well as always becoming.

### Novelties Coming In.

The woman who does not secure novelty this autumn is one without talent, as many small things of dress are appearing that it looks as though there could be a change for each day in the week.

The bow will be a feature not to be neglected. This is a French style, and the French women are making the most of it. The bow is made of taffeta, and is placed where the ends of the wide collar meet, usually, just upon the bust. Its loops are wide and hemmed and its end very long. This made bow is a desirable adjunct to the gown—for it really gives it a very neat finish.

One of the gowns of Miss Van Alen, who became Mrs. Robert Collier recently, was built in cream cloth with a bow of reddish brown silk upon the bust. A little Eton with pointed fronts was secured at the bust with a very large bow of made ribbon. The ends were wide and depended just below the belt. Here they were finished with ecru lace.

Ribbon makes a very handsome bust bow, but it somehow lacks the smartness of the made and lined bow, and the loops of the made bow are brought in under a very tight knot through which is thrust a dagger.

The dagger with its gold sheath is a feature of smart fall dressing. You see it with its hilt inlaid with jacinth and with a chain studded with tiny gems. The possession of a few handsome bits of jewelry is a thing that is almost necessary even though these be of the decorative kind, rather than of expensive mould. After all, it is the effect you are striving for and, if you can get it cheaply, so much the better.

The middle-aged woman is forgetting the bonnet and the toque and coming out in the hat with broad brim and trailing feather. The feather helps the woman of age wonderfully in her effort to look young and, if pulled down at the back and allowed to touch the hair, it gives quite a charming touch.

### Tomato Red and Steel.

In the fall vogues there is a tendency toward the cloths of medium shade rather than the all-black gown or the very light colors. The royal blues are very, very good, and so are the steel colors. There are many new steels, one of these being a blue steel which goes very well with tomato red. The tomato color is used in the drop skirt, or in the petticoat. It is allowed to peep out of the stock, and there is a little in the belt and a touch in the cuffs, and may be a little in the panel. But it is only suggested, not vividly shown, and it is very dressy indeed.

Elderly women should not wear violet, nor should they take to mauve or heliotrope. These colors are trying to an ashen complexion, and, if the woman of middle age has lost her color she should seek those tones that will restore it to her, one of these being navy blue and another a deep red.

The French modistes make the startling announcement that there will be no waists this fall. They mean that the waist line will entirely disappear in the fall modes. The princess has no belt at all, and the costume suits are made with the pointed front, either long or rounding, so that the waist cannot be pulled in at all.

The tendency toward the Josephine gown with its high belt also removes the waist line so that the woman who cannot lace, or who does not want to, is very well suited in her fashions. She can wind her belt with a wide sash or she can pull down that V-shaped figure in the middle of the front and outline it with a narrow cording of some kind.

### The Monogram Fancy.

The monogram which is stamped all over a woman's belongings does not neglect her blazer coat. The monogram in lace insertion, very narrow and of very delicate fiber, is applied to the lapels in such a very intricate manner that none but the initiated can read. The same design is also used upon one sleeve.

Women who are afraid of losing themselves are wearing the monogram upon the belt, the chatelaine, the purse, the stock and the bust. They are wearing it also upon the shoe and upon the stocking, and the monogram is seen upon all articles of metallic construction, including the umbrella handle. Here again is another way of securing something permanently dressy.

The investment of a little money in a gun metal monogram set with turquoise is a matter that brings a reward from year to year, for the monogram can be transferred and the article upon which it is placed receives always a sudden touch of elegance.

When Mrs. Peter Martin goes to California she will take along a dear little set of monogram ornaments in gold set with Brazilian coffee stones and combining the initials of Lillie Henrichs Martin in the middle.

THE NEW YORK COUSIN.

Mrs. Romulus M. Walton,
A Celebrated Beauty, in Her Bridal Gown, Showing the Fashionable Bridal Veil.

# BANDMASTER DUSS CAPTURES NEW YORK.

THERE'S THE ATMOSPHERE.

SOMETIMES I FACE MY AUDIENCES.

HERE IS GILMORE'S BATON. I OFTEN USE IT. THE GREAT CONDUCTOR PRESENTED IT TO ME YEARS AGO.

I CAN SEE A NEW ELEMENT OF MUSIC DAWNING IN OUR COUNTRY.

A CONDUCTOR MUST BE ELECTRIC.

## PITTSBURGH CONDUCTOR CREATES BIG FURORE

### Cultured Audiences of Gotham Bestow Unstinted Praise.

**The Catholicity of the Leader's Musical Taste Creates Programs That Are Satisfying — "The Trolley," His Great Descriptive March, Produces a Sensation Nightly—Will Play in Duquesne Garden in October.**

By GEORGE C. JENKS.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—There is no nonsense about John S. Duss. As soon as you see him step upon his little platform at the St. Nicholas garden and look keenly over the vast hall through his glasses you realize that he is there for a serious duty, and that he will perform it to the last chord. A musician to the tip of his baton—a present to him from the late P. S. Gilmore, by the way—he regards his work as leader of his band as educational as well as merely pleasure-giving. His personality dominates his audience as well as the 60 musicians sitting patiently behind him, awaiting his signal to begin. He is so thoroughly in earnest that no one can honestly charge him with being a poser. If he is a spectacular, a dramatic figure as he stands there, holding his baton in his right hand and rapidly tapping the path of its left, while his eyes seem to take in every corner of the immense auditorium, it is because he is dramatic by nature, and shows himself simply as he is.

#### A Conductor's Real Work.

Finishing his survey, which is only momentary, he turns to his musicians and, with a flourish of his baton, swings them off into the first number of the program. As Mr. Duss has said on several occasions and as I heard him say to his audience the other night, the real work of conducting a band is accomplished before he comes into view. Carl Retter once remarked to Anton Seidl, in my hearing, "What is conducting an orchestra but simply wiggling a stick?" And Seidl, with that hearty laugh of his, answered: "My dear Carl, you are right. That is all it is." It may be that John S. Duss has the same opinion, but New Yorkers have come to the conclusion that there is a certain way of "wiggling a stick" which produces results impossible to any other way, and they credit Duss with knowing that way. The catholicity of his musical taste is one of the strong recommendations that Duss has to a cultured audience, whether in New York or Pittsburgh. Here is his program for Sunday night, which illustrates that point admirably:

Soloists—Carl Haydn, tenor; Bohumir Kryl, cornet.

J. S. Duss, Conductor.

PART I.

1. Overture, "Rosamunde".....Schubert
2. Farandolae on "My Maryland".....Heineman
3. Characteristic march, "The Trolley".....Duss
(In which is described as near as time will permit a ride from the suburbs of the metropolis to the St. Nicholas Garden. At one time a jerky individual is suddenly put off—the conductor rings the bell, of course, but the car never stops—and later when the merry trolley party are half asleep to the purring of the wheels they receive a sudden jolt, the car having struck a rock which had been thrown on the track owing to the operating incident to the construction of the subway.)
4. Caudies "Last Love".....Brisham

Intermission 10 minutes.

PART II.

5. Kemmenoi Ostrow's.....Rubinstein
6. Spring Song.....Mendelssohn
7. "Il Pagliacci," Aria.....Leoncavallo
Carl Haydn
8. Einzug der Goetter in Walhalla from "Das Rheingold".....Wagner

Intermission 10 minutes.

PART III.

9. Overture, "Coriolan".....Beethoven
10. Cornet Solo, "Leviatan Polka".....Levy
Bohumir Kryl.
11. Danse des Paysans Russes.....Tschaer
12. Valse, "Deutsche Herzen".....Strauss

#### Gotham Audiences Delighted.

From Schubert to Strauss, with composers past and present represented at intervals, the music is satisfying and touched with the fervor of the man at the conductor's desk. One always knows that Duss is there, interpreting each number in the light of his own study and his own emotions, and his audience always agrees with his reading. This is proved by the enthusiasm with which encores are demanded and by the whole audience. There is nothing perfunctory about the recalls. If there were, Duss would detect it instantly and there would be a plain-spoken rebuke delivered with force and in stinging terms. Duss hates humbug as much as he enjoys the honest applause of his listeners.

His characteristic march, "The Trolley," which he is compelled to play nearly every night, whether it is in his set program or not, is Duss set to music. You may hear him describe, with the aid of his players, all the incidents described in print, and you would know what the different movements of the selection signified even if they had not been set forth in black and white on the program. Duss does not go far afield for his descriptive pieces. He finds them right under his nose and he jots them down in musical language as a sort of safety-valve for his feelings. The trolley ride, as one takes it, hanging to a strap, on Duss' tuneful vehicle of wood, wind, brass and tympani, is as full of excitement, and a great deal more comfortable, than a trip on a real car. Duss has been through it, and it is easy to imagine him turning into musical phrases the staccato bumping he got as the wheels hit rocks on the track. Another of Duss' selections that is extremely popular is one entitled, "The Fighting Tenth." Every Pittsburgher knows what the "Fighting Tenth" of Western Pennsylvania has done to deserve being perpetuated in music. Duss knows it, too, and a thrilling, fiery composition this one is. While New Yorkers may not feel the sentimental regard for the regiment as actuates Pittsburghers, the quality of the music is appreciated here, and "The Fighting Tenth" evokes its half-dozen encores which follow most of the selections played by the band.

#### New York Awoke Slowly.

When the first modest announcement was made in New York that John S. Duss and his Economy band, under the management of R. E. Johnston, would give a series of concerts in St. Nicholas garden, it awoke only languid interest. John S. Duss was not known here as a musician. Some New Yorkers, who read the news of other cities than their own, had heard of him as the controlling power in the town of Economy, Pa., a community which conducted its affairs on a system of brotherly love and personal integrity inexplicable to the people of this city. Some of them had even heard that he was a talented musician, and that he had given concerts in Pittsburgh for the benefit of the poorer classes, absolutely without return, save in the pleasure he afforded. But Duss as a bandmaster in cynical Manhattan was beyond their comprehension.

Johnston, the manager, went along quietly with his arrangements. He leased the immense St. Nicholas Garden, a building larger than Duquesne Garden in Pittsburgh, and, with Mr. Duss' personal assistance, decorated it with flags, potted flowers and towering palms, lighted it with several hundred arc and incandescent lamps, saw that there were chairs and small tables placed conveniently all over the lower floor, so that there should not be any uncomfortable crowding, and engaged a bevy of pretty young girls to be at the disposal of the ladies he expected to make up a large part of his audiences. Duss and his manager both knew what to expect. The bandmaster knew the quality of the music that would be furnished by his players from Economy, and Johnston knew the requirements of his New Yorkers. How well each understood the elements of the offering that would make for success has been proved by the enormous attendance at all the concerts, and the fact that John S. Duss has created a furore never achieved by a bandmaster in the metropolis before him.

#### Night Scene at the Garden.

As one steps into St. Nicholas Garden at 8 o'clock in the evening he is ushered in by two gigantic attendants in gorgeous uniforms, which make them look like two wandering members of the Vatican guards. Each man is something more than seven feet in height and about 20 feet in dignity. Having passed the guards in safety a young girl in a dainty costume, who reminds one of an opera dairy maid, trips forward and fastens three roses to the corsage of the lady accompanying you. You—the man—get a sniff at the flowers, and, perhaps, if you are lucky, a coy smile from the dairymaid, and are passed along to a midget. The midget has as much dignity as the Vatican guards, but his length in inches is not so very much more than theirs in feet. He hands you programs, and then, when you have gazed admiringly at the dozen or so portraits of Mr. Duss that hang at the entrance to the hall, you take seats at one of the tables, and feel that you are in for a gay time indeed.

You see easily that a large proportion of the audience are regulars. They come every night or two, knowing that there will always be excellent music, pleasant company and an entire absence of undesirable people. The class which one does not care to meet does not care for music of the quality dispensed at St. Nicholas Garden this summer. There is not enough rag-time for it—although Duss does not exclude syncopated inanity from his programs altogether. At 20 minutes past 8 the musicians file in and get ready and a few minutes later enters Duss, who bows to the audience, and then, with a flourish, swings into the first number of the program.

Duss and his band will be in Pittsburgh in October. They will play at Duquesne Garden on the 17th and 18th of that month.

#### Julia Marlowes Answer.

Asked what the stage holds for the American girl Julia Marlowe replies, in the Pilgrim for August:

"What the stage holds for the American girl depends largely on that young person herself—perhaps one is justified in saying that it depends almost solely upon her. If she is ambitious for a stage career, the result of her ambitions will be shaped by her own attitude toward the stage. It will turn out to be exactly the kind of an institution she imagines it to be and her conduct in working out her professional career will find its reflex in the treatment the stage accords her.

"If she thinks of the stage as an institution alert to recognize and reward intelligent, earnest effort, and if she is willing patiently and constantly to give it that effort, she will find that it is an institution of worth and dignity. If she seeks it as an escape from her appointed duties in life and if she yearns to be an actress for the sake of a measure of cheap publicity and a round of empty garish, and demoralizing diversions, she probably will find her expectations realized—that is, if she possesses a certain kind of personal attractiveness and very little self-respect. There is, perhaps, no other walk in life where lack of ability is so tolerably rewarded, but the rewards, such as they are, are likely soon to lose their savor for even the most thoughtless and feather-brained."

Nature, though lovely, is somewhat untidy.—Life.

#### Punch Makes a Pun.

It is strange indeed that a nation whose literature is so rich in great works of humor as that of the English should in its colloquial humor stoop to such banal trivialities as the following which appeared in a recent number of London Punch: "At Drury Lane this week sees the hundredth performance of Ben-Hur, which is to continue its course as long as the horses in the chariot races have any 'go' left in them. Such a success as this of Ben is something un-Hurd of in recent years at Old Drury.

"Yes," said Mr. Hagg, "it was funny enough to make a donkey laugh—I laughed till I cried."

Elephant—Is the dentist engaged?

Alligator—Well—er—yes. He's filling some of my back molars. I find he can get at them much better from the inside.

## ESSAYS BY THE EAGER AGITATOR.

## AMBITION

Written for Sunday Gazette by HIRAM MOE GREENE.

AMBITION has killed more good, substantial, upright men and broken up more happy homes than cigarettes and intemperance. Ambition has a demoralizing influence upon society, and in society the result of too much ambition is painful in the extreme.

Ambition and the careless habit of liquidating sorrow and floating joy stock by the indiscreet induction into the human system of malted, vinous and spirited liquors are so much alike that the results look like twins. Either is as harmless as an obscure newspaper if taken in small quantities, but when a man gets gay and begins to throw ambition into him in those big No. 00 capsules, it is the favorite against the field that he will haul himself to the morgue with it.

Americans are all too ambitious. Love of country, and an undying love to serve the country at a robust salary are pronounced, undisguised, undeniable, certain symptoms, that the disease is on, and the microbes of ambition are putting in a little overtime. Some wrinkled-faced, baldheaded, Hinia-drinking dyspeptics claim that politics is a pleasing and effective counter-irritant. They may be right. It is certainly worth trying.

Ambition is dangerous. A man might just as well try to thaw dynamite in the parlor grate as to get too ambitious. The end is the same, and it affects all classes alike.

Let me illustrate by a heart-squeezing little episode that fell by chance within the clutch of my observation. It is about a tramp and is also quite sad. He had an excellent reputation in the society in which he delved, and the finger of pride was turned his way by the members of his fraternity. He was prince of the hobos, a general of the continental tie-steppers, a sort of big Ike in the handout set. He was a credit to his association, a joy to his fellows. He had never worked, yet he was constantly of a full stomach, robust and full of Gothic symmetry and pie. The sight of work most brought St. Anthony's dance, and he was so fastidious that a woodpile and a saw hard by made him faint and give external evidences of a general breaking down. He had never had money and was the pride of the Never-Sweats.

One day, unthinkingly, he corralled a bunch of thoughts that had floated into his brain, and he concluded he had a future. How thoughtless! And now ambition begins to percolate. While the summer zephyrs came bounding over the fields from the brewery, kissing the sweet clover with intoxicating love, on this sweet-scented, balmy day the plan of organizing the Amalgamated Shirkers' union budded and blossomed in the garden of his fertile gray-matter. He became enveloped in the slimy twining of the octopus of ambition, and he traveled much to carry out his well-conceived plan. He hoped to be the president of the union. And now dire calamity slaps him in the chest and unfeeling fate jumps with both feet upon his bunions. At the first meeting a pin-headed, drinking idiot, one who had been tainted with working, filed charges against him, claiming that he was working when he organized the union. The committee reported a true bill, the tackle was attached and he was boosted out of the union. He was ostracized and looked down upon, and at last, with hope gone and stripped of his honor, true to his instincts he fondled a sealskin sacque that belonged to someone else. After a few arguments he became the property of the state.

But it does not stop there. Let us meander through the conservatories of the upper walks of life, rubberneck into history and see therein the smears of ambition.

We come upon Henry Clay, a statesman from Kentucky, and for whom a popular pipe was named. We will all turn to clay. Now, Henry was the prize dog on the senatorial bench. Historians say that he was a terrier right, and no dog in the senate dared dispute his play. Among a great many other things that Henry was he was an orator of great nerve and a man of large brain. But too much ambition caused him to slip his trolley—the light went out and the train rolled on without him. How sad it is to contemplate! It is so much like drinking! You think a little more will not hurt you, you can't loose, you are too popular; but you wake up some frosty morning and find that some unknown has strayed away in your overalls. Clay thought that he could not be beat, that there were no more like him, and that they could not get along without him. One sad, sweet day when he was loaded to rail with ambition he made a crack that he would sooner be right than be president. Of course it was only a jolly, but right there is where his foot slipped. Thurlow Weed, a fellow named Seymour and Truman Smith, who were dallying with politics in those red apple days, took Henry's word for it, and, as there is a beautiful opportunity for a president to be wrong they put Henry off of the field for an off-side play and gave the ball to Jackson. Jackson may not have been wholly right, but he was president.

Ambition is like typhoid fever in some respects. The doctors claim that if a man had the typhoid fever and pulls through all right it does him good. It is generally conceded that it does not put the doctor back any. They say that all the bad blood is burned up during the fever, and, after taking all the malted milk that is advertised, the system is rehabilitated and the patient laughs and becomes obese.

Of course if he doesn't recover it isn't so good. There is a whole lot to be gained by recovering, even if it is only an umbrella. It is the same with ambition. If a man passes through the first attack without a relapse he has a license to carry on some. But if he bump up against a husky relapse it gives his friends a chance to send flowers, and the charter of his lodge will be draped for 30 days.

Let us take a shot at the life of Napoleon. He was on Delightful avenue for a time. He was the conductor, and all the old monarchs were paying him. He had them down to the cloth—yea, down to their last plaster. The royal screens were drawn to a close gently as he patrolled the beat. They were all shy of him, and all was as peaceful and quiet as a country graveyard. But he could not stand prosperity. He had another hypo of ambition shot into him and the final windup was close at hand. Ambition demanded an imported wife, so, to keep on the sunny side of the Austrian boys he got a divorce and married a duchess. Then he started on a trip to Moscow, but it was an off season, and he flew back to the left. From that time on things were disastrous until the English gave him a job making astronomical observations at St. Helena. He did not have quite all the stars counted when he quit counting.

The trouble is that when the ambition gets you you never know when to quit. Of the truth of that there are some horrible examples today.

Look at John L. Sullivan. Why, there wasn't a bean in Boston but thought that John was the original annihilator of humanity, and all the rest that shone before him were only apocryphal stellar luminaries that burst forth only that John might put out their twinkle, twinkle. You all know what happened to John. He was struck by a cable car from Frisco. (That bank clerk business is a modern fable.) Then the cable car brushed up his pompadour and went on the stage. A blacksmith smashed the power house and the cable car quit drawing passengers. And the blacksmith—but what is the use, you are all on to the finals.

There is still another, George Dewey, the hero of Manila. George did the right thing over there, but he got ambitious. People began naming their babies after him and he thought he was the government. A farmer up in Three Oaks, Michigan, asked him for a cannon. George nailed it right up and sent it over to him. Thought he had a perfect right to. Things were done for him and he got another stroke of ambition and began to give things away. His wife got the fever, too, and wanted to make George president and it was just the same as a stroke of paralysis to George.

The peculiar part of ambition is that the man who gets it worst was born in the country. You take the majority of our great men who got there through ambition and most of them husked corn, threw down hay, milked the cows and hunted the eggs, which prepared them for the jars that followed. The ambition commences to work during their teaching school and studying law period, and they are bound to run through with it at the risk of their lives.

When a man in the city gets ambitious he gets something that he can injure the taxpayers with, gets his friends elected to the council and then makes money enough to be mentioned for vice president.

Be ambitious, but do not take an overdose, for in trying to gain all you may lose everything.

#### OLD BACHELOR'S LOVE LETTER.

Here in a drawer, where old chaps often find them,
I see a slip of paper writ with red;
Ah! angels come, and going, leave behind them
Such messages from hearts now with the dead.

A wrinkled slip, a bit of paper—dear me,
What old-time fancies do I resurrect,
A joy or sob a tear, or smile to cheer me,
Some love I knew or something I've neglect?

Ah, once methinks the scent of roses twined it;
Ah, in each word her childish heart doth dwell;
Tonight there comes no fragrance to bind it
More close to me than love's delicious spell.

Stay! not so faint, so transient is my loving
Of these dear sweets that bring such tender joy;
My eyes are wet, my heart's part all reproving
Of what was once when I was but a boy.

Go back, my heart, to love's delight and golden,
Reap there anon the bliss you used to know;
Stay there, be pure, and be once more emboldened
With the sweet charms of days of long ago.

You once were brave—oh! braver than the bravest,
Who stood in line to drink life's fullest fill;
Why recreant, tonight, here's what thou cravest—
An echoing throb of love's exquisite thrill.

Why comes it now like murmurous breezes shifting,
This message fond in old-time days she penned?
Ah! we were children, and tonight I'm drifting
Again in dreams fond's epoch cannot end.

But she has gone, and dwells where angels obscure
Wafts me sweet songs from out the realm above;
Her message comes from starry sky that's pure
"My love is true, because it's you I love."

—Horace Seymour Keller.

## IMPORTANT MEETING OF PRESBYTERIANS

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

WINONA LAKE, IND., Aug. 16.—The Presbyterian church national committee on evangelistic work created by the general assembly in Philadelphia a year ago will hold its annual conference at Winona Lake, Ind., beginning next week. John H. Converse of Philadelphia, the chairman, and the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman of New York, the secretary, will preside. The most noted men in the church, both east and west, will participate in that.

The center of interest will hinge on plans to raise at once $150,000 and to outline a plan of national campaign that will require the expenditure of that amount during the next 12 months. The preliminary work during the past year has all been paid for out of the $25,000 contributed by John H. Converse last year. He has just announced that he has placed a second $25,000 to the bank account of the committee.

It is proposed to raise $100,000 at once by finding 100 Presbyterians who will each give $1,000. The other money will be raised through other channels.

The report compiled by the Rev. Dr. Chapman, as national secretary, shows that the experimental and preliminary work during the past year has resulted in turning the tide in the Presbyterian church, whose membership, so far as increase is concerned, had reached the point of stagnation. As a result of the past year's campaign that has been centralized in Iowa, Indian Territory, Michigan, Indiana, Colorado, California, Kansas, Nebraska, New Jersey and Montana, between 12,000 to 15,000 confessions of faith and accessions to the church can be directly traced to the work, and that is just about the total increase shown by the church during the past year.

What has been done in these few sections, and only in certain parts of these few states and territories, is to be duplicated in every state and territory in the Union during the coming year. To do that work money must be raised whereby all of the effective evangelists of this country and the best of foreign English-speaking countries can be engaged for the coming year and started out.

#### Men Missionaries for Indians.

During the past year the experiments of having men doing evangelistic work in the Indian territory missions has proven very effective. The evangelists assigned to individual centers that have made specialties of noon-hour meetings at factories also have done remarkably effective work and their number will be increased. The evangelists, or rather managers, that have been congregating ministers of different presbyteries stirring them up, planning local campaigns and urging them to best effort, have been very successful and their number will be increased.

The plans of the coming year will also result in some of the most effective men with the masses being placed into large cities to conduct street work.

The best evangelists in the country and, if possible, the effective ones, will be placed in the field. Churches that are able to pay for their meetings will be expected to meet the salaries of the men while they are working at that point, but in small congregations and poor communities all of the expenses of the meetings will be met, and if necessary money may be furnished to put churches into good working order.

Secretary Chapman said today: "The settlement of the discussion on creed has had a quieting and good effect, and the Presbyterians are now ready for aggressive movements all over the country. The general assembly thinks this the most effective method to employ and we have made our experiments and laid our foundation with success during the past year.

John H. Converse,
Chairman Presbyterian Committee on Evangelistic Work.

We are now ready to call for the great effort, with the assurance that we can produce good results. If we have been able to turn the tide and bring from 10,000 to 15,000 into the fold during the past year at a cost of a little over $17,000, what can we expect to do when we are given the support of 100 men who will not only give $1,000 each to add to what Mr. Converse has given, but who will also become actively interested in the movement? We are asking no entertainment for our workers or for those who are called into the councils and conferences. We propose to send out the best men in the country even to those that cannot bear the expense of their local meetings. It is to be an aggressive and effective campaign from beginning to end, and we hope to bring about a revival such as the Presbyterian church in America has not seen in years."

#### Workers From Several States.

Among those who will be in the conferences are Drs. W. J. Chichester, Cleland B. McAfee, Carrier, Cain, Wright and McCaughina of Chicago, Drs. G. Bailey, J. W. Cochran and J. S. MacIntosh of Philadelphia, H. J. Heinz and the Rev. Dr. J. P. Calhoun of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. S. S. Palmer of Columbus, the Rev. Dr. Balcom Shaw, W. E. Dodge, Walter M. Smith, the Rev. Wilton M. Smith and the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson of New York, S. P. Harbison of Allegheny, L. H. Severance, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Meldrum of Cleveland, the Rev. Ford C. Ottman of Newark, N. J., the Rev. George P. Wilson of Washington, D. C., the Rev. Dr. H. W. Boyle of Colorado Springs, Dr. F. Coyle of Denver, Dr. E. F. Hill of Portland, Dr. Peyton H. Hodge of Louisville, Dr. W. Beatty Jennings of Detroit, Dr. J. Beverage Lee of Milwaukee, Dr. W. R. Taylor of Rochester, Dr. Hugh K. Walker of Los Angeles, John Willis Baer of Boston and E. A. K. Hackett of Fort Wayne.

It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the general assembly moderator, will be present. A number of men from foreign fields have already arrived. Among them are H. S. Underwood of Corea, who was medical attendant to the late king; Miss M. B. Croil of Jamaica, who is in charge of the work of the United Free church of Scotland, and Curtis MacIntyre, who is at the head of the student volunteer movement.

A number of the evangelists who will assist Dr. Chapman with the work during the year are already at Winona.

### "Alice of Old Vincennes."

Writing of the locale of Maurice Thompson's charming historical romance, "Alice of Old Vincennes," in the Pilgrim for August, Landon Knight says: "The intersection of Barnett and Second streets in Vincennes, Ind., is the place where Alice came upon the tipsy Capt. Farnsworth when he was about to immolate the good Father Baret on his sword, and prevented that catastrophe by the simple but painful and unexpected expedient of emptying a pistol full of slugs into his shoulder, an operation, which, as strange as it may appear, seems to have only increased the soldier's love for his furious little assailant.

"Turning toward the river from this place, and walking up to the boathouse near where the public bridge crosses the river one will find himself on very nearly the exact spot of the old river house, where Gaspard Roussillon gave his great ball, at which Alice appeared resplendent in the buff silk gown which caused all of the dancers to stop and gaze with awe and admiration, and Oncle Jazon to break his fiddle-string in the excitement. Here is also the place where the batteaux landed from New Orleans, bringing the letter for Pere Beret that he had awaited for 20 years and which he never read, and the demijohn of old brandy for Gov. Abbot, that he never drank, and which Long-Hair, the Indian, that night stole and lost in the Wabash while trying to swim, wounded, to the other shore."

### Horse Power.

A horse power is the force required to lift a dead weight of 33,000 pounds one foot a minute. To find the horse power of an engine multiply the area of the piston in inches by the average steam pressure in pounds per square inch. Multiply the product by the travel of the piston in feet per minute and divide the product by 33,000. If an engine is at 73-horse power it will raise 1 pounds one foot 73 times in one

### A White Quail.

Charles Payne of Wichita, Kan., recently presented to the zoological garden of St. Louis a pure white quail caught recently in Southern Oklahoma. He expresses the opinion that of every 2,000 quails not more than one is an albino.

### An Expert.

"King Edward must be a famous billiard player."

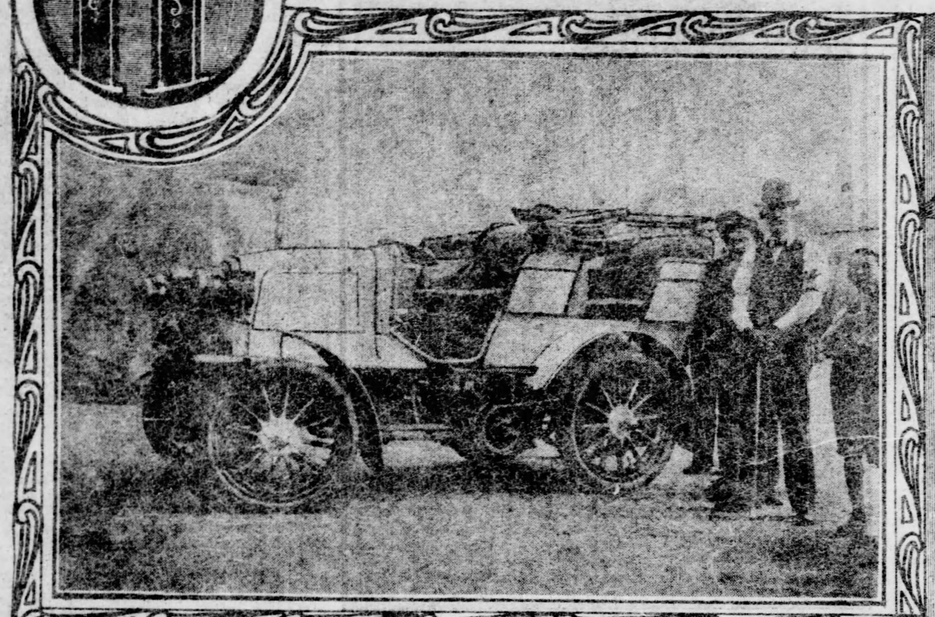
"What makes you think so?"

"Why, one is always reading references to the king's 'English.'"

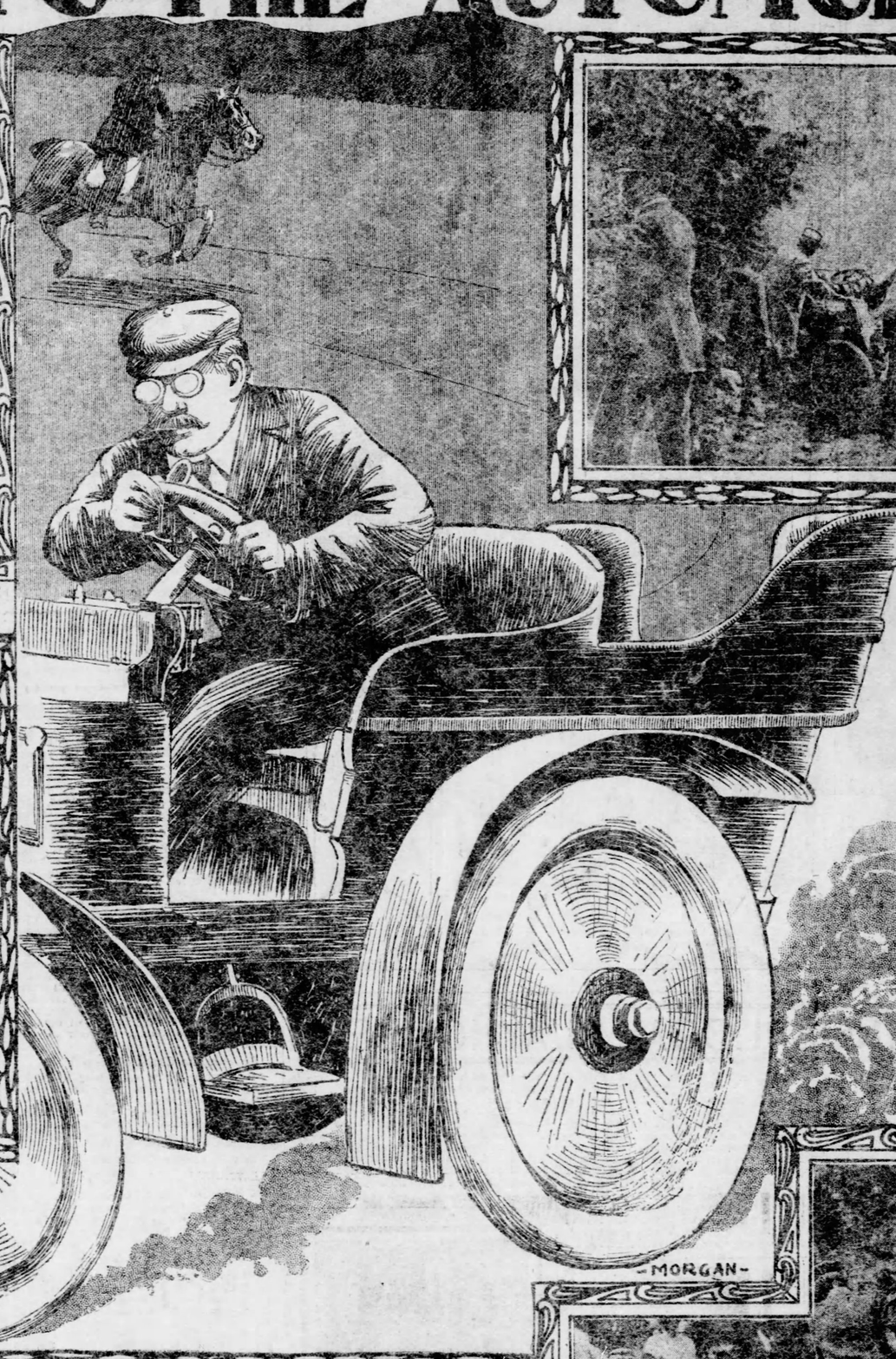
Teacher—Tommy, what is the difference between a comma and a period?

Tommy—A comma is a dot with a tail to it and a period is a bob-tail dot.

# HOSTILITY TO THE AUTOMOBILE



"WHITE GHOST" IMPORTED BY W. K. VANDERBILT, JR.,—ONE OF THE FIRST HEAVY FOREIGN MACHINES BROUGHT INTO THIS COUNTRY. THIS MACHINE HAS MORE ACCIDENTS TO ITS CREDIT THAN ANY OTHER IN AMERICA.

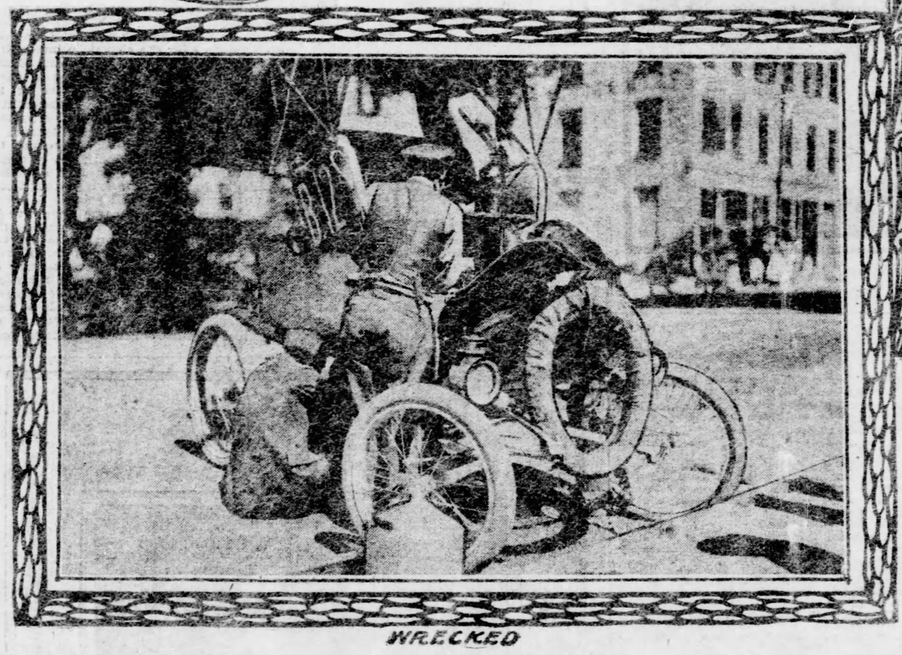


STUCK ON THE HILLSIDE—HORSES TO THE RESCUE.

LAID UP FOR REPAIRS.

—MORGAN—

IN TROUBLE ON A CLUB RUN.



WRECKED

## BITTER CONTEST EXPECTED OVER FAST AUTOMOBILES IN MANY STATE LEGISLATURES

### Remarkable Antagonism for Which a Reckless Few Are to Blame.

**Question a Grave One, for America Now Leads the World in the Horseless Vehicle—More Than Ten Million of Dollars Invested in Machines by Private Owners—United States Has Three Times as Many Clubs as France and Imports Only Few Machines—Remarkable Rise of Automobilism as a Sport—Automobiles Also Rapidly Making Their Way in the Industrial World and Helping Good Roads Movement Powerfully—Important Reasons Against Inimical Legislation—Present Local and State Laws—Queer Manifestations of Hostility.**

NEW YORK, August 16.

IN the coming sessions of many state legislatures the subject of the automobile will be strikingly prominent, not as a mere detail of law making, but as an extremely important factor in state policy.

As matters are shaping now, in some states the question promises to be an issue in the campaign. It has become a local issue of importance already in scores of communities from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

No American sport pure and simple except that of yachting has ever enlisted so much power and money. No other sport, bar none, has ever aroused such direct personal antagonism. No other sport has come so surely to stay and no sport in its very beginning has ever promised so surely to become a matter of vital concern for the whole country.

Inimical legislation is threatened in many states. But the figures show that $10,000,000 are invested by private owners in automobiles of all kinds and since the beginning of this year alone manufacturing companies with a total capitalization of $32,344,000 have been formed. So inimical legislation cannot be granted lightly. Whatever view the various classes of population may take of the subject, the great financial importance of the automobile industry cannot be ignored and must be considered gravely by the lawmaking bodies of the country.

The mass of the population still is prone to consider automobilism almost entirely as a sport, a luxury or a fad. But it really has become a commanding factor in industrial traffic.

The United States has become the foremost nation in the world in the use of automobiles. It has far outstripped France, which formerly stood as the leader without question.

There are just three times as many automobile clubs in this country as in France—36 American clubs against 12 French clubs.

Almost all the automobiles used in the United States are of American make. Figures gathered for this article show that there are from 10,000 to 12,000 automobiles of all kinds in use in the United States and that not more than 500 are of foreign make.

Assuming the low average cost of $1,000 for each machine, this means at the very lowest calculation $10,000,000 invested here. Since March new machines have been arriving in New York at the rate of 100 a month and all have been sold as fast as they were received by the dealers. One factory which had been sending 25 machines a month to its New York branch has just increased the number to 40 a month.

The satisfactory side of the present situation is in the fact that the large mass of the automobilists and their opponents are trying to meet on common ground and to arrive at rules and regulations that shall assure protection for all other users of the highways and yet give the automobile the fullest possible measure of reasonable freedom.

It is possible that the extremists on both sides will make a neck-or-nothing fight of it, the automobile extremists demanding unrestricted right to drive their machines at maximum speed and the opposing extremists demanding that automobiles be barred from highways entirely. There is no likelihood that either side will win completely. The vast majority of the automobiles in the United States are employed for purposes of utility and of pleasure as distinguished from sport, and compromise is certain. But there is no doubt that much restrictive legislation will be accomplished.

#### Bitter Opposition.

The aggressive and drastic opposition that has taken form in the United States is unique in the history of the development of any new sport in this country. The early opposition to bicycling, which marked the introduction of that sport, is so insignificant compared with it as not to be worth mentioning.

This opposition has taken and is taking the form of actual physical violence in many communities, often with the sanction of the legal authorities. Thus, on the famous Merrick road on Long Island, a wealthy citizen of Freeport holds the road every Sunday with a loaded double-barreled shotgun and stops every automobile that appears to be running at anything faster than the legal speed authorized in the township. He has threatened to fire at any automobilist who disregards his warning to stop and the general belief is that he would. No official has dreamed of interfering with him.

A quite desperate and destructively successful means to discourage scorching altogether has been adopted by the residents of Absecom, a small town between Camden and Atlantic City. The road that runs through Absecom was a favorite speedway for rich Philadelphians who ride between their homes and Atlantic City. The folk of Absecom built a great structure which arched over the road. Suspended on top were heavy timbers that could be dropped like the ax of a guillotine. Then official timers were stationed on either side of the town. They telephoned to the keeper of the barrier whenever a horseless carriage approached at illegal speed. Red flags were shown in the daytime, red lights flashed at night a mile beyond the barrier in either direction to warn drivers. Of course, some automobiles, bowling along like express trains, passed the danger signals without heeding them; others took warning from them too late to overcome their momentum. Consequently more than one valuable and expensive machine was wrecked beyond repair by hurling itself straight at the barrier, and some were crumbled up. After a few experiences of this kind, the automobilists decided to go through that town at a legal rate of speed.

#### The Useful Stone Wagon.

On the interior of New York state a favorite method of the honest agriculturist is to set a stone wagon across the road when a town watcher telephones that one of "them automobiles" is arriving at illegal speed. Then the populace gathers in the silent but devout hope that the machine will hit the obstruction.

In New Jersey the most recent opposition to the automobile has arisen in regard to the Runison road, one of the most beautiful highways in the United States. This road has been sacred to drivers for many years and was a favorite for all those who wished to drive to Long Branch and Asbury Park. Recently, and this season especially, it has become so popular with automobilists that the horses engage in constant dancings and prancings. This condition has incited drivers to threaten immediate action to compel restrictive (some demand prohibitive) legislation as soon as the legislature meets.

A movement that may almost be called national has been started in Oyster Bay, the president's Long Island home. Such prominent men nationally as William H. Baldwin, Jr., president of the Long Island railroad, lead in it. Its object is to restrain automobiles everywhere on Long Island. Another prominent railroad man, A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, and closely connected with Mr. Baldwin in business, also has gone on record as being strongly opposed to the automobile. Mr. Cassatt is a devoted horseman, as everybody knows, and his opposition is of great weight.

#### Fatalities Here and Abroad.

The word "fatality" is linked in the popular American mind with the name "automobile." Yet the fatalities attending its introduction here have not been nearly so great as abroad, considering the number of machines in use.

This difference in favor of the United States is because the foreign automobile generally is a ponderous machine of at least 20 horse-power, owned and operated by wealthy men whose ambition and delight it is to lower the record.

A large proportion of the automobile accidents on this side have been due to the use of these swift and heavy "devil wagons" of which there are about 500 in use in America. These, however, cannot be extensively used far from the cities. In Europe nearly all roads are smooth and the machinery of the European auto may be set low, thus keeping the center of gravity near the ground. This gives a certain steadiness to the machine that facilitates fast running. But such machines are ill suited to fast running over the uneven country roads of the United States, for the moving parts are liable to strike the roadway and rip themselves to pieces.

Automobile conditions in the United States differ radically from automobile conditions in Europe, and the evolution of the American locomotive has been closely followed by the evolution of the American horseless vehicle. In both cases the roads to be traveled here were rougher and less solidly built and in both cases the machinery had to be lighter and more elastic. In order to insure their adoption by the middle classes as well as the wealthy, which alone would bring about very general introduction, the American machines had to be built more cheaply, and this, of course, entailed less power and more moderate speed possibilities. Thus, while there are many more automobiles here than in any other country, average speed is less and there is proportionately less reckless driving of machines.

Owners and drivers of automobiles have suffered from the accidents fully as often as outsiders.

#### Horses and Automobiles.

More accidents have been caused by the frightening of restive horses, however, than in any other way. In Central park, New York, two women were thrown from a carriage in the East drive early in 1901. The women were driving when their horse became frightened by a swiftly moving automobile. One of the women was killed and the other was frightfully injured, but recovered. A mounted policeman was killed soon after this in stopping a runaway on the West drive in Central park, caused by an automobile.

Directly after these two accidents the park commissioners of New York passed a resolution limiting the speed of automobiles in the parks of New York city and in the parkways to seven miles an hour, and to require a reduction to three miles an hour in case horses appeared restive. This rule has never been enforced, however, as two or three days later Albert R. Shattuck, president of the Automobile Club of America; George F. Chamberlain and A. C. Bostwick of the club's law committee ran their machines through the park at a speed of 20 miles an hour, defying the police to arrest them. This act of defiance coming so soon after the two fatal accidents did much to discredit automobiling in New York.

In Brooklyn, in the spring of 1901, two men driving along the boulevard on Sunday afternoon were killed, their horse being frightened by a steam carriage and running away. In Lenox and in Stockbridge, Mass., where the summer homes of well known Americans are located, so many horses have been frightened recently that the town authorities have just passed an ordinance prohibiting absolutely the operation of automobiles of all kinds in the corporation limits. The Meadow club of Southampton has also forbidden automobile owners to bring their vehicles on the grounds owned by the club.

#### Automobile Legislation.

All these things have led to a vast mass of legislation concerning the automobile. In the state of New York so many acts have been passed by the legislature that the authorities in the various cities and throughout the rural districts are sorely puzzled to keep track of them all. Section 531 of the laws of 1901 provides that all automobile owners in the state must file a certificate with the secretary of state and must carry a horn or bell. Section 169 provides that automobile operators must slacken their speed when meeting or passing horses and must come to a stop at once if the horse appears at all restive and the driver signals them to stop. This section provides also for civil action for damages where the law is not obeyed. Section 668 provides that the speed in cities and towns shall be eight miles an hour, and on bridges four miles an hour; on the country roads 20 miles an hour is allowed. The penalty for the first infraction of this law is a fine not to exceed $50, and further disobedience is punishable by a fine not to exceed $200, or six months' imprisonment or both.

A curious omission of the law regarding steam carriages has just been raised by Justice Russell, sitting in the appellate division of the supreme court. When steam traction engines first came into use the legislature passed a law requiring owners of traction engines going along the highways of the state to send a man ahead with a flag to warn horsemen of the approach of the engine. A steam carriage going over a highway in the country districts last fall frightened a team driven by a farmer, and it ran away. The farmer brought suit under the traction engine act, and Justice Russell in deciding the case on appeal held that steam carriages came under the act, and that a man should have preceded the carriage to warn persons driving horses of its approach.

#### ARGUMENTATION.

As the conflict stands now, the arguments for and against automobiling as a sport are:

FOR.

The majority of automobilists, like the majority of all Americans, have proper regard for others and respect for the law.

America has become the greatest automobile-using nation of the world.

Practically all the machines used here are American made and much capital is invested in the industry.

The rich men who love the sport are spending fortunes every year, and the money circulates among a multitude of small tradesmen and wage earners.

The automobile is going to be the greatest upbuilder of good roads ever known. Its influence comes at the very time when the cause needs new impetus, owing to the withdrawal of much of the enthusiasm that was aroused for it when the bicycle craze began.

The automobile owners plan improvements on an immense scale. Certain millionaires have projected a beautiful dust-proof automobile road clear through Long Island. Others now are discussing the building of a similar road to run across New Jersey.

Automobilists have pledged their aid and money to help the work of completing a chain of good roads that shall make an uninterrupted highway from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific ocean.

AGAINST.

The reckless automobilists are constant elements of vital danger. They have made many of the best streets in large cities unsafe for all other classes, from pedestrians to drivers.

Property along suburban roads much frequented by scorching automobiles has suffered severely. Many communities declare that their citizens who own horses dare not take them out and will move away.

Automobilism is still so largely pursued by certain types as a fad that the opponents of it represent that strict legislation is needed absolutely to control those who have no regard for the future of automobilism, but are simply aiming to get all the fun possible out of it before they grow tired of it, regardless of the consequences to the community or to the industry.

#### In New York.

The law of New York state governing the rate of speed allows each city or town to pass ordinances increasing or reducing the limit of speed within the boundaries of the corporation. In New York city the board of aldermen are considering an ordinance increasing the limit of speed from eight to ten miles an hour. Numerous tests of speed brakes have been held by automobile owners to prove that ten miles is just as safe as eight, but the taxpayers are opposed to any change, and it is probable that the ordinance will never be reported out by the committee to which it was referred.

#### Rhode Island.

Rhode Island has adopted a law fixing the speed of self-propelling vehicles to fifteen miles an hour outside cities and towns; twelve miles an hour in the less

(Continued on Next Page.)

# THEY LOVE AMERICAN DOLLARS.

FROM PORTRAITS TAKEN BY DAVIS AND SANFORD NEW YORK

IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI

MADAME PADEREWSKI

# A Bright Little Pittsburgh Entertainer

**"Baby Barrett" Is Only 8 Years Old, but a Winning Little Actress. A Pretty Dancer and Clever Singer.**

THOUGH barely 8 years of age, little Marjorie Barrett, or "Baby Barrett," as she is affectionately called, is one of the brightest and most versatile entertainers that has ever claimed the Smoky City as a home. Little Marjorie's mother is a resident of Pittsburgh, and she herself was born here and made her first appearance on the stage at Calhoun park when 5 years of age. Unlike most childish performers, Marjorie is not confined to a single line of work or one peculiarly good act. Marjorie is a little actress with a road experience already to her credit, having played one season with the Burrell comedy company, assuming infantile roles, of course. She is a beautiful dancer in both ballet and buck-and-wing figures, and created quite a furore on the Atlantic City piers this summer by her work in these lines. Besides these accomplishments Marjorie is the possessor of a sweet soprano voice and can sing with equal effectiveness a tender ballad or a rollicking coon song.

She is a slender, graceful child of a decidedly blonde type, and pictured above is in the act of doing a graceful dance called the "Columbia." As a model for the photographer's art Marjorie is almost equally famous, having posed for the leading Pittsburgh photographers, who have used her pictures in successful exhibits at the local exposition and elsewhere. She is just now playing an engagement and daily making a hit at Southern park.

MARJORIE BARRETT.

Ethel—Why, what's the matter, Gertrude?

Gertrude—Oh, nothing. Only Jack and I had a quarrel the other day and I wrote and told him never to dare speak to me again—and the wretch hasn't even had the decency to answer my letter.

# HOSTILITY TO THE AUTOMOBILE

(Continued from previous page.)

populous towns, and eight miles an hour in the larger cities; the law requires also a bell or horn, lamps at night and state registry. It denies the right of any city or town to increase or lessen the speed, and fixes the penalty for disobedience to a fine of $200 or less, or six months' imprisonment or both.

Massachusetts, like Rhode Island, has passed an act, limiting the speed in country districts to 15 miles an hour, and in cities and fire limits to 10 miles an hour. This act provides, likewise, that in meeting a vehicle drawn by horses, where the horse is timid or restive, the automobile must proceed slowly or stop entirely, according to the action of the horse. A reduction of speed is also required at the intersection of all highways and streets in the state. Disobedience as punishable by a fine of $200 or less, or 10 days' imprisonment, or both. An act also was passed allowing automobiles to enter the parks and parkways of Boston and other cities of the state, provided they do not exceed the rate of speed prescribed by law for vehicles drawn by horses, and prescribing the same punishment for automobilists who violate the law as for horse owners.

### Automobile Clubs of New York.

All Europe boasts only half a dozen more automobile clubs than does the land of Uncle Sam alone. The United States has 96 against the following: France, 12; Germany, 10; Great Britain, 5; Belgium, 5; Austria, 3; Italy, 2; Russia, 2; Holland, 1; Spain, 1, and Switzerland, 1.

The oldest American organization is the Automobile Club of America, founded on June 8, 1898, with 30 charter members, with F. F. Chamberlain, one of the earliest automobile enthusiasts on this side. The club now has a roster of more than 400.

Other important clubs are located in Albany, N. Y.; Denver, Col.; Bridgeport, Conn.; San Francisco, Cal. (two—San Francisco Automobile club and Automobile Club of California); Cincinnati, O.; Baltimore, Md. (Automobile Club of Maryland); Brookline, Mass. (Automobile Club of New England); Newark, N. J. (Automobile Club of New Jersey); Rochester, N. Y.; Springfield, Mass.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago (two—Automobile Club of Chicago and Automobile Club of Illinois); Cleveland, O.; Indianapolis (Automobile Club of Indiana); Boston, Mass. (Automobile Club of Massachusetts); Paterson, N. J. (North Jersey Automobile club); Milwaukee, Wis.; Philadelphia, Pa. (Automobile Club of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Automobile club); St. Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Houston, Tex.; Princeton, N. J.; Providence, R. I. (Rhode Island Automobile club); Worcester, Mass.; Hartford, Conn., and Hoboken, N. J. (Hudson County Automobile club.).

### Ten Millions in Automobiles.

In two weeks of close study, with the help of dealers and manufacturers, the estimate was reached for the purpose of this article that there are now from 10,000 to 12,000 automobiles of all sorts in use in America, of which not more than 500 are of foreign make. At an average cost of $1,000 each there must be at least $10,000,000 invested in machines, and this total is being steadily and rapidly increased. Since March 1 new machines have been coming into New York from the factories at the rate of 100 per month, and all of them have been sold almost as fast as they have arrived. One factory which was sending 25 machines to its New York branch per month has just increased the number to 40.

In 1898 and 1899 three or four French machines were imported, one by D. Wolff Bishop, who brought the first French Panhard into New York; another, the famous "White Ghost," by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and another by Mr. Bostwick.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, 26 machines were imported at a value of $43,126 and motors to the value of $5,000 more, on which a duty of $18,656 70 was paid. During the next fiscal year, closing June 30, 1902, 218 automobiles were imported at all the ports of the country, at a total value of $506,642; on which $227,943 90 was paid in duty levied by the government. In the first half of July eight machines have arrived in New York from France and Germany, valued at $20,780, and a duty of $13,391 was paid on them.

The number of American made machines exported to foreign countries was so small down to 1901 that the custom authorities kept no track of them, but during the fiscal year closing June 30, automobiles valued at $817,578 were sent abroad, and during the first month of the fiscal year machines valued at $116,338 were sent abroad from the port of New York alone, so that the total valuation for the 12 months will exceed $1,000,000, or double the value of the machines imported.

### Millions Invested in Auto Shops.

More than 100 companies are engaged in manufacturing automobiles in this country, but no accurate estimate of their annual output can be made, because no factory produces all the component parts of a horseless vehicle. Much of the steelwork is produced in the various mills of the United States Steel Corporation. Many of the "bodies" are made in Amesbury, Mass., where there are a score or more of woodworking and carriage manufacturing companies, while a South Bend (Indiana) company has made the majority of the bodies for the electric vehicles. One automobile factory in Bridgeport, Conn., has turned out 4,500 carriages in three years, and now has a capacity of 100 vehicles a month, employing about 1,000 men and 200 boys in its plant. The majority of automobile firms are located in the middle western states. Cleveland, O., has the distinction of being the principal automobile town in the country, as it has a dozen companies, employing about 51,000 men and boys.

A happening which came near wrecking the market this year and causing the failure of a number of companies was the announcement that Thomas A. Edison had discovered a new storage battery of unusual strength, durability and lightness, which would bring the cost of electric machines down to $150. Hundreds of men who were considering the purchase of machines declared all negotiations off, saying that they would wait until the new storage battery was on the market.

Before the beginning of the present year the nominal capitalization of the automobile manufacturing concerns in the United States was from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. New companies for the manufacture of automobiles, motors, tires and other automobile parts are being organized at the rate of three or four a week now. Since January 1 more than 80 new companies have been formed. Most of these are in the eastern part of the country, 26 being in New York state, 19 in New Jersey, 5 in Connecticut, and 3 each in Maine and Massachusetts. No companies have been started in the extreme west, and only one on the other side of the Mississippi river, in St. Louis.

The more important of the new companies formed to manufacture or deal in automobiles and their parts since the beginning of the present year were organized in the following cities of the country: Akron, O., Albany, N. Y. (2); Amsterdam, N. Y., Bridgeport, Conn., Brooklyn, N. Y. (2); Buffalo, N. Y. (3); Burlington, N. J., Camden, N. J., Cedarburg, Wis., Chicago, Ill. (3); Cleveland, O., (4); Columbus, O., Dayton, O., Elizabeth, N. J., Harrison, N. J., Hartford, Conn., (2); Indianapolis, Ind., (4); Jersey City, N. J., (7); Kittery, Me., (2); Middletown, Conn., Milwaukee, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Monticello, N. Y., Newark, N. J., New Brunswick, N. J., New York city (18); Nyack, N. Y., Passaic, N. J., Paterson, N. J., Phoenix, N. Y., Portland, Me., Richmond, Ind., Rochester, N. Y., Saginaw, Mich., Sandusky, O., St. Louis, Mo., Trenton, N. J., (4); Utica, N. Y., Waltham, Mass., Walton, N. Y., Westfield, Mass., Wilmington, Del., Woodbury, Conn. and Worcester, Mass.

### Their Work for Good Roads.

The Automobile Club of America, which was founded by G. F. Chamberlain in New York on June 8, 1898, with 30 charter members, among whom were Frank Gould, Brig.-Gen. George Moon, N. G. S. N. Y.; Charles R. Flint, Col. Avery C. Andrews, Amzi L. Barber, Harrison E. Bird and V. Everett Macy, and which now has a membership of more than 400 automobilists, is at work now upon a bill which is to be introduced in the next congress authorizing the president to appoint a commission which shall devise a plan for federal supervision of a national highway, that the improved roads of each state may be connected properly and maintained to make the entire road effective and suitable for touring.

### Government Good Roads.

The only actual step taken by the government thus far toward road improvement has been the rebuilding of the roads in the National Yellowstone park upon a scientific basis. The government experts who have figured on a military road extending from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific estimate that this road would cost $3,000 a mile or about $10,500,000 for the entire 3,050 miles. The route upon which they made this estimate began at Boston, going west through Albany, Buffalo, Toledo, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City and through Nevada to Sacramento and San Francisco.

A number of capitalists in New Jersey are planning to build a private automobile course between a large number of towns there and to run automobiles on them at regular intervals for a regular rate of fare. The promoters of this scheme figure that by building their own road they could operate their vehicles at a high rate of speed just as railroad companies do, and would be in no danger of running down other vehicles.

### Teaching Horses.

Another important question which the members of this club have taken up is the training of country horses so that they will no longer be frightened when passing an automobile on the road, thus reducing the number of accidents caused by runaways. Practically all the members of the club are horse owners and they appreciate readily the difficulties and dangers which arise from the situation. With a view of lessening the dangers, the members of the club are about to start "schools" where timid horses are to be accustomed to automobiles.

Albert R. Shattuck, the president, has just started such a school at Lenox, where from 20 to 30 horses have been in training daily for the past week. The experiment already has proved so successful that Mr. Shattuck has advised a plan for other similar "schools" to be maintained by the club in various sections of the country during the next year or two, and for this purpose has arranged for "courses" to be taken by timid country horses. Here are his directions:

"Select a place, preferably a small square in your own town where the road is wide. Have the horse or horses to be trained driven five or six miles before the lesson begins. A well fed animal just taken from the stable is apt to feel so good that he will cut up on the least provocation.

"The horse to be trained, if possible should be harnessed alongside of a horse that is accustomed to automobiles. If this cannot be done he should be driven. It has not been found satisfactory to lead or ride a horse in breaking him into an automobile. Under these circumstances he is too free and not subject to control.

"Always let a horse shy in passing an automobile, if the road will permit. There are occasions where the road is so narrow, and the ditch so abrupt that not only a horse must be kept up to the automobile but he must be struck sharply with the whip to keep him from turning around and to prevent his capsizing the vehicle in the ditch.

"It is quite useless to whip and spur a horse up to an automobile and to try and force him, by giving him pain, not to be afraid of it. It is also a bad practice, in driving a horse past an automobile, to stop the horse and have the automobile proceed past him. He is frightened and very apt to turn around. The proper way is to stop the automobile and let the horse be driven past it.

"We desire to impress on you and all owners of automobiles that, if the drivers of automobiles would go slowly in passing horses and if they saw that the horses were frightened, would stop, there would be no accidents caused by horses."

# MIDSUMMER OFFERINGS AT LOCAL PLAYHOUSES

ANOTHER theater joins the ranks of "open houses" this week when Manager McCulloch's rejuvenated Empire comes to the front with the first drama of the season. West's minstrels scored heavily last week at the Bijou, though the organization is infinitely less meritorious than in the old days when West himself was engineering its fortunes. The Majestic Burlesquers did well at the Academy, the cool weather giving added zest to indoor amusements, while the Duquesne Garden crowds showed no abatement. Manager Davis is over head and ears in the big improvements at the Grand. Manager Kirke is expected at the Alvin tomorrow from his vacation, and at the Duquesne there are signs of the approaching "first night" on every side. In the theatrical center of the universe, Broadway, New York, there is commotion and much rushing to and fro, indicate that the "wheels will soon be going round" and the season be declared on. Of the prospects, the promises and the hopes of the mimic world there will be much to say later on.

JOHN DUNSMUIR,
Duquesne Garden.

### "The Geisha" at Duquesne Garden.

FOR this week at Duquesne garden, the members of the summer stock opera company will be seen in the merriest and best of all opera comiques, or Japanese musical plays, "The Geisha," the engagement opening with the performance Monday night. This is the musical comedy which held the boards at the Gaiety theater in London for two years and enjoyed a prosperous run of 600 consecutive nights at Daly's theater in Broadway. It goes without saying that the production of this Japanese play will be the most elaborate which has ever been given to an opera or extravaganza at the garden.

Miss Edith Mason will be cast as Mimosa, a part which she has played before, and she will undoubtedly make a very fetching Japanese girl. Chic little Mary Carrington will sing the role of Molly Seymour, and Bessie Tannehill, an old favorite with the garden patrons, will be heard as Lady Constance, and will doubtless repeat her success as Lady Allcash in last week's production of "Fra Diavolo." Robert S. Pigott, the baritone, will enact the role of the marquis. Mr. Pigott was a member of the original Bendon company, which enjoyed a run of more than two years. He is perfectly familiar with every line of the play, and his familiarity will aid in making this production surpass anything that has been seen at the garden during the present season. Thomas H. Persse, the primo tenor, will play Reginald Fairfax, the young officer. This is the principal character of the play, and will give him a better opportunity of displaying his rich tenor voice than any other character in which he has been cast for some time. Charles H. Drew, as the Chinaman, will undoubtedly give a clever rendition to this part.

The Palm garden features will be the return of Miss Sallie Fisher, a popular favorite of last year's season at the garden, who will be heard in hits from the present musical comedy successes, and Miss Dora Ronco, the violinist, who will be heard each evening in a number of solos.

### Empire—"For Love and Honor."

With a new and beautifully decorated interior, speck and spang as a new silver dollar, Manager McCulloch's Empire Theater will throw open its doors tomorrow night for the season of 1902-03. "For Love and Honor," a new and stirring comedy drama from the pen of W. W. Lapoint, will serve as the opening attraction. Presenting a powerful dramatic story of modern times, replete with thrilling incidents and staged with a lavishness seldom before witnessed, Mr. Edward N. McDowell, under whose management the attraction is presented, has spared neither expense or research in securing the strongest cast and greatest wonders in scenery ever before on the road. Following are among the members of the company: May E. Cunard, Lillian Ames, Edith Ward, Al Clements, James Grant, Guy Spangler, Gustav Wallace, James A. Heenehan, James W. Hartman, Eugene Rowley, Fred Green.

### At the Academy.

Brightness and snap, together with a slight tinge of "spice" are the predominating features of the "Bon-Ton Burlesque Company" that is booked to appear at the Academy for one week commencing tomorrow. Two particularly bright travesties, "Tutti-Frutti" and "A Daffy Shop" are the mediums used to present the company in an amusing and entertaining mixture of song, dance, snappy dialogue and humorous incident. Of course, there is very little plot or story—there is really no need for any—it is, on the whole, an airy framework upon which are constructed two up-to-date musical farces wherein appear funny comedians in hilarious complications and a number of pretty girls. Between "Tutti Frutti" and "A Daffy House" there will be seen an extraordinary meritorious olio of specialties by Hoey and Lee, who are considered to be the best eccentric Hebrew comedians in America; Miss Grace Leonard, a handsome woman with a rich contralto voice; the Barrett brothers, Irish comedians, inimitable story-tellers and real jig dancers; the Navette sisters, a pair of beautiful song birds and acrobatic soubrettes; Frank Byron and Louise Langdon in their jovial farce, "The Hound of the Baskervilles." In this clever skit Mr. Byron does some detective detecting, a la Sherlock Holmes.

### Bijou—"Zig Zag Alley."

The Bijou will have the greatest attraction of the season this week in the shape of the new pantomime farce comedy, Zig Zag Alley, with the famous acrobatic comedians, Zeb and Zarrow, at the head of the company. Managers Flack and Floyd, directors of the company, have brought together one of the strongest casts obtainable, and to the latter they have given the best vehicle for fun-making that could have been conceived. The story of Zig Zag Alley is woven about the wanderings of two photographers, Col. Slick (Jolly Zeb) and Maj. Slack (Happy Zarrow) who get into all kinds of trouble.

Zeb and Zarrow are supported by the famous Kennebel Brothers, from the Hippodrome, Berlin, Germany, with their world-famous trick hansom cab and trick mule. The Brothers Damm and Martinetti and Sutherland, among the greatest people on the vaudeville stage today, are with them. Then there is Andrew O'Neil, Chauncey Olcott and Andrew Mack's rival as a matinee idol and sweet singer; Ben T. Dillon, Goff Phillips, Louise Dempsey, Carrie Eckert, Lillian Sieger, Bebe Bryant and Ella Shields, "the girl with the banjo eye." There is a good song about her in the piece. Lots of good music and wholesome fun are the rule with the production. Karl Weixelbau wrote the music and lyrics and James Gorman wrote the book. They have succeeded in producing the best fun-provoking play of the season and Managers Gulick and McNulty were fortunate in obtaining the piece for their popular theater.

MISS LOUISE LANGDON,
Academy.

### Theatrical News.

"The White Slave" will open its season in this city at the Bijou.

Cecilia Loftus will soon return to this country to rejoin E. H. Sothern.

James K. Hackett sails from England next Wednesday on the steamer Oceanic.

Chauncey Olcott is home from Europe and rehearsing his new play, "Old Limerick Town."

De Wolf Hopper in "Mr. Pickwick" will open his season in this city at the Alvin September 15.

Mrs. Robert Edeson (Ellen Burg) will be her husband's leading woman in "Soldiers of Fortune" this season.

"A Chinese Honeymoon," one of the summer successes in New York, will be an early lites with Pittsburgh music lovers.

Pittsburghers are likely to be a little startled by the marvelous innovation at the Grand Opera house when the present plans are completed.

"The Emerald Isle," Sir Arthur Sullivan's last comic opera, will be presented by Jefferson De Angelis and his company at the Herald Square theater, New York, September 1.

Mr. Tunis F. Dean, the hustling press representative of the Grand Opera house, will return to Pittsburgh tomorrow, when active preparations will be inaugurated toward the completion of the Gran's season plans.

The recent attempt in this city to work the "badger game" on a prominent citizen adds local interest to one of the most powerful and dramatic scenes in "The Road to Ruin," at the Bijou week of September 1.

The change of date and place of the McGovern-Corbett contest will make no change in Terry McGovern's plans. He will be with "The Road to Ruin" at the Bijou week of September 1, just two weeks before the fight.

Miss Mamie Remington and her four pickaninnies have been engaged as a special feature in the Palm garden at Duquesne garden during the concluding week of the summer opera, when "Faust" will be presented.

"Across the Pacific," which appears at the Bijou following "Zig Zag Alley," has been brought up to date. Many of the leading events in the Philippines during the past year, including the "water cure," have been introduced.

Fay Davis, who has won much success in London, will make her debut in her native land the coming season in one of Charles Frohman's productions. Miss Davis has been leading woman for Charles Wyndham and George Alexander, and last season originated the title role in "Iris." She is now visiting relatives in Boston.

Miss Lea Van Dyck, a Philadelphia girl, well known a few years ago as one of the best of America's sopranos, and at the time a member of the famous "Bostonians," has been engaged by Manager George R. White for his coming production of "Mam'selle 'Awkins," which will be seen again at the Empire this season.

The concluding week at the Garden will consist of a magnificent scenic revival of Gounod's masterpiece, "Faust." For this occasion the summer stock opera company has been augmented by the addition of John Dunsmure, the famous basso, and Winnifred Goff, the baritone. Both of these artists have appeared in grand opera and are prime favorites.

Of all the song hits among the musical plays of the Broadway summer season none seems to have equaled that made by the sextette, "Blooming Lize," in Frank L. Perley's "Chaperons." This unique number has never failed of eight or ten encores at every performance. The "Chaperons" will come to the Empire theater this fall.

Lillie Sutherland—Bijou.

May Cunard—Empire.


Bijou ALL THIS WEEK | BARGAIN MATS. MONDAY WED. & SAT. | BEST RESVD SEATS 25 & 50

THE GREATEST LAUGHING SHOW ON EARTH.

ZEB & ZARROW and a Company of 35 Real Fun Makers, in the Screamingly Funny Trick Farce Comedy,

ZIG-ZAG ALLEY

THE SEASON'S GREATEST NOVELTY.
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
CHORUS OF PRETTY GIRLS.

NEXT WEEK—ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

DUQUESNE GARDEN WEEK MONDAY, AUGUST 18th.
STOCK OPERA CO.

By Arrangement with the AUGUSTIN DALY ESTATE, an elaborate Production of the International Musical Comedy Success,

THE GEISHA

The Play and its Multitudinous Features Being a

Magnificent Meritorious Musical Melange OF Mirth Melody Merriment Mimicry

Popular Singer PALM GARDEN SALLIE FISHER New Songs

Celebrated Violinist, DORA RONCO and ORCHESTRA.

Seat selling at Mellor's August 25. Farewell Week and Grand Production of "FAUST."

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OPENING OF THE SEASON.

Week Commencing MONDAY, AUGUST 18.

First Presentation in Pittsburgh of the Comedy Drama,

FOR LOVE AND HONOR

A Dramatic Story of Real Life, by WM. W. LAPOINT.
A Wealth of Beautiful Scenery and Effects. Strong Company.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Next Attraction—GYPSY JACK.

HARRY WILLIAMS ACADEMY

Sign of the Big Electric Light. Matinees Daily Except Monday.

COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18,

365—DAYS AHEAD OF 'EM ALL!—365

EDW. F. RUSH'S BON-TON BURLESQUERS

....PRESENTING....

TUTTI-FRUTTI AND THE DAFFY SHOP.

2—CLEVER MUSICAL FARCES—2

ABSOLUTELY STARTLING IN ORIGINALITY!

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
MAGAZINE SECTION
SUNDAY AUGUST 17, 1902

# ONE OF PITTSBURGH'S PRETTY GIRLS

Miss Mabel Kittenmier

PITTSBURGH PA.

PHOTO BY D. ROSSER STUDIO PITTSBURGH PA

# THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

By SIR A. CONAN DOYLE

(Copyright, 1902, by A. Conan Doyle).

## SEVENTH INSTALLMENT.

IX.

SECOND REPORT OF DR. WATSON.
The Light Upon the Moor.

Baskerville Hall, Oct. 15th.

MY DEAR HOLMES:—If I was compelled to leave you without much news during the early days of my mission you must acknowledge that I am making up for lost time, and that events are now crowding thick and fast upon us. In my last report I ended upon my top note with Barrymore at the window, and now I have quite a budget already which will, unless I am much mistaken, considerably surprise you. Things have taken a turn which I could not have anticipated. In some ways they have within the last 48 hours become much clearer and in some ways they have become more complicated. But I will tell you all and you shall judge for yourself.

Before breakfast on the morning following my adventure I went down the corridor and examined the room in which Barrymore had been on the night before. The western window through which he had stared so intently has, I noticed, one peculiarity above all other windows in the house—it commands the nearest outlook on to the moor. There is an opening between two trees which enables one from this point of view to look right down upon it, while from all the other windows it is only a distant glimpse which can be obtained. It follows, therefore, that Barrymore, since only this window would serve his purpose, must have been looking out for something or somebody upon the moor. The night was very dark, so that I can hardly imagine how he could have hoped to see anyone. It had struck me that it was possible that some love intrigue was on foot. That would have accounted for his stealthy movements and also for the uneasiness of his wife. The man is a striking-looking fellow, very well equipped to steal the heart of a country girl, so that this theory seemed to have something to support it. That opening of the door which I had heard after I had returned to my room might mean that he had gone out to keep some clandestine appointment. So I reasoned with myself in the morning, and I tell you the direction of my suspicions, however much the result may have shown that they were unfounded.

But whatever the true explanation of Barrymore's movements might be, I felt that the responsibility of keeping them to myself until I could explain them was more than I could bear. I had an interview with the baronet in his study after breakfast, and I told him all that I had seen. He was less surprised than I had expected.

"I knew that Barrymore walked about nights, and I had a mind to speak to him about it," said he. "Two or three times I have heard his steps in the passage, coming and going, just about the hour you name."

"Perhaps then he pays a visit every night to that particular window," I suggested.

"Perhaps he does. If so, we should be able to shadow him, and see what it is that he is after. I wonder what your friend Holmes would do, if he were here."

"I believe that he would do exactly what you now suggest," said I. "He would follow Barrymore and see what he did."

"Then we shall do it together."

"But surely he would hear us."

"The man is rather deaf, and in any case we must take our chance of that. We'll sit up in my room tonight, and wait until he passes." Sir Henry rubbed his hands with pleasure, and it was evident that he hailed the adventure as a relief to his somewhat quiet life upon the moor.

The baronet has been in communication with the architect who prepared the plans for Sir Charles, and with a contractor from London, so that we may expect great changes to begin here soon. There have been decorators and furnishers up from Plymouth, and it is evident that our friend has large ideas, and means to spare no pains or expense to restore the grandeur of his family. When the house is renovated and refurnished, all that he will need will be a wife to make it complete. Between ourselves there are pretty clear signs that this will not be wanting if the lady is willing, for I have seldom seen a man more infatuated with a woman than he is with our beautiful neighbor, Miss Stapleton. And yet the course of true love does not run quite as smoothly as one would under the circumstances expect. Today, for example, its surface was broken by a very unexpected ripple, which has caused our friend considerable perplexity and annoyance.

After the conversation which I have quoted about Barrymore Sir Henry put on his hat and prepared to go out. As a matter of course I did the same.

"What, are you coming, Watson?" he asked, looking at me in a curious way.

"That depends on whether you are going on the moor," said I.

"Yes, I am."

"Well, you know what my instructions are. I am sorry to intrude, but you heard how earnestly Holmes insisted that I should not leave you, and especially that you should not go alone upon the moor."

Sir Henry put his hand upon my shoulder, with a pleasant smile.

"My dear fellow," said he, "Holmes, with all his wisdom, did not foresee some things which have happened since I have been on the moor. You understand me? I am sure you are the last man in the world who would wish to be a spoil-sport. I must go out alone."

It put me in a most awkward position. I was at a loss what to say or what to do, and before I had made up my mind he picked up his cane and was gone.

But when I came to think the matter over my conscience reproached me bitterly for having on any pretext allowed him to go out of my sight. I imagined what my feelings would be if I had to return to you and to confess that some misfortune had occurred through my disregard for your instructions. I assure you my cheeks flushed at the very thought. It might not even now be too late to overtake him, so I set off at once in the direction of Merripit house.

I hurried along the road at the top of my speed without seeing anything of Sir Henry, until I came to the point where the moor path branches off. There, fearing that perhaps I had come in the wrong direction after all, I mounted a hill from which I could command a view—the same hill which is cut into the dark quarry. Thence I saw him at once. He was on the moor path, about a quarter of a mile off, and a lady was by his side who could only be Miss Stapleton. It was clear that there was already an understanding between them and that they had met by appointment. They were walking slowly along in deep conversation, and I saw her making quick little movements of her hands as if she were very earnest in what she was saying, while he listened intently, and once or twice shook his head in strong dissent. I stood among the rocks watching them, very much puzzled as to what I should do next. To follow them and break into their intimate conversation seemed to be an outrage, and yet my clear duty was never for an instant to let him out of my sight. To act the spy upon a friend was a hateful task. Still, I could see no better course than to observe him from the hill, and to clear my conscience by confessing to him afterwards what I had done. It is true that if any sudden danger had threatened him I was too far away to be of use, and yet I am sure that you will agree with me that the position was very difficult, and that there was nothing more which I could do.

Our friend, Sir Henry, and the lady had halted on the path and were standing deeply absorbed in their conversation, when I was suddenly aware that I was not the only witness of their interview. A wisp of green floating in the air caught my eye, and another glance showed me that it was carried on a stick by a man who was moving among the broken ground. It was Stapleton with his butterfly net. He was very much closer to the pair than I was, and he appeared to be moving in their direction. At this instant Sir Henry suddenly drew Miss Stapleton to his side. His arm was round her, but it seemed to me that she was straining away from him with her face averted. He stooped his head to hers, and she raised one hand as if in protest. Next moment I saw them spring apart and turn hurriedly round. Stapleton was the cause of the interruption. He was running wildly towards them, his absurd net dangling behind him. He gesticulated and almost danced with excitement in front of the lovers. What the scene meant I could not imagine, but it seemed to me that Stapleton was abusing Sir Henry, who offered explanations, which became more angry as the other refused to accept them. The lady stood by in haughty silence. Finally Stapleton turned upon his heel and beckoned in a peremptory way to his sister, who, after an irresolute glance at Sir Henry, walked off by the side of her brother. The naturalist's angry gestures showed that the lady was included in his displeasure. The baronet stood for a minute looking after them, and then he walked slowly back the way that he had come, his head hanging, the very picture of dejection.

What all this meant I could not imagine, but I was deeply ashamed to have witnessed so intimate a scene without my friend's knowledge. I ran down the hill therefore and met the baronet at the bottom. His face was flushed with anger and his brows were wrinkled, like one who is at his wits' ends what to do.

"Sir Henry Put His Hand Upon My Shoulder."

"Halloa, Watson! Where have you dropped from?" said he. "You don't mean to say that you came after me in spite of all?"

I explained everything to him: how I had found it impossible to remain behind, how I had followed him, and how I had witnessed all that had occurred. For an instant his eyes blazed at me, but my frankness disarmed his anger, and he broke at last into a rather rueful laugh.

"You would have thought the middle of that prairie a fairly safe place for a man to be private," said he, "but, by thunder, the whole country-side seems to have been out to see me do my wooing—and a mighty poor wooing at that! Where had you engaged a seat?"

"I was on that hill."

"Quite in the back row, eh? But her brother was well up to the front. Did you see him come out on us?"

"Yes, I did."

"Did he ever strike you as being crazy—this brother of hers?"

"I can't say that he ever did."

"I daresay not. I always thought him sane enough until today, but you can take it from me that either he or I ought to be in a straight-jacket. What's the matter with me, anyhow? You've lived near me for some weeks, Watson. Tell me straight, now! Is there anything that would prevent me from making a good husband to a woman that I loved?"

"I should say not."

"He can't object to my worldly position, so it must be myself that he has this down on. What has he against me? I never hurt man or woman in my life that I know of. And yet he would not so much as let me touch the tips of her fingers."

"Did he say so?"

"That, and a deal more. I tell you, Watson, I've only known her these few weeks, but from the first I just felt that she was made for me, and she, too—she was happy when she was with me, and that I'll swear. There's a light in a woman's eyes that speaks louder than words. But he has never let us get together, and it was only today for the first time that I saw a chance of having a few words with her alone. She was glad to meet me, but when she did, it was not love that she would talk about, and she wouldn't have let me talk about it either if she could have stopped it. She kept coming back to it that this was a place of danger, and that she would never be happy until I had left it. I told her that since I had seen her I was in no hurry to leave it, and that if she really wanted me to go the only way to work it was for her to arrange to go with me. With that I offered in as many words to marry her, but before she could answer down came this brother of hers, running at us with a face on him like a madman. He was just white with rage, and those light eyes of his were blazing with fury. What was I doing with the lady? How dared I offer her attentions which were distasteful to her? Did I think that because I was a baronet I could do what I liked? If he had not been her brother I should have known better how to answer him. As it was I told him that my feelings towards his sister were such as I was not ashamed of, and that I hoped that she might honor me by becoming my wife. That seemed to make the matter no better, so then I lost my temper, too, and I answered him rather more hotly than I should perhaps, considering that she was standing by. So it ended by his going off with her, as you saw, and here am I as badly puzzled a man as any in this county. Just tell me what it all means, Watson, and I'll owe you more than ever I can hope to pay."

I tried one or two explanations, but, indeed, I was completely puzzled myself. Our friend's title, his fortune, his age, his character, and his appearance are all in his favor, and I know nothing against him, unless it be this dark fate which runs in his family. That his advances should be rejected so brusquely without any reference to the lady's own wishes, and that the lady should accept the situation without protest is very amazing. However, our conjectures were set at rest by a visit from Stapleton himself that very afternoon. He had come to offer apologies for his rudeness of the morning, and after a long private interview with Sir Henry in his study, the upshot of their conversation was that the breach is quite healed, and that we are to dine at Merripit house next Friday as a sign of it.

"I don't say now that he isn't a crazy man," said Sir Henry; "I can't forget the look in his eyes when he ran at me this morning, but I must allow that no man could make a more handsome apology than he has done."

"Did he give any explanation of his conduct?"

"His sister is everything in his life, he says. That is natural enough, and I am glad that he should understand her value. They have always been together, and according to his account he has been a very lonely man with only her as a companion, so that the thought of losing her was really terrible to him. He had not understood, he said, that I was becoming attached to her, but when he saw with his own eyes that it was really so, and that she might be taken away from him, it gave him such a shock that for a time he was not responsible for what he said or did. He was very sorry for all that had passed, and he recognized how foolish and how selfish it was that he should imagine that he could hold a beautiful woman like his sister to himself for her whole life. If she had to leave him he had rather it was to a neighbor like myself than to anyone else. But in any case it was a blow to him, and it would take him some time before he could prepare himself to meet it. He would withdraw all opposition upon his part if I would promise for three months to let the matter rest and to be content with cultivating the lady's friendship during that time without claiming her love. This I promised, and so the matter rests."

So there is one of our small mysteries cleared up. It is something to have touched bottom anywhere in this bog in which we are floundering. We know now why Stapleton looked with disfavor upon his sister's suitor—even when that suitor was so eligible a one as Sir Henry. And now I pass on to another thread which I have extricated out of the tangled skein, the mystery of the sobs in the night, of the tear-stained face of Mrs. Barrymore, of the secret journey of the butler to the western lattice window. Congratulate me, my dear Holmes, and tell me that I have not disappointed you as an agent—that you do not regret the confidence which you showed in me when you sent me down. All these things have by one night's work been thoroughly cleared.

I have said "by one night's work," but, in truth, it was by two nights' work, for on the first we drew entirely blank. I sat up with Sir Henry in his room until nearly 3 o'clock in the morning, but no sound of any sort did we hear except the chiming clock upon the stairs. It was a most melancholy vigil, and ended by each of us falling asleep in our chairs. Fortunately we were not discouraged, and we determined to try again. The next night we lowered the lamp, and sat smoking cigarettes, without making the least sound. It was incredible how slowly the hours crawled by, and yet we were helped through it by the same sort of patient interest which the hunter must feel as he watches the trap into which he hopes the game may wander. One struck, and two, and we had almost for the second time given it up in despair, when in an instant we both sat bolt upright in our chairs, with all our weary senses keenly on the alert once more. We had heard the creak of a step in the passage.

Very stealthily we heard it pass along until it died away in the distance. Then the baronet gently opened the door and we set out in pursuit. Already our man had gone round the gallery, and the corridor was all in darkness. Slowly we stole along until we had come into the other wing. We were just in time to catch a glimpse of the tall, black-bearded figure, his shoulders rounded, as he tip-toed down the passage. Then he passed through the same door as before, and the light of the candle framed it in the darkness and shot one single yellow beam across the gloom of the corridor. We shuffled cautiously toward it, trying every plank before we dared to put our whole weight upon it. We had taken the precaution of leaving our boots behind us, but, even so, the old boards snapped and creaked beneath our tread. Sometimes it seemed impossible that he should fail to hear our approach. However, the man is fortunately rather deaf, and he was entirely preoccupied in that which he was doing. When at last we reached the door and peeped through we found him crouching at the window, candle in hand, his white, intent face pressed against the pane, exactly as I had seen him two nights before.

We had arranged no plan of campaign, but the baronet is a man to whom the most direct way is always the most natural. He walked into the room, and as he did so Barrymore sprang up from the window with a sharp hiss of his breath, and stood, livid and trembling, before us. His dark eyes, glaring out of the white mask of his face, were full of horror and astonishment as he gazed from Sir Henry to me.

"What are you doing here, Barrymore?"

"Nothing, sir." His agitation was so great that he could hardly speak, and the shadows sprang up and down from the shaking of his candle. "It was the window, sir. I go round at night to see that they are fastened."

"On the second floor?"

"Yes, sir, all the windows."

"Look here, Barrymore," said Sir Henry, sternly; "we have made up our minds to have the truth out of you, so it will save you trouble to tell it sooner rather than later. Come, now! No lies! What were you doing at that window?"

The fellow looked at us in a helpless way, and he wrung his hands together like one who is in the last extremity of doubt and misery.

"I was doing no harm, sir. I was holding a candle to the window."

"And why were you holding a candle to the window?"

"Don't ask me, Sir Henry—don't ask me. I give you my word, sir, that it is not my secret, and that I cannot tell it. If it concerned no one but myself I would not try to keep it from you."

A sudden idea occurred to me, and I took the candle from the trembling hand of the butler.

"He must have been holding it as a signal," said I. "Let us see if there is any answer." I held it as he had done, and stared out into the darkness of the night. Vaguely I could discern the black bank of the trees and the lighter expanse of the moor, for the moon was behind the clouds. And then I gave a cry of exultation, for a tiny pin-point of yellow light had suddenly transfixed the dark veil, and glowed steadily in the center of the black square framed by the window.

"There it is!" I cried.

"No, no, sir, it is nothing—nothing at all!" the butler broke in; "I assure you, sir—"

"Move your light across the window, Watson!" cried the baronet. "See, the other moves also! Now, you rascal, do you deny that it is a signal? Come, speak up! Who is your confederate out yonder, and what is this conspiracy that is going on?"

The man's face became openly defiant.

"It is my business, and not yours. I will not tell."

"Then you leave my employment right away."

"Very good, sir. If I must I must."

"And you go in disgrace. By thunder, you may well be ashamed of yourself. Your family has lived with mine for over a hundred years under this roof, and here I find you deep in some dark plot against me."

"No, no, sir; no, not against you!" It was a woman's voice, and Mrs. Barrymore, paler and more horror-stricken than her husband, was standing at the door. Her bulky figure in a shawl and skirt might have been comic were it not for the intensity of feeling upon her face.

"We have to go, Eliza. This is the end of it. You can pack our things," said the butler.

"Oh, John, John, have I brought you to this? It is my doing, Sir Henry—all mine. He has done nothing except for my sake, and because I asked him."

"Speak out, then! What does it mean?"

"My unhappy brother is starving on the moor. We cannot let him perish at our very gate. The light is a signal to him that food is ready for him, and his light out yonder is to show the spot to which to bring it."

"Then your brother is—"

"The escaped convict, sir—Selden, the criminal."

"That's the truth, sir," said Barrymore. "I said that it was not my secret and that I could not tell it to you. But now you have heard it, and you will see that if there was a plot it was not against you."

This, then, was the explanation of the stealthy expeditions at night and the light at the window. Sir Henry and I both stared at the woman in amazement. Was it possible that this stolidly respectable person was of the same blood as one of the most notorious criminals in the country?

"Yes, sir, my name was Selden, and he is my younger brother. We have said. Go to your room, you two, and we shall talk further about this matter in the morning."

When they were gone we looked out of the window again. Sir Henry had flung it open, and the cold night wind beat in upon our faces. Far away in the black distance there still glowed that one tiny point of yellow light.

"I wonder he dares," said Sir Henry.

"It may be so placed as to be only visible from here."

"Very likely. How far do you think it is?"

"Out by the Cleft Tor, I think."

"Not more than a mile or two off."

"Hardly that."

"Well, it cannot be far if Barrymore had to carry out the food to it. And he is waiting, this villain, beside that candle. By thunder, Watson, I am going out to take that man!"

The same thought had crossed my own mind. It was not as if the Barrymores had taken us into their confidence. Their secret had been forced from them. The man was a danger to the community, an unmitigated scoundrel for whom there was neither pity nor excuse. We were only doing our duty in taking this chance of putting him back where he could do no harm. With his brutal and violent nature, others would have to pay the price if we held our hands. Any night, for example, our neighbors the Stapletons might be attacked by him, and it may have been the thought of this which made Sir Henry so keen upon the adventure.

"I will come," said I.

"Then get your revolver and put on your boots. The sooner we start the better, as the fellow may put out his light and be off."

In five minutes we were outside the door, starting upon our expedition. We hurried through the dark shrubbery, amid the dull moaning of the autumn wind and the rustle of the falling leaves. The night air was heavy with the smell of damp and decay. Now and again the moon peeped out for an instant, but clouds were driving over the face of the sky, and just as we came out on the moor a thin rain began to fall. The light still burned steadily in front.

"Are you armed?" I asked.

"I have a hunting crop."

"We must close in on him rapidly, for he is said to be a desperate fellow. We shall take him by surprise and have him at our mercy before he can resist."

"I say, Watson," said the baronet, "what would Holmes say to this? How about that hour of darkness in which the power of evil is exalted?"

As if in answer to his words there rose suddenly out of the vast gloom of the moor that strange cry which I had already heard upon the borders of the great Grimpen Mire. It came with the wind through the silence of the night, a long, deep mutter, then a rising howl, and then the sad moan in which it died away. Again and again it sounded, the whole air throbbing with it, strident, wild and menacing. The baronet caught my sleeve and his face glimmered white through the darkness.

"My God, what's that, Watson?"

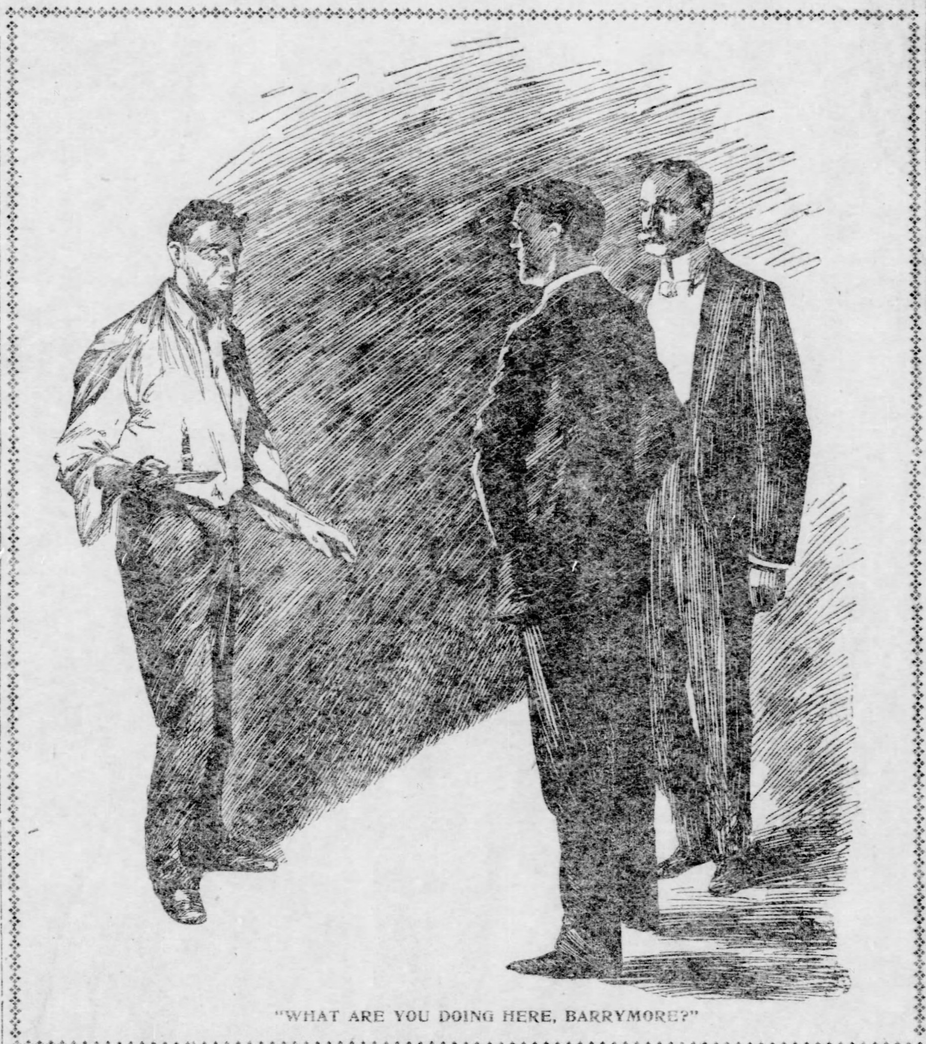
"I don't know. It's a sound they have on the moor. I heard it once before."

It died away, and an absolute silence closed in on us. We stood straining our ears, but nothing came.

"Watson," said the baronet, "it was the cry of a hound."

(To be continued next Sunday. Published by permission McClure, Phillips Co.)

"Sir Henry Suddenly Drew Miss Stapletton to His Side."



"WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE, BARRYMORE?"

"THE ESCAPED CONVICT, SIR."

## THE OLDEST THEATER IN LONDON TOWN

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.—"Sadler's Wells," the oldest of all the London theaters, not even excluding Drury Lane itself, is about to share the fate of so many of the metropolis' ancient landmarks, and be pulled down. The quaint little playhouse, where Pinero laid the scene of one of the most affecting of his comedies, "Trelawny of 'the Wells,'" first raised its curtain over 200 years ago, when George II. was king. Starting as a humble "music-house," as they were called then, there was much theatrical history made at Sadler's Wells until the sixties, when it reached its palmy days as the "home of legitimate drama" in London. But then along came the Robertson comedies, and the theatre up in "Clerkenwell" lost its popularity. For the last few years it has been a "variety hall" of a not especially high class, and now it is to be swept out of sight.

After all, the last state of the historic playhouse is no worse than the first, for in the beginning it was just a plain little drinking house with a stage for tumbling and acrobatic performances, out in a field, quite a walk from London town. But the city, which has now completely surrounded the meadow-land of those days, crept nearer and the landlord of "Sadler's Wells," had to take out a license, and, says a queer old writer gossiping about the theater, "thought it necessary to regulate his small stage, and increase his bill of fare." And so he did, and the "increase" proved such a good business venture, that the theater was enlarged still more and gradually got to be the best-known place of the kind in London.

Some of the play-bills of that time, 1741, make mightily funny reading. The genial proprietor of the house aimed to cater, continues the old London writer, severely, "for people who find, or make, leisure hours to spend in the summer season." Musical plays, and gymnastics, also "postures" (probably a kind of living pictures) used to constitute the bill. "Swan Hopping, or A Voyage to Staines," was one of the musical comedies of these times; "into which will be introduced," promises the play bill, "a grand procession of boats and barges."

Tight-rope walking was a steady feature. Adds the "Pitho"—"Madame La Romene will dance on the rope with 'swords' tied to her feet. La Belle Espagnole will dance a hornpipe on the rope, and the Little Devill will, for thif night only, dance on the rope with wooden shoes on his feet, which he will break when elevated in the air in a furprising manner, and then jump over two garters 10 feet high! Likewife La Belle Espagnole and the Little Devil will, without the affiftance of the rope, perform in a manner peculiar to themfelves."

The "Little Devil" seems to have been a luminously popular character. There was a benefit for him on May 20, 1741, when a piece called "The Fortune Hunters, or You May Well Say That'" was given. "The Popular Song, 'Fal De Ral Tit,'" was sung by "The Fairy of the Wells." The advertisement also hinted at a performance by "Signor Pietro Bologna," who "balances a ftraw, the peacock's feather, difplays two flags, plays on two flutes with his noftrils, and beats two drumf in an extraordinary and pleafing manner." I another place Signor Bologna's performance is described as "admirably aftonishing." There was also Mr. Hendrick, ladder dancer, "lately arrived from Ruffia."

Orchestra seats at the old "Wells" were three and sixpence, about eighty cents, the pit was two shillings, and the gallery one. There were two performances every day, "at two and six precifely."

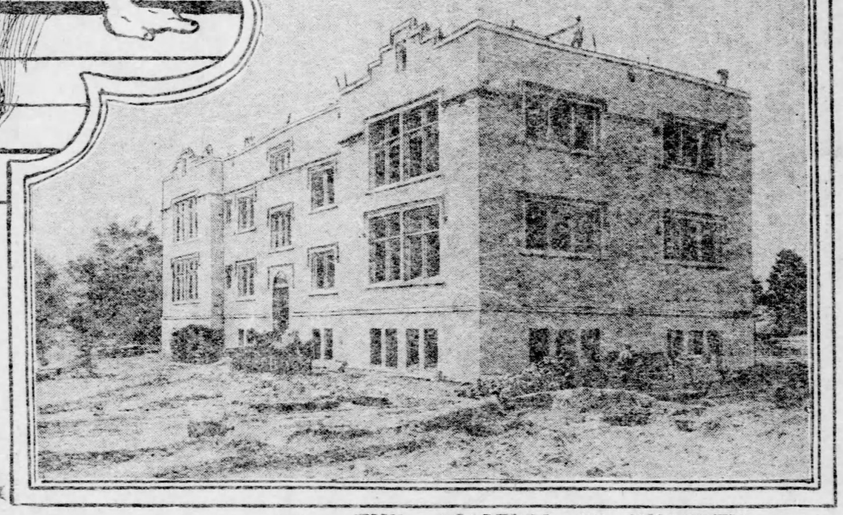
The Oldest London Playhouse, Which Is About to Be Pulled Down.

# WOOSTER UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ENGAGE IN MANUAL LABOR

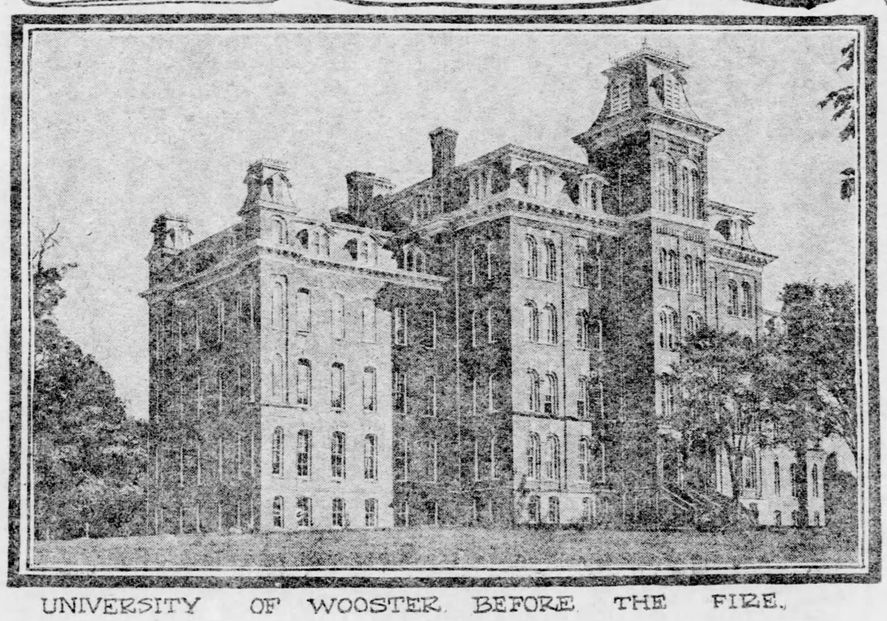
L. E. HOLDEN
PRESIDENT U. of W.

UNIVERSITY OF WOOSTER AFTER THE FIRE.

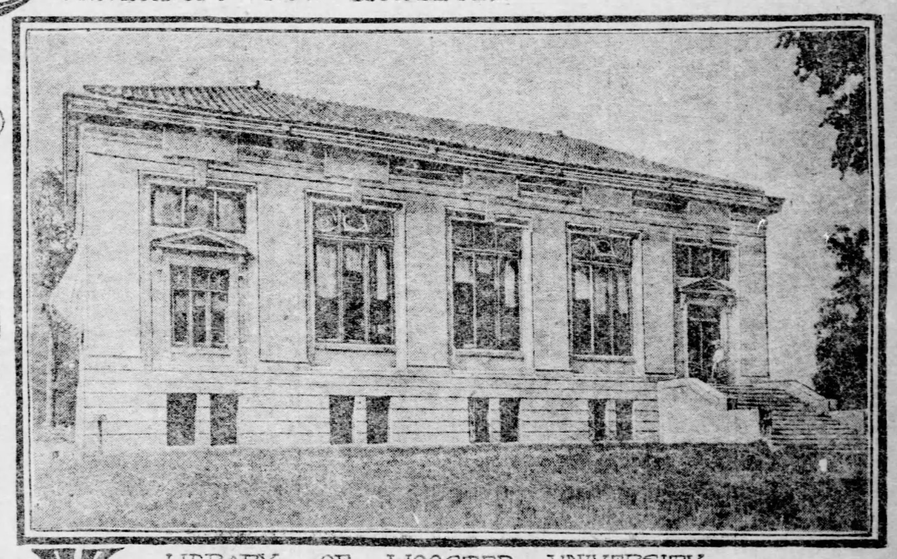
STUDENTS OF WOOSETR AT WORK IN TRENCHES ON NEW STRUCTURE



THE ACADEMY OF WOOSTER UNIVERSITY NOW COMPLETED.



UNIVERSITY OF WOOSTER BEFORE THE FIRE.



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## THE PATRIOT'S WIDOW

By GILBERT L. EBERHART.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

Beside his sword there hangs his dust-stained coat—
And on the shoulders shine the golden bars—
In which, at duty's call, he marched to fight
Under our glorious flag of stripes and stars.

One sleeve—the right, you see—is slightly torn,
And five round, ragged holes are in the breast,
Which tell how fearful was the fray that day
He sank beneath the starry folds to rest.

Upon the lining is a crimson stain—
Something, O God! they say is human gore,
Shed in the sacred cause so near his heart
By one who now, alas, can fight no more.

O how I loved him! and how often dream
Again to baby and to me he's come,
Marching as proudly as he marched away,
Mid blare of bugle and the roll of drum.

But such glad day, ah woe, I ne'er shall see!
And though in dreams I look upon his face
From weary morn to longer wearier eve,
I gaze through tears upon his vacant place.

I do not make complaint: I only pray
That God in love my boy may spare to me
That I may tell him of his father's deeds
And teach him to be good and brave as he.

To make him, if again the cause shall rise,
As fit to wear that coat, those golden bars;
As brave to fight for man's eternal rights
Under our glorious flag of stripes and stars.

## VACATION SPENT IN PATRIOTIC WORK

### Senior Classmen Toil in Ditches to Aid in Hastening Completion of New College Buildings.

### Wooster Girls Prefer Young Men Who Wear Overalls and Carry Dinner Pails.

Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette by JOHN P. COWAN.

WOOSTER, O., Aug. 16.—On the shady campus of Wooster university half a hundred students are engaged in manual labor. On the broad field where some of the institution's star athletes have shown their prowess and under the trees where for 30 years time-honored class meets have been held, some of these same students arrayed in broad-brimmed hats and overalls are working in trenches as common toilers.

The university soon will have a new home, the buildings being erected to replace the ruins of the old college which was destroyed by fire on the night of December 11, 1901. To say that Wooster will rise phoenix-like from its ashes is to use a trite expression, but it is applicable in the case of the rebuilding of the old institution, and the matriculates will do their share in making a realization of the metaphor possible.

When the plans for the new structures were completed especial effort was made to have the academy building ready for occupancy upon the opening of the fall term in September. It was a herculean task. Laborers were hard to find in the little Ohio city. A scarcity of men to handle picks and shovels was not the least of the difficulties that confronted the building committee. In the midst of the dilemma the students solved the problem.

**Seniors as Ditch Diggers.**

"Give us a chance," two hardy seniors said. Vacation time was about to begin and they would have abundant opportunity to improve their knowledge of manual training. One student expects to enter the study of law next year and the other will prepare himself for the ministry in the Presbyterian church, but they did not hesitate to harden their hands in glorious work for their beloved alma mater.

A few days after commencement the two seniors were at work in the deep excavation. Other students joined them. To work 10 hours a day in digging through the hard soil was new to the town lads, but many of Wooster's students got their early training on big Ohio farms and they entered with great spirit into their new employment.

From day to day the number of recruits in the trenches increased. No collegian in the town grew to be more popular than those who wore overalls and carried dinner pails. The college president commended them, the alumni added their praise and the young women gave their most bewitching smiles to the student with the pick and shovel. A chance for outdoor exercise and the rare opportunity to show patriotism for the old school was quite incentive enough to enlist a throng of students in the ranks of the day laborers, but when social distinction was added to encourage the workers, it was evident that willing hands no longer would be hard to find.

A correspondent for The Sunday Gazette today found the campus littered with building material. Foundations for half a dozen buildings were under way. Across the ball field 100 men were at work in a trench. "They are some of the students," said the contractor.

**Patriotism of Students.**

Directly through the diamond where Wooster's ball team had so often given rare exhibitions of the national game a trench was being made for the pipes connecting the building with the power plant. Fifty sharp picks smote the ground in rapid succession and 50 shovels skilfully threw the loose soil from the ditch. They manifested a celerity never seen among foreign laborers, who usually are employed in this kind of work. They brought their picks down with as much enthusiasm as if they were training to defeat some powerful champion team at football. Every stroke of the pick meant a stroke for Wooster. They did not voice this sentiment in words, but the busy clang of tools and the merry whistling of the workers pronounced the mute slogan with an earnestness that could not be misunderstood.

The diggers had little time to talk. They kept their picks and shovels going as though they expected to find gold at every turn of the sod.

"We're going to scan Horace in the academy next month," said a sophomore, as he spat upon his hands and nodded his head toward one of the buildings now fast nearing completion. "You know every student and alumnus of Wooster is doing his best to help out 'Doc' Holden's plans. This kind of work represents the best we can do for 'Doc,' and we're doing it."

About this time two young women in light gowns and broad sailor hats drove across the campus in a trap and hailed the workers. "A couple of dandy 'co-eds,'" observed one youth.

**A Chat With "Co-Eds."**

"Stop at the house when you go home tonight," called out one of the girls. "Aunt Sallie would like to see you, Tom. She says she would like to have your picture in those overalls."

A cheer went up from the trench, but none of the workers ceased for a moment to dig. The lad addressed threw a kiss toward the girls and replied: "Give this to Aunt Sallie and tell her I'll be there."

The ditch digging, however, does not represent the only work done by the students in behalf of the new university. They have abundant talent in Wooster and for several months entertainments have been given to assist in swelling the building fund. When the fall term opens renewed efforts will be made in this direction.

The fire last winter, which at first was signalized as a dire calamity, has, indeed, proved to be a blessing in disguise. The money subscribed for the rebuilding fund will enable the trustees to replace the former structures with buildings whose magnificence was not dreamed of by those who founded the university.

**Carnegie and Frick Lend Aid.**

While the ruins were still smouldering Dr. Louis Edward Holden, president of Wooster, began to plan for the future. It was the beginning of the most dramatic chapter in the institution's history. In 10 days from an unknown benefactor came the offer of $100,000, provided $150,000 additional would be subscribed within 60 days. Then followed a heroic hustle, and on the day before the expiration of the time limit Dr. Holden had secured more than the requisite amount. A mass meeting was held that night and all Wooster turned out. When the list of contributors to the fund was announced the name of the unknown donor was made public. It was that of Andrew Carnegie, and the reading of his name was most devoutly received. Henry C. Frick of Pittsburgh, who holds the kindliest recollections of a boyhood spent in the Buckeye state, presented a fine library, and this building, which is completed, will be one of the most attractive edifices on the campus. Over 5,000 persons have subscribed to the fund, which amounts to over $400,000.

The plans have been drawn for five new buildings. These are all under course of construction and will be completed next winter. President Holden's brother, a prominent New York architect, is generously directing the work without compensation. The central building of the new group will be a reproduction of the quadrangle at Oxford, of gray brick and stone in pure classic gothic. It will be provided with modern appointments in every detail and will be ideally adapted to its classroom and other uses. It will include spacious halls for classes, the eight literary societies and the Greek letter fraternities.

The other buildings will conform in color and style of architecture. They will not exceed three stories in height and will make a most attractive appearance crowning the majestic hill above the town. Wooster has many thriving industries and a growing and industrious population, but her greatest pride is in her university and the patrotic sons of the little city who are so willingly contributing their skill and brawn for the new institution.

**One of Kitchener's Replies.**

From the London Telegraph.

A correspondent sends the following characteristic anecdote of Lord Kitchener: "The governor of Natal wired to the commander-in-chief, 'My ministers and myself consider we should be vouchsafed further news.' The man of iron wired back, 'I do not agree with either you or your ministers.'"

## HOW TO TAKE A FISHING TRIP

By NELLIE G. COLEMAN.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

"Do you want to go fishing? If so, join my party at 8 o'clock Wednesday eve—and try your luck with hook and line."

This invitation written across the length of a small card-fish goes forth to the guests, and acceptance or rejections are signed on a similar card which is inclosed and returned to the host. The latter slips are perforated in the mouth end, and on the evening of the trip are suspended on fish twine and hung in a conspicuous place and represent an autograph "catch."

The home where the trip is taken is arrayed with all sorts of marine trappings, fishing tackle ingeniously introduced into the decorations, and ocean and stream specimens of rocks, grass, shells, etc., so arranged as to fulfill the suggestive idea of the entertainment. Seines, fish net and lines, together with strings of fishes in different shapes, colors and sizes are showy and attractive for draperies, curtain effects and festoonings of all kinds, while the vivid hued members of the finny tribe, such as crabs, lobsters, crawfish, etc., prove highly ornamental when utilized to catch up ends, confine loops, their round-like form and claw feet being just the thing for the purpose. In frieze and dado work they are particularly effective. If one possesses a collection of shells and other curiosities of the deep, it is well to group them on a prominent table or cabinet, where they can be easily examined by the guests, as such things are always interesting to most people. Aquatic plants lend a cool green touch to the scene, and scattered about here and there may be globes of pet fish as a live bit of realism.

In some convenient corner a fish pond of the bazar variety is erected, and within its darkened recess some person chosen previously for the task takes his place. Round the pond a myriad number of gaily bedecked fishing poles stand waiting, and when all the fishers have arrived they are sent in groups to fish in the pond, and throwing over their lines wait for the hook to be baited. Unlike the real sport, the pause for a bite is but brief, and the line being withdrawn each person finds he has made a catch in the shape of a cardboard fish to which a number is attached. There is one "lucky number" among these, which calls for the capital prize of the party, and whoever chances to get it—the one inside the pond not being able to see those outside and therefore acting fairly in the matter—is the winner. There should be several presents offered, not necessarily expensive ones, but just a few nice gifts to give zest to the sport. And if the host so desires a little souvenir favor can be fastened to each, then those who fail to win still have something to soothe their disappointment.

Every slip fished out has the picture of a piscatorial specimen stamped upon, and the names of these are to be guessed from the illustrations, a thing not so easy as it might seem on first thought, as it is a subject that folk generally know very little about. Cartoons also may be used to represent the proper names in caricature, as a few felines for cat-fish, a pair of shoes with bottoms up for soles. The visitors gather around a table while engaged in examination of their catches, passing them to their neighbors until each has his own back again. Solutions are filled into little books adorned by a typical fishing scene, and the guest who hits the greatest number of names correctly secures the second prize of the evening for his expert knowledge. While the answers are being looked over by the keeper of the pond the fishers go in search of the prizes which are exhibited in an off-room and learn their luck.

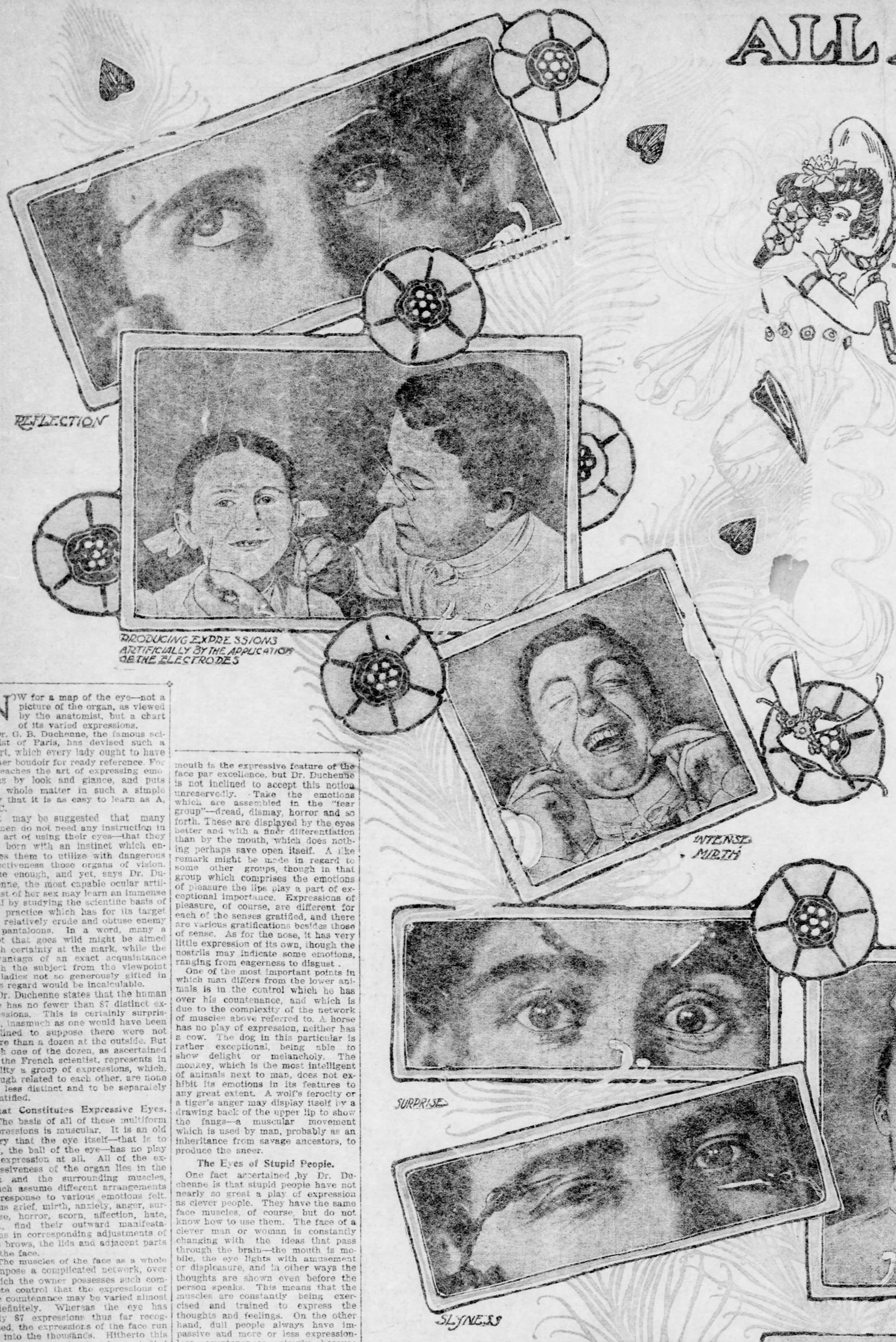
The dinner or luncheon, as the case may be, is another pleasant feature of the trip. It might be nothing more than a fishing smack, such as could be carried in a hamper to the river banks to eat in picnic fashion, and it can be as elaborate as any heart could wish, a banquet of the good things inhabiting the fresh and salt waters of the earth made into a hundred different dishes to delight the epicure. The table, too, is designed to appear to the exterior man as the viands to his interior, and while there are numerous styles to select from in arranging it artistically, the one here given is pretty and suggestive.

Covered in white glazed linen it has little rivulets of blue flower petals inclosed in mossy banks, describing circles and curves over its glistening surface, simulating a wee stream; tiny fishing smacks float along on the floral waves bearing loads of tinted mints. The fountain-head of the stream is the mirror lake laid down in the center, its frame embedded in ferns, water plant leaves, and shells, and rising in the middle of it a great glass punchbowl, or a large-sized regular globe, filled with gold fish. The bottom of the glass is covered with pebbles, shells, mosses, etc., and it is further decorated by the usual aquarium castles, through which the little fellows disport themselves happily. If an aquarium is not wanted for the table, then another exquisite centerpiece is to have the mirror surmounted by a great shell, freighted with beautiful flowers and surrounded by mermaids. Large fishing boats placed at right angles on the board contain fruits, and fish-shaped receptacles supply the need of dishes for dainties whose position on the board is permanent throughout the service. Ices, cakes and confections partake of the same shape, and the bon-bon cases are dainty shell-covered boxes that after being emptied of the sweets are as useful as they are pretty. The initials of the guests are traced on these in small shells raised above the rest, thereby rendering them all the nicer.

Another contest which can replace the fishing pond on the program, and be preferable where the party includes a long course dinner at which most of the time is spent, is to furnish everybody with a name list of fishes, commanding them to write a "fish story," and at the same time introducing the names in a perfectly sensible way to make the narrative more interesting. All manner of truth perversion is of course in order, and the most elaborate fiction evolved from the material at hand and the fertile brain of the impromtu author is rewarded for being "smart," likewise the one who succeeds in getting into his story the greatest number of names. "Fishey" conversation, anecdotes and original tales all "go" while taking the trip. Ichthyology is the theme of the affair, and thinking, talking and eating fish is the rule of the party imperative to observe.

# ALL MAY HAVE EXPRESSIVE EYES

BY RENE BACHE




PRODUCING EXPRESSIONS ARTIFICIALLY BY THE APPLICATION OF THE ELECTRODES

NOW for a map of the eye—not a picture of the organ, as viewed by the anatomist, but a chart of its varied expressions.

Dr. G. B. Duchenne, the famous scientist of Paris, has devised such a chart, which every lady ought to have in her boudoir for ready reference. For it teaches the art of expressing emotions by look and glance, and puts the whole matter in such a simple way that it is as easy to learn as A, B, C.

It may be suggested that many women do not need any instruction in the art of using their eyes—that they are born with an instinct which enables them to utilize with dangerous effectiveness those organs of vision. True enough, and yet, says Dr. Duchenne, the most capable ocular artillerist of her sex may learn an immense deal by studying the scientific basis of the practice which has for its target the relatively crude and obtuse enemy in pantaloons. In a word, many a shot that goes wild might be aimed with certainty at the mark, while the advantage of an exact acquaintance with the subject from the viewpoint of ladies not so generously gifted in this regard would be incalculable.

Dr. Duchenne states that the human eye has no fewer than 87 distinct expressions. This is certainly surprising, inasmuch as one would have been inclined to suppose there were not more than a dozen at the outside. But each one of the dozen, as ascertained by the French scientist, represents in reality a group of expressions, which, though related to each other, are none the less distinct and to be separately identified.

### What Constitutes Expressive Eyes.

The basis of all of these multiform expressions is muscular. It is an old story that the eye itself—that is to say, the ball of the eye—has no play of expression at all. All of the expressiveness of the organ lies in the lids and the surrounding muscles, which assume different arrangements in response to various emotions felt. Thus grief, mirth, anxiety, anger, surprise, horror, scorn, affection, hate, etc., find their outward manifestations in corresponding adjustments of the brows, the lids and adjacent parts of the face.

The muscles of the face as a whole compose a complicated network, over which the owner possesses such complete control that the expressions of the countenance may be varied almost indefinitely. Whereas the eye has only 87 expressions thus far recognized, the expressions of the face run up into the thousands. Hitherto this network of muscles has been studied with regard to its physical anatomy only, but Dr. Duchenne has made a complete map of it with reference to the emotions represented by various arrangements of the muscles.

He has made the map in a very remarkable and entirely original fashion, by the help of a simple instrument—namely, an electric battery, with a couple of electrodes on the ends of wires. By bringing the electrodes into contact with different muscles of the face, a mild current being employed, he has so stimulated them as to cause them artificially to produce whatever expressions might be desired. Thus the laugh muscles, the grief muscles, the surprise muscles, or what not, could be touched in turn, and the countenance of the person made to go through a corresponding series of changes representing the emotions mentioned.

### Atlas of the Human Face.

In this manner the distinguished Frenchman has worked out a complete atlas of the human face, as it might be termed, one of the maps being devoted to the muscles on which the eye depends for its 87 expressions. The mere anatomical details are not calculated to be useful to my lady, but the analyses of emotional manifestations by the eye are worthy of her most thoughtful and attentive study. Woman's chief desire is to influence members of the opposite sex, whether for love or other purposes, and she cannot afford to neglect any opportunity to increase the facility with which one of the chief weapons in the armory of her attractions is wielded.

It is a common belief that the mouth is the expressive feature of the face par excellence, but Dr. Duchenne is not inclined to accept this notion unreservedly. Take the emotions which are assembled in the "fear group"—dread, dismay, horror and so forth. These are displayed by the eyes better and with a finer differentiation than by the mouth, which does nothing perhaps save open itself. A like remark might be made in regard to some other groups, though in that group which comprises the emotions of pleasure the lips play a part of exceptional importance. Expressions of pleasure, of course, are different for each of the senses gratified, and there are various gratifications besides those of sense. As for the nose, it has very little expression of its own, though the nostrils may indicate some emotions, ranging from eagerness to disgust.

One of the most important points in which man differs from the lower animals is in the control which he has over his countenance, and which is due to the complexity of the network of muscles above referred to. A horse has no play of expression, neither has a cow. The dog in this particular is rather exceptional, being able to show delight or melancholy. The monkey, which is the most intelligent of animals next to man, does not exhibit its emotions in its features to any great extent. A wolf's ferocity or a tiger's anger may display itself by a drawing back of the upper lip to show the fangs—a muscular movement which is used by man, probably as an inheritance from savage ancestors, to produce the sneer.

### The Eyes of Stupid People.

One fact ascertained by Dr. Duchenne is that stupid people have not nearly so great a play of expression as clever people. They have the same face muscles, of course, but do not know how to use them. The face of a clever man or woman is constantly changing with the ideas that pass through the brain—the mouth is mobile, the eye lights with amusement or displeasure, and in other ways the thoughts are shown even before the person speaks. This means that the muscles are constantly being exercised and trained to express the thoughts and feelings. On the other hand, dull people always have impassive and more or less expressionless countenances, simply because they do not think much.

It has been ascertained, furthermore, that persons of higher mental training have more elastic face muscles than the uneducated and illiterate. An elaborate series of experiments made upon professional men, such as doctors and lawyers on the one hand, and upon criminals and insane on the other, brought this out markedly. But the most notable point established was that the muscles of the face are susceptible, like any other muscles of the body, of training and development—a fact which accounts for the superior cleverness with which actors and orators are able to express an emotion or a thought by a look.

It is the eye, however, which is used as a medium of expression by the actor and the orator more than any other feature. He has learned how to use his face, and he knows that the eye is the most important agent, except the voice, for conveying his meaning to his audience.

### Sowing Our Wild Oats.

From the Lady's Pictorial.

There is no use attempts to deny that home life is no longer what it was in our land, and that its decline has not made for good. But if people are tired of home, it is very certain they will not stay there, and so all the shocked scoldings in the world will do no good. The fact is that we are, so to say, in the first flush of our youth as a gay nation. We are practically sowing our wild oats, having been a sober, steady-going, not to say dull people for some generations. All at once we have awakened to the possibilities of converting our magnificent capital into the gayest city in the world.

A cross old bachelor says the proper way to bring up children is to keep them down on all possible occasions.

# A SECRET OF THE TOILET.

**Some Suggestions Regarding Face Washing—With a Little Care Every Woman May Keep Her Complexion Smooth, Fresh and Clear and Be Beautiful Forever.**

By KATHERINE MORTON.
(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

SCENE: A maiden's dressing room which is a picture in porcelain blue and white, with its velvety rugs, easy chairs and lounging corners; the toilet table is luxuriously furnished with various exquisite silver boxes and crystal bottles which contain beautifying creams, lotions, potions and mysterious decoctions.

Personae: Two charmingly pretty girls.

"To wash or not to wash the face, that is the question that I am worrying about now," exclaims one, slipping into a coquettish negligee, which she calls her siesta robe.

"Why, I thought you belonged to the Don't Worry club and that not even your complexion was allowed to trouble you," replies her companion, who has a complexion of her own, which receives a due share of attention.

"Yes, to be sure, I am a Don't Worryite, but I made a mental reservation, when joining the club, that if it were necessary to worry about my complexion, and the best way to preserve it, I should do so."

"That is quite wise and right. We should worry about it until we know just what is best for it, and then keep right on doing that best thing."

"Yes, indeed, only I have not been able to settle upon which piece of advice it is best to take. One says, 'don't wash your face too often,' so I wash it every other day. Then some one else says, 'don't wash your face at all;' I don't wash it at all, and feel quite horrid."

"Naturally," replies the other reflectively. "Perhaps, in between times, when you are not trying any particular methods, you would like to try my way."

### Virtues of Cold Water.

Her way was simplicity itself; it was just washing the face twice a day, night and morning, no more, no less. If cleansing is necessary during the day, a little cold cream is used. To wash the face too frequently removes the natural oil and gives the skin a withered look, as to say, in that superstitious age, that she had bought her secret by witchcraft. What was this secret? Did she ever tell it? Never. Did anyone every know it? Yes, her perfumer. Did he ever tell it? Not during her life, but afterward. This is the perfumer's account: "I, Oudard, apothecary, surgeon and perfumer, do here declare on my faith and on the memory of my late honored and much beloved mistress, Madame Diane of Poitiers, duchess of Valentinois, that the only secret she possessed, with which to be and remain in perfect health, youth and beauty, to the age of 72, was rain water. And, in truth, I assert there is nothing in the world like this same rain water, a constant use of which is imperative to render the skin soft and velvety, or to freshen the color, or to cleanse the pores of the skin, or to make beauty last as long as life."

Thus the only service which M. Oudard rendered his illustrious mistress was to gather the rain water for her, bottle it and seal it up, to be in readiness in case of scarcity of rain water. All the bottles of philters which daily arrived from the great perfumer only contained rain water.

Use Both Hands in Washing the Face.

### Early Morning Exercise.

It may be added that Diane always took an hour's exercise before the dew had left the ground.

Use warm water for washing the face, and rinse with clear, cold water. Warm water cleanses; cold water tones up the muscles and prevents roughness of the skin by winds.

Soap is not the enemy to the complexion that many people consider it. It is drying; this preserves the delicate appearance of the skin.

Madame Bonaparte, the beautiful American, who was married to Napoleon Bonaparte's brother, possessed a velvety and peach-like skin, even at 90, and used to say that women treated their skins exactly as if they were as thick as that of a rhinoceros, and to this she attributed premature wrinkles and loss of delicacy of shape of features and coloring of the skin. She understood well the arts of the toilet and always looked 10 or 15 years younger than she was. When an aged woman her complexion was wonderfully fair and smooth.

Immediately after washing the face, giving it a dash of rosemary or lavender water will have a brightening effect.

### To Abolish the Oily Look.

If the face has an oily appearance, wipe it off with a cloth dipped in the following lotion: Rosewater, 1 pint; simple tincture of benzoin, ½ ounce; glycerin, 1 dram. Add the benzoin to the rosewater, little by little, and lastly, the glycerin. It is important to get the simple tincture of benzoin, and not the compound tincture, which is apt to discolor the skin.

Rock salt does not suggest anything dainty, but if a pint or so is allowed to melt occasionally in the warm water for the face bath, it will tone up the skin and thus help to bring a dainty flush to the cheek.

If the skin is inclined to be rough and sunburns easily, there is nothing better to use for washing it than musilage, made by boiling a teaspoonful of quince seeds in a pint of water for ten minutes, strain this and occasionally use a little on the face; it will not keep fresh long.

Thirty grains of pulverized borax dissolved in two and a half ounces of lemon juice and one ounce of rosewater make a lotion that is effective in keeping freckles in abeyance. It should be applied at night.

The woman who has wept until her eyelids and her nose are purple, her eyes bloodshot and her face swollen, always feels a trifle embarrassed when she has to receive callers or go down to dinner immediately. She frequently makes a bad matter worse by washing her face in cold water. If she will, instead, bathe it gently with rosewater for a few minutes and then lie down for a few more, with a soft cloth saturated in rosewater over her eyes, she will be prepared to face any company.

### How to Cure Wrinkles.

If wrinkles are appearing here and there on the face, it is wonderful the effect gentle rubbing has upon them. Make a little pad with one end of the towel and smooth out that incipient crow's foot before it has become more deeply indented. Rub round and round and outward and upward and count 100 slowly, or if your patience is equal to it, count 500, still massaging that tormenting line on your brow or on either sie of the mouth. There is nothing truer than the old saying, "A stitch in time saves nine." Beauty begins in girlhood, and it is then that it should be taken care of and hoarded. It is easier to hoard than to try to win back what one has lost. But girls will not take the trouble to do this; they think they do, so they are careless and indifferent until, one morning, a wrinkle is discovered. They then go to work and try to make amends for past neglect. The moral of this is, give daily a certain amount of attention to personal appearance.

This gives tone to the flesh and makes it feel delightfully satiny to the touch. One is then ready to use the flesh brush after which a wee bit of powder, soft and fine, and delightfully fragrant, of rose violet, is applied.

All this is just so much to the credit side of beauty's account. Bear in mind, when performing any toilet rites, that time is not made for the beauty seeker; that she must wholly disregard the lapse of time, even length of days, in making herself so charming, so complete, that

Who looks upon her loveliness,
Looks surely to his heart's disaster.

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# PLATONIC FRIENDSHIPS

Written for The Sunday Gazette by Lady Denton.

IF marriages are made in heaven, where are platonic friendships made? And if so, why? Encyclopedias fail us here. The "Questions Answered" department of the family story paper can give full information about the proper way to fry eggplant, or how to make over a black taffeta skirt which has a coffee stain down the front, or who wrote "Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight," but even the talent which delineated these masterly replies must have a limit, and its limit is an explanation of platonic friendships. Fools, you know, can ask questions a sage cannot answer.

To get to the root of the matter, do friendships without sentiment or sentimentality really exist between men and women? Somehow, it never seems quite possible. Men will say, "She's a fine girl. A fellow can go there and spend a quiet restful evening. She's sympathetic and thoughtful and yet never seems to sound the personal note. There's no temptation to make a fool of yourself." As a matter of fact the same man who makes such appreciative remarks, spends one evening in a month, perhaps, with the nice sympathetic girl, and five evenings in the week with a baby-faced little thing whose chief attraction is a dimple and a fascinating giggle, and whose conversation consists of equal parts of "You're just jollying," and "No, you can't hold my hand, you horrid thing. I mean it. Oh, you're so strong." Therefore, it is impossible to call the platonic friendship a determining factor in the man's life.

Now for the woman's side. "Well, John is a splendid man. So kind and considerate—the kind of a man you can ask to do things for you, and be sure the request won't be misconstrued. And he never talks nonsense; why, his conversation is really improving. I admire him immensely. But say, Bessie, you must meet Fred Jackson. He is a perfect dear! All the girls are wild about him. He's a perfectly awful flirt, but as handsome as a picture and dances like a dream." It is plain to be seen which type exercises most sway over the feminine consciousness.

Therefore, it seems safe to say that a man or woman gives frank, unsentimental friendship to the opposite sex only when his or her sentimental affections are fully engaged elsewhere. Love is a safeguard in friendships between the sexes. If the hearts of the parties to the friendship are free, the close companionship, the intimacy and interchange of thought will soon make Plato give way to Eros. And while the most sentimental friendship may ripen into love, love never reacts into friendship.

Then there are those who have gone through great trouble, whose souls have been hurt and hindered through fault of others. They, too, emerging from their trials, weary and heartsick, incapable of the burning intensity of love, are ready to join the small company of those who are capable of great friendships, strong, yes, vital comradeships.

But as for most of these so-called platonic affairs, they are but masks for the most dangerous kind of flirtation, thin ice for the unskilful skater on the pool of emotional tendencies. It's a fine excuse, when ignorance has tumbled in pell-mell, for his partner to shrug and say, "It's not my fault. My feeling was purely platonic."

The whole matter of platonic friendships crystalizes itself into the old darky's remark about the white blackbirds: "Well, I reckon dey is some, some where, but dey is mighty sca'ce, chile, mighty sca'ce."

### Alcohol.

At a recent exposition in Berlin trains of 10 or 12 cars were drawn on a circular railroad by alcohol locomotives.

Never on any account, if you value your complexion, use hard water. The excess of lime in hard water neutralizes the oil in the skin pores, and thus hardens the cuticle. Better not wash your face at all than to use hard water. Try always to get rain water for the entire bath, but certainly for the face. Rain water is, in fact, the only water fit to wash the face with. It was to its saving virtues that many beauties of romance owed their charms.

Diane of Poitiers preserved her beauty to the age of three score and ten, and was a celebrated beauty in an age of beauties; the loveliest woman at a court of lovely women, and that at an age when most women are wrinkled.

People said that she possessed a secret that rendered her thus impervious to the ravages of time. Some went so far infinitely better for the skin than the dirt which will collect in the pores after a warm and dusty day, with much wheeling or traveling. After using soap, always rinse the face with clear water, because you don't want any soap left on the face to clog the pores. Once a day is quite often enough to use soap on the face. Use both hands in washing the face. A sponge no longer fills a long-felt want on the toilet table, because it is apt to become filled with germs poisonous to the skin. A soft cloth, or a piece of antiseptic cloth, is good for occasional use in washing the face after the use of cold cream.

If you wish to keep your skin smooth, do not dry it with a rough towel. Instead, use a fine, damask one, and use it thoroughly and discreetly, for your face is not covered with parchment or cast iron. Learn how to "dabble" the face with a fine cloth, as a method of

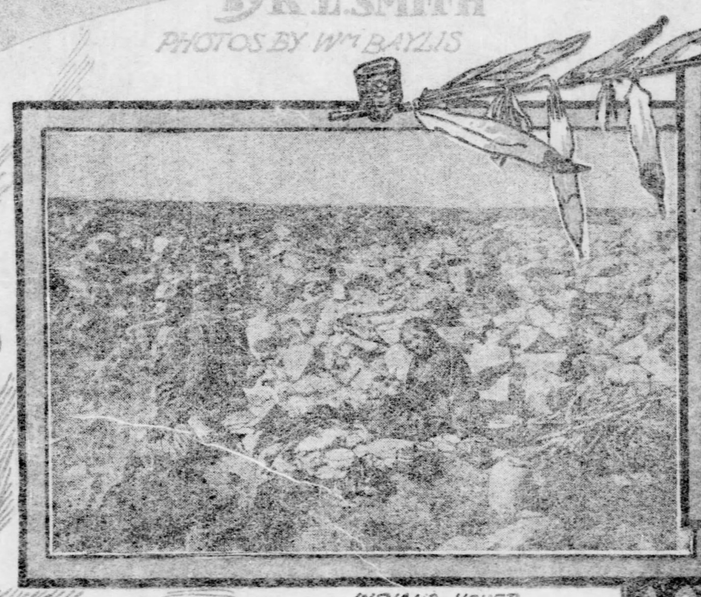
# GARDEN OF EDEN OF THE SIOUX INDIANS

## QUEER REDSKIN LEGENDS

## EVE MADE FROM A SUNBEAM

BY K. L. SMITH
PHOTOS BY WM. BAYLIS

INDIAN PICTURE-WRITING



INDIANS HOVER ABOUT SACRED GROUNDS

PIPESTONE QUARRIES OF MINNESOTA



GITCHOU MANITOU

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

If you were to ask an Indian to take you to his Garden of Eden he would probably refuse, but if you were fortunate enough by dint of coaxing or some claim upon his goodwill to get him to acquiesce, he would lead you to a spot in Minnesota prolific in Indian legends and curious traditions.

It is to this place that the Indians have been accustomed to make pilgrimages for centuries in search of their traditional emblem of peace—the red pipe clay. They have journeyed from the Rocky mountains of the west, from the southern boundary of New Mexico and from the shores of Lake Erie that they might secure the beautiful red clay soft when taken from its watery bed that soon hardens on exposure to the air. There is no other place on earth like it. At least none has yet been discovered. Just across the Minnesota boundary north of Rainy lake there is a similar deposit of what is known as the stone of the Chippewas, but this is jet black, and slightly harder than the red pipestone. The black stone is not prized by the Indians because there is no legend attached to it nor is it supposed to possess that charm which is claimed for the owners of red pipes.

An interesting place is this pipestone quarry, interesting because of the great sea of prairies rolling so peacefully on every side, interesting because of the quarry itself, the great ledge of brilliant quartzite lighting up beautifully when the sun is in the west, interesting because of the charming waterfall, Minnewissa, but interesting most of all because of the Indian traditions which cluster about it. This is their Garden of Eden, and here the Great Spirit, Gitche Manite, first created man, and hither the dusky redmen come every spring and summer to quarry the precious clay and to visit this place, still sacred to many of them.

"Many legends and traditions
Cluster round this sacred spot."

### Strange Indian Legends.

Nearly every Indian tribe has some interesting story. One tale is that long ago two fierce bands of Winnebagoes and Sioux, the bravest of their tribes, met in conflict. They fought all day from early morn to set of sun, until the chieftain of one band was slain. Among the captives was the chieftain's daughter. Refusing to become the bride of the victorious chief, she was doomed to the stake and in dying predicted that the Great Spirit would throw her blood upon the sun's rays far away, and that the stone beneath her feet would forever be tinted with her blood.

"And the stones beneath the prairies
Show the maiden's word was true."

But the most striking tradition of all was told by a chief named Pa-din-a-pa-pa of the Sioux tribe. Sitting among the rocks he told this remarkable story of the creation:

In the far-off ages—many million moons ago—the Great Spirit formed the first Indian—the first Da-ko-ta from a star. The heavens were rent with lightnings and slowly this first and bravest Sioux descended through the clouds and alighted there—near by the lake. The Great Spirit then made a bow from the rainbow and arrows from the lightning, gave them to him, saying: "Take these Wa-kin-yan and slay game." This first man was brave and mighty, slaying the wolf and bear and elk and deer for many a year. It would take 10 moons or more to tell all his deeds. But finally this solitary man began to long for something new, some being like himself. He longed and longed, grew sad and discontented. He kept close to his tepee and left the game unmolested. Then Wi-toon-ti, a monster, half lizard and half pike, who with his turtle wife fed upon many creatures' blood by night, but had always feared Wa-kin-yan's bow and arrow, grew bolder now, peered inside his lodge, taunting him to come forth and shoot the buffalo or even try his arrows on him. But Wa-kin-yan heeded not, only praying the Great Spirit to give him his desire. At last the Great Spirit heard his pleading, broke a beam from off the sun and molded the first of all her sex—the longed for one. Then he called the eagle from the thunder and placed her on his back and bade him take her to the lone Wa-kin-yan."

### Why Sandstone Is Red.

Then the chief goes on to relate how Wakin-yan and Co-tan-ka, the beloved one, dwelt many moons together and many flowers (children) were given them, and seeing them Wi-toon-ti and his turtle wife were jealous. One fatal day the fair Co-tan-ka bathed in the waters of the lake, and in an ungarded moment was attacked by Wa-toon-ti and his turtle wife, who sucked her life blood away. Ever since the Great Spirit has dyed the sandstone red for here Co-tan-ka's dying blood stained the rocks.

There is no doubt from the numerous marks of ancient and modern excavations that the place has been resorted to for centuries to secure the red stone. The Indian has from time immemorable held this spot in superstitious estimation independent of the fact that the red stone makes pipes which are easily carved. Whenever an Indian versed in the lore of his forefathers presents a pipe of it he gives it as from the Great Spirit and some of the tribes have a tradition that the redmen were originally created from the red stone and it is thereby a part of their flesh. Near to the quarry is an isolated piece of rock, some 30 feet in height, broken in such a way as to represent a human face, which is supposed to be the face of the Great Spirit.

A peculiarity about the Indian interest of this place is that recognizing the fact that the spot should belong to the Indian the government has established an Indian reservation here and no one, save the Indian has the right to dig the sandstone. The Indians come every spring and summer in their wagons, men, women and children, set up their teepees, dig out the precious clay; carefully fill up the pits, lest the white man should quarry them and then set about making pipes, clubs and curios. Rare collections of these handicrafts have been sent recently to the various expositions.

### Discovering the Quarry.

The technical name of the pipestone is catlinite, so called in honor of Catlin, the explorer, who hearing of the spot through friendly Indians, visited it after encountering many hardships and being on more than one occasion driven back by hostile Indians. His account of the quarry is one of the most interesting in existence. A still more famous expedition visited the place in 1838 and an iron railing today protects a rock on which is inscribed the following:

J. N. Nicollet.
C. F.
C. A. G. Exploration
J. L. July '38.
J. E. F.
J. R.

The initials C. F. stand for Lieut. J. C. Fremont as ascertained a few years ago when a historical record of this interesting place was made. Other rocks bear inscriptions evidently made at different times and by different persons, as can be seen by the tools used and the interference of the figures. They are generally figures of some animals, bear, wolf, turtle, elk, many of the figures being evidently intended as information to parties who were to visit them soon after.

Many years ago the government reserved this place as sacred in legendary lore for the special use of the Indians. The title of the tract was vested in the United States, but the use of the land and digging of the pipestone was to be the exclusive right of the Indian. Later some white men filed claims and on the Indians coming to investigate were forced to move. From that time on the Indians have laid still greater claim to the land even exacting payment for the privilege of cutting hay and taking ice from the lake. On this interesting spot the government has established an Indian school, known as the Pipestone Indian Training school. This was bitterly opposed by the Indians who could not be persuaded that the sacred spot was not to be taken from them. Here the Indian children are taught sewing, shoemaking and blacksmithing, besides the ordinary school curriculum and the beholder feels that this is but added testimony of the goodness of Uncle Sam to his Indian wards.

# Butterfly Collecting

## A PLEASING VOCATION.

By WINIFRED PERCIVAL.
(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

Butterflies, because of their conspicuousness and beauty and their occurrence almost everywhere, furnish attractive and ready means for studying the many curious ways in which nature provides for her creatures and a pleasing summer vocation.

Collecting butterflies is an interesting pursuit, especially for boys in the country on vacation, and besides, may become a profitable pastime. The most ordinary collections often sell for fair prices, while those more elaborate, especially if they follow out some scheme as a collection to indicate sleeping or feeding habits, or representing the varying daily or seasonal peculiarities of the insects, will be very valuable, often running in the thousands of dollars.

The apparatus necessary for collecting and arranging these winged beauties is simple. The first thing is the means of capturing. Capturing is done by means of a net which can be made from a small hoop attached to the end of an old broom handle or hickory pole. The body of the net is made of mosquito netting and should be about two feet deep if the hoop is a foot in diameter.

With a little practice one can become skillful in handling the net and catch butterflies rapidly and without in any way injuring their delicate wings. In approaching the insect it is well to wait until it has alighted, and to bring the net closer to it and as slowly as possible, and keep it near the ground and out of sight. When very close to the prey a sudden stroke, followed by quick backward movement, will bag the butterfly and fold the net over so that it cannot escape.

Never touch the wings with the fingers in removing the insect, carefully insert the killing bottle and allow the butterfly to flutter into the bottle and the insertion of the cork will hold the prisoner.

The killing bottle should be a wide-mouthed bottle into which the butterfly can pass without injury to the wings. In the bottom should be placed by means of shellac a small piece of cotton which is wet with benzine or common gasoline. The vapors from these substances produce an easy and painless stupor, ending in death. Do not be hasty in removing the butterfly after it has gone to sleep because the fresh air often revives it.

After the insects are captured and killed they are ready to be pinned and set. For pinning always use insect pins, which are much thinner than common pins and will not rust. They cost five cents the hundred.

A butterfly should be pinned through the middle of the thorax and in such a way that the body is at right angles to the pin. The thorax is between the head and the point where the wings join the body. After the insect is properly pinned it is ready for setting, and for this process a setting board is necessary. The setting board is a plain, flat board with numbers of holes large enough to take the head of the pin. The insect is laid on the board, back down, with the head of the pin in the hole. The wings are then spread and pinned down to the board in such a way as to show all that is possible of their surface. The fore wings should be pulled forward so far that their hind edges may be in the same straight line, and the wings brought to such a position as to leave about the same gap next to the body as to the front wings. In pulling these wings forward a pin may be used, inserting it just behind the strong vein or rib, which is plain and thus avoiding danger of tearing.

After the wings are pinned down in the proper position it is a good plan to lay strips of paper over them to hold them straight, and after these strips are pinned down remove the pins in the wings, for if the pins are left in the wings until they are dry the holes they have made will be easily seen.

After a very little practice this work is readily done, and no little taste and skill can be shown in arranging the wings to display the full beauty of the specimen. After the wings are thought dry, which takes from three or four days to a week, the insects are ready to be placed in the collection.

A good and serviceable case can be made from an old shirt box. When the specimen is placed in the collection case it is a good plan to write the date and locality of capture and pin this below it, thereby adding value to the collection.

# Cochineal Insect Finds Its Vocation Gone

## An Industry That is a Thousand Years Old Has Been Killed by Chemistry.

By JOHN L. CASPAR.
(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

BALACAR, YUCATAN, Aug. 10.—The gathering of cochineal bids fair soon to become a forgotten industry. Fifteen years ago or even less the nopalry, or nopal plantation, might be found in almost every elevated plateau between Central Mexico and Southern Bolivia. Today there are probably not more than 20 or 30 such plantations in existence, and even these show signs of neglect and decay that presage their early abandonment.

It is the old story of modern science and invention crowding a venerable but unprogressive industry to the wall.

The cochineal insect is a near relative of the ordinary plant lice that vex the souls of northern gardeners. Unlike its northern relatives, however, it was in the past a source of wealth and prosperity in the regions where it flourished.

It feeds upon many different species of cactus, but thrives best and multiplies most rapidly upon the nopal, a many-branching cactus scarcely distinguishable from the ordinary prickly pear.

### Long Thought a Seed or Bloom.

This plant is abundant on the semi-arid plains and plateaus the whole way from California to Chile. Wherever it is found the cochineal insect is found also, so that for over 200 years after its introduction into Europe it was supposed to be a seed or bloom of the plant. It was not until the year 1703 that one of these prying, investigating Germans, with the unpronounceable name Leeuwenhoeck, by the aid of the newly invented microscope discovered its true nature and its proper place in the insect world. It is a curious fact, however, that the California cochineal, even in the palmy days of the industry, never possessed much commercial value. The dyes produced by its use were a pale sickly pink, instead of the brilliant scarlet, carmine and crimson made from the tropical insect.

That the difference was due solely to the influence of climate was proved by taking Mexican insects to California. When the insects were finally gathered and reduced to dyes they were indistinguishable from those native to the California soil.

### More Precious Than Gold.

The cultivation of nopal, for the sake of cochineal, probably never reached a greater extent than at the time of the discovery of Mexico by the Spaniards. Thousands of acres of land were then covered by this thorny cactus, the Toltecs and Aztecs apparently being fond of many-hued and resplendent garments. Many districts paid their tribute to Montezuma entirely in this commodity.

The first samples were sent to Spain in 1518. It attained immediate popularity and the conquering Cortez was commanded by the king to secure all he could. It was as eagerly sought for by the Spaniards as gold, a pound of cochineal being in fact worth many times its weight in the yellow metal.

The cultivation of nopal is not attended with the difficulties that beset ordinary forms of agriculture. It is only necessary to select a tract of land in the semi-arid region of the plateaus, and then plant cuttings of the nopal. The mesquite is the only form of vegetation likely to interfere, and this is easily kept in check.

### Mere Males Don't Count.

The female insect alone possesses any value from the viewpoint of the dyer. In size she is twice as large as the male, and by good luck, or the wisdom of nature, the females outnumber the males at least 200 to 1.

Although so much larger than the males, it is calculated that over 70,000 females are required to make a pound. Two-thirds of this weight is lost in drying, so that it is not strange that cochineal is much more costly than gold.

The life of this microscopic insect is very short. Some say it is measured by hours; others that it will live for several days. In any event the last act of the female is to lay several dozen eggs. Her dead body then rests on the eggs to protect them from the too fierce rays of the tropic sun until her tiny progeny emerge from their shells able to shift for themselves during their brief period of existence.

During the five months or so of wet weather that make up the tropic winter the cochineal insect, or coccus cacti, to give it its scientific name, has a hard struggle for existence. Though it multiplies rapidly under favorable conditions, the heavy rains destroy them by millions, and the advent of dry weather finds but few survivors.

### After the Deluge.

The Noahs that thus escape the general catastrophe of the duluge set about to repeople their little world on the cactus plant. So successful are their efforts that in six weeks the planter goes forth to gather his first harvest of the season.

Brushes and wide-mouthed bags, held open by hoops, are the implements of husbandry. With the brush the plantation hand goes over every portion of the cactus plant, brushing the little creatures into the bag by millions.

They are then killed by immersion in hot water, by exposure to steam, or being placed in hot ovens. If water or steam is used they are next spread on sheet iron plates in the sun to dry. Then they are packed in small boxes and are ready for market.

Various expedients are resorted to in order to increase the weight. Dirt, iron filings and various other substances are used as an adulterant, so that the purchasers are pretty sure to be cheated unless they make an examination of each package with a microscope before striking a bargain.

After the "harvest" is over enough of the insects have escaped the brush of the gatherer to colonize the plants anew. These are left alone to increase and multiply until sufficiently numerous to justify another raid with brush and bag. This will be in about two months after the first gathering.

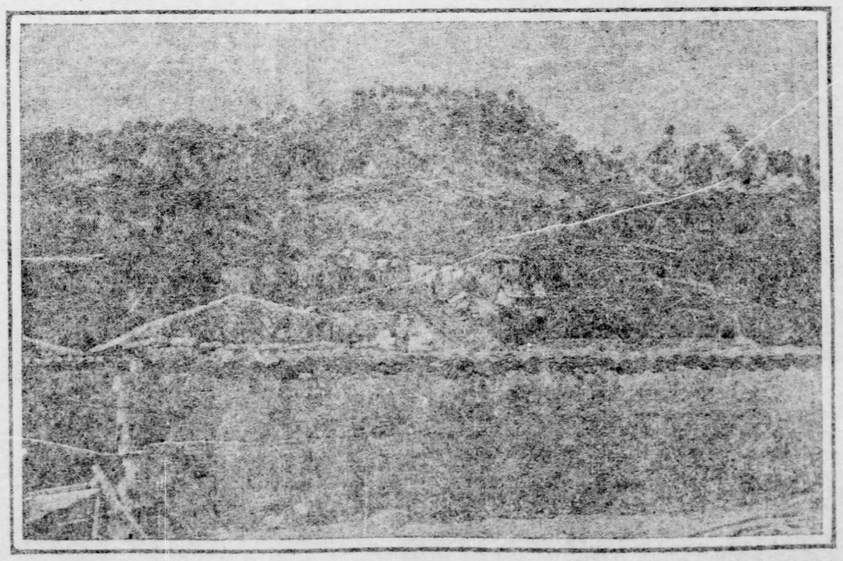
Three harvests are thus made during each dry season, about a month elapsing after the last harvest before the beginning of the rainy season, so that the insects may be sufficiently numerous to withstand the inclement weather.

### Death Blow to the Industry.

The nopal plant, and with it the cochineal insect, were introduced into Algiers and Southern Spain and successfully propagated there for 300 years. The same causes that brought about the ruin of the industry in Mexico and Peru had the same effect in the old world.

The main cause was the discovery by a German chemist of a method of extracting a similar dye from coal tar. The artificial product is cheaper than the price asked for the natural, can be secured in unlimited quantities, and is free from deleterous adulterations. The natural article commands good prices and can still be profitably raised, but the returns are so much smaller than are offered by coffee and rubber growing and similar pursuits that the industry no longer offers sufficient inducements to tempt capital.

The passing of the present generation will therefore in all human probability see the abandonment of the last nopalry and this ancient and curious industry that has existed for probably a thousand years will become no more than a half-forgotten legend.



A Mexican Nopal Plantation.

# ENGLAND'S NEW EMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

HON. MICHAEL HENRY HERBERT, THE NEW BRITISH EMBASSADOR TO AMERICA.

MRS. MICHAEL HENRY HERBERT, WIFE OF THE BRITISH EMBASSADOR.

—MORGAN—

MRS. OGDEN GOELET, SISTER OF MRS. HERBERT.

MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR., SISTER OF MRS. HERBERT.

*His Appointment Presages the Most Brilliant Social Season Washington Has Ever Known. Aids the Vanderbilt Prestige. The Three Wilson Sisters.*

By M. M. STRICKLER.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Members of the capital's most exclusive social circles are predicting that the season of 1902-03 will be the most brilliant Washington has ever known. And this prediction is invariably followed by another—that a greater number of New York's ultra-fashionable set will participate in the gayeties than ever before.

Much of this pleasurable anticipation is based upon the succession of the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert to the British ambassadorship, and the fact that Mrs. Herbert will preside over the social functions of the British embassy. This latter means more to Washington socially than would the coming to that city in a similar capacity of any other of England's fair daughters, adopted or otherwise. For, of course, it is known that Mrs. Herbert was before her marriage an American of Americans.

### New York's "400" to Enter.

One reason, one great reason, for the confidence displayed by those who are prophesying such social brilliancy for Washington is the fact that Mrs. Herbert will, through her family connections, bring into the capital's social affairs with greater frequency and in greater numbers than they have ever before appeared the members of New York's "400." First and foremost on the list are the Goelets, the R. T. Wilsons and the Cornelius, Jr., branch of the Vanderbilts.

Mrs. Herbert was Miss Lelia Wilson, second daughter of R. T. Wilson. Mrs. Ogden Goelet is her sister. So is Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. Through these and her own personal popularity in New York's highest society circles the wife of the new British ambassador will wield a power socially far greater than has ever before been wielded by the wife of any representative in this country of a foreign government.

Not only in New York has Mrs. Herbert valuable connections. Her social ramifications extend even into the most exclusive of the Hub's Back Bay sets. Only a few months ago Richard T. Wilson, Jr., Mrs. Herbert's brother, married Miss Marion Mason, daughter of one of Boston's multi-millionaires and a member of a family which has for generations been to the fore in everything socially in that city which bore the stamp of ultra-exclusiveness.

All this means, of course, that Ambassador and Mrs. Herbert will have a good share of New York and Boston's wealthiest and most brilliant society folk to aid them in their social efforts. The words "good share" are used advisedly with reference to New York.

That city's "400" will, unless an unlooked for change takes place, be found divided as far as the Herberts are concerned. Not because they have anything against either the new British ambassador or his wife. They haven't. It is because of a peculiar condition of affairs which dates back to the marriage of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., to Mrs. Herbert's sister.

### Cause of Bitter Rivalry.

So unalterably opposed to the marriage was Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., he practically left his eldest son and namesake out of his will, and made his second son, Alfred Gwynne, his principal heir. This action on his father's part cost Cornelius, Jr., something like $40,000,000, but as the family afterward made a settlement by which he received $10,000,000 he was not left penniless. There was left, however, a feeling of resentment on the part of the Wilsons that was only natural in a family of exceedingly great wealth and a fixed position as members of New York's social "holy of holies," the "150," and which has since made itself manifest in what might almost be termed a bitter rivalry for social pre-eminence.

In New York and abroad the Wilsons have attained a reputation for social aggressiveness—an aggressiveness which has nearly always resulted in conspicuous triumphs. In the case of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., there has been no exception. As an illustration of this fact, it is only necessary to recall how she triumphed over the rival branch of the Vanderbilt family last spring, when she secured Prince Henry as a guest at a private dinner given at her home, in spite of her mother-in-law and all the powerful influences the latter could possibly marshal in opposition.

Naturally Mrs. Cornelius, Sr., and the Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilts have a following, and this following will not be very likely to add by their presence to the brilliancy of the British ambassador's social functions. But it is a safe guess that these are in the minority and that there will be enough of New York's inner circles to flock to Mrs. Herbert's standard, and incidentally the standards of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Ogden Goelet and the R. T. Wilsons to make the coming Washington season a dazzling one.

### Increased Social Prestige.

It is accepted as an inevitable fact by those who acknowledge fealty to the Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., faction that the coming to this country of the Hon. Mrs. Michael Henry Herbert as the wife of an ambassador, who at Washington outranks in importance all the other official representatives of foreign countries, will greatly increase the social prestige of the Wilsons, the Ogden Goelets and the Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jrs. The ambassador to the United States from Great Britain is a personage whose social influence, both in his own country and that to which he is accredited, is vast. In the hands of the Herberts, and especially those of Mrs. Herbert, this influence will be farther reaching than ever before, and it will be only natural for the wife of the new ambassador to use it as best she can for the benefit of her relatives, even if it should prove to the discomfiture of the latter's social rivals. Doubtless it was talk which inspired the remark of one of the latter when the official announcement of the selection of the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert to succeed the lamented Lord Pauncefote was made.

"Just the Wilson luck!" this fair one exclaimed. "Everything seems to go just right for them every time."

Of course, it is not to be understood that Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, or either of them, will take part in any social scrimmage. Far from it. But the opportunities afforded what is sometimes known as the Wilson section of New York's "400" by their official presence in Washington will be many, and if the past is any indication none of them will be lost sight of. Naturally this will add to the dazzling qualities of the Washington season.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert are extremely popular in the society of London and Paris, to which latter city Mr. Herbert has been accredited by his government for some time, and it is a well-deserved popularity. Much of Mrs. Herbert's share of it is based upon her remarkable ability as a charming hostess, an ability which those who know her well say she will give the capital frequent chances to pass judgment upon.

### Fond of America.

There is another thing which will help to make for the Herberts a notable social success in their new position. Both Mr. and Mrs. Herbert unreservedly admit their fondness for America and Americans—Mrs. Herbert, naturally, because this is her native country and Mr. Herbert because of the fact that he has already spent several years here and enjoys the friendship of many Americans of prominence of both sexes.

In addition to being the possessor of a private fortune of considerable magnitude, the new ambassador is to enjoy the honor of having the salary attached to his post increased to $45,000 a year, a sum which he will probably find exceedingly useful in connection with the series of brilliant entertainments which he and his beautiful wife are expected to inaugurate, and which will doubtless result in a whirl of gayety which will make even Washington open its eyes.

Mr. Herbert is a younger son of that distinguished family, the Herberts of Lea, of which the head is Lord Sidney Herbert, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. Michael Herbert was charge d'affaires of the British legation here during the interim after the dismissal of Lord Sackville-West by President Cleveland, and held this post for some months in 1888 and 1889. He afterward was secretary of the British legation from 1892 until 1888 and 1889. He afterward was secretary to the rank of ambassador.

### An Experienced Diplomat.

He has served also at various European posts, and was transferred to Paris to succeed Sir Henry Howard as first secretary of the British embassy and minister plenipotentiary. This is an anomalous post, and was created during the time that Lord Dufferin and Ava was incapacitated to perform all of his duties. The first incumbent was Sir Henry Howard, who held it until transferred to The Hague. The convenience of the arrangement was recognized and it was continued under the regime of the present ambassador, Sir Edmond Monson.

# PHYSICAL CULTURE WOMAN'S EMANCIPATION.

—MORGAN—

THE United States is slowly, but surely becoming a nation of athletes. This statement is made after a consideration of the comparative physiology of nations. The reason for it is the wonderful increase in the popularity of physical culture.

"Upon the men and women of the country and even upon the children, physical culture has taken such a hold as to have become almost as much a matter of daily habit as eating and drinking. Today everybody we know plays golf or tennis and the women are as much interested in athletics as the men. The result is that we are getting stronger and healthier every day, and the benefit accruing to children yet unborn can hardly be estimated. It will be said of Americans sometimes as it was of a people of olden times, 'There were giants in those days.'"

There is a fine distinction between physical culture and athletics. There is just the difference between so-called physical culture and athletics, that there is between work and play.

The culture of the muscles involves steady, patient, systematic work. To obtain as near a perfect physique as is possible requires a course of training as exacting as that demanded of the man who would become eminent in any of the professions. Athletics, as indulged in by the general run of people, are taken up and put aside according to the inclination of the individual.

### Taken Up in Earnest.

If one is going to educate the body, he can work in no desultory fashion if the education is to amount to anything. For this reason it is all the more remarkable that the popularity of the real, genuine, no-discount physical culture is increasing to such a marked extent. It is said that the people in no country of the world have taken to the scientific development of the body with such earnestness as the people of the United States. Ten years ago, for instance, there were in New York perhaps two or three apologies for schools of physical culture. Now there are a score or more good schools.

Those who have studied the subject say there are several reasons why the training of the body has been taken up with so much enthusiasm all over the country. In a nut-shell, physical culture has followed the increased interest in general athletics. In the days when baseball was about the only out-of-door game in America, a comparatively small proportion of the population went in for the sport. Baseball is no ladylike game, and serious-minded, business or professional men find it so strenuous as to interfere with the comfortable transaction of their business the day after playing. When tennis was brought over from England, it opened the way to athletics for women. Up to the introduction of tennis in the United States the athletic woman was regarded as very much of an Amazon. Before the days of tennis, the fashionable woman was she who was a clever musician or artist, skillful at needlework and embroidery. She was a creature of stays and silks, laces, flounces and furbelows.

### The Tennis Rage.

Tennis became a compromise on final emancipation. It became popular with the women, and the better they liked it the more popular it became with the men. Tennis required for the women short skirts, but short skirts needed more than tennis to make them generally popular. The bicycle fever struck in and the skirts went a bit higher. Then golf came over the ocean, and with it the emancipation of American women in the matter of out-of-door dress. The game made it possible for the woman athlete to develop side by side with her husband or brother or sweetheart.

Now everybody plays golf. The lawyer, the doctor, the preacher and the business man travel the golf course along with the women of their families. From the time golf became the great out-of-door game for the men and wome of America, the skirt of golfing length dated its popularity as a garment of everyday wear among American women. The popularity of the bicycle had much to do with the development of the short skirt, but it was golf that set the seal of fashionable approval upon the "rainy-day skirt."

The shortening of the skirt for street wear was followed very soon by a reduction in the length of riding habits, and the transition from short habits to the divided skirt and even to trousers for equestriennes was easy. What man does today in the way of athletics, woman does also.

### Rise of Training Schools.

This condition of affairs has brought about a desire on the part of men and women to take up seriously the development of their bodies. To do this required training and trainers. The demand was equal to the supply, and now in all large cities there are plenty of physical culture schools. And this has wrought other changes for the better, besides changes from flabby to hard muscles.

There are some women in every community who want to do something out of the ordinary, just for the sake of "being sporty." It is not many years since cigarette smoking became a fad with some fashionable women. The dumb-bell, the chestweights and the punching-bag have been substituted by the women who want to do something bizarre.

Every new school of this kind that is opened is a benefit to humanity, if the instructors know their business. But the instructor in physical culture should be carefully trained for his work, else he may do more harm to his pupils than good. For instance, every competent instructor in physical culture should be as skilled an anatomist as the men occupying the chair of anatomy in the medical colleges. One cannot develop the muscles of the body unless one knows the body.

It has been interesting to note the steadily increasing number of active business and professional men who are seriously taking up the development of their bodies. A busy man cannot go in for athletics in this country. It takes too much time and conditions are too exacting. In England many men of affairs make it their business to play a little tennis or some other game every day. In this country, if an active man of affairs followed the example of the Englishman he would soon become inactive for lack of clients.

### Woman's Indolence Intervenes.

The physical culture schools have not as many women pupils as men, for the reason that the average American woman is too lazy to undertake the hard, systematic work required by the course in a physical culture school. The number of women who are learning how to be strong and who are doing conscientious and systematic work in the development of their bodies has increased 50 per cent in the last five years. Maybe it will surprise you, but I tell you that nearly every woman in this country is deformed. The deformity may not be great, but still it is a deformity. Some ladies might not think me very polite to say so, but it is a fact that nearly every woman in this country has knock knees. That is one of the first faults that physical culturists have to correct.

But if the women of this or any other country realized the solemn obligation imposed upon them to have and maintain a strong, healthy, muscular body there would be need of more schools of physical culture than we have today. Woman's chief mission on earth is motherhood. How can that mission be properly fulfilled, how can woman discharge her duty to the race if she insists for fashion's sake in deforming her body. The word deformity is used advisedly, for a woman with a pinched waist is a deformed woman, and the woman who will persist in the wearing of high heeled shoes will deform herself.

### State Should Take It Up.

The culture of the body should be as much a part of the system of public education in every state as is the culture of the mind. In every grade of the public school system, from the primary department up, there should be an instructor in physical culture. Let the state take up this question and the matter will be gone into so thoroughly that there will be no quacks at the head of the physical culture departments in the schools.

If this suggestion were adopted the boys and girls of our country would take up the work of life with bodies properly equipped to meet the strain they are called on to endure. There would be no need of schools for physical culture then, because every man and woman would be his or her own instructor.

The work ought to begin early. The playthings of children, from the time they are two years old, should be dumbbells and Indian clubs. The little ones can be taught as well as the children of a larger growth, but infinite care and patience should be taken with them.

Athletics is not physical culture, but physical culture develops good athletes. The strength of American men and women is gradually improving with each year, but our women will have to grow much stronger before they will be the equals of their sisters over seas.

The strongest women among the so-called civilized nations are the women of Germany. Next to them are the Austrians, and then come the English. The French woman is a butterfly, socially and physically. The day will come when the world will recognize that the men and women of this country are the finest physical specimens in the world. When that day comes the American race will have, indeed, sound minds in sound bodies.

# A Notable Indian Ruler: Sir Pratap Singh

By IAN MALCOM.

SCARCELY any Indian nobleman or commoner has so effectually won the admiration of Britons and Indians alike as his highness the Maharajah Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., LL.D., and A.D.C. to his majesty King Edward VII., who made so conspicuous a figure in the two jubilees of her late majesty Queen Victoria.

Sir Pratap Singh was born in 1845. His father, Maharajah Takht Singh, who governed the province of Jodhpur from 1843 to 1875, was not a strong ruler and the government was conducted very much on the lines established by custom. The finances were arranged by local bankers; there was no treasury, though the revenue averaged about £200,000 a year, whilst the country generally exhibited a state of comparative anarchy and a tendency to decay. This was the state of things when Sir Pratap's elder brother, the late Maharajah Sir Jaswant Singh, succeeded to the gadi in 1873. Soon afterward Sir Pratap became prime minister of Marwar, and the subsequent history of Sir Pratap is the history of the progress of the Jodhpur state under his regime.

On assuming the reins of office his first care was to place the finances on a sound footing. He abolished the old gang of bankers and established a treasury, under the control of which annual budgets were carefully prepared and adjusted. He made a thorough scrutiny into all the sources of waste and did away with a long list of pensions and endowments; at the same time, with characteristic unselfishness and a keen sense of justice, he gave back his own jagir to the state. He established an excise department and introduced stamp regulations; he revised the system of taxation and simplified it by sweeping away a number of petty and obnoxious imposts, rendering the collection of those that remained more efficient by instituting boards of customs and land revenue under competent English officers, whose services were temporarily borrowed from the government of India. He also framed a scheme of land survey and settlement on approved lines. He established new law courts and regulated their wording by a code of laws adapted from the British Indian enactments to suit local requirements, and he built for himself a palatial structure in commemoration of the late Queen Victoria's fiftieth anniversary. He also had a new and well-ventilated prison erected, which is admitted to be one of the best in Rajputana.

But his greatest activity was displayed in the sphere of public works. He appreciated the danger which threatened his country owing to the treeless and waterless character of the land, and he knew that the only weapon against the famine fiend was a vast system of water supply both for drinking and irrigation purposes, easy means of transport, and, in the event of famine, financial resources for feeding the hungry and clothing the naked. By opening hospitals and dispensaries in every town and important village he introduced the use of European medicines, whilst in the cause of education no one has done so much for his people as Sir Pratap. These signal proofs of his enthusiasm for the spread of culture amongst his people earned for him the honor of the degree of LL.D., honoris causa, from the University of Cambridge.

Latest Portrait of Sir Pratap Singh.

But being by blood and breeding a soldier his great ambition was always to evolve a well-disciplined army out of the rabble that the old army of the state had been. When, therefore, the late Lord Dufferin instituted his well-known scheme of the Indian imperial service force Sir Pratap rejoiced to find occupation congenial to his talents in organizing and equipping two regiments of lancers, the state's quota to the defense of the empire, which under his guidance have earned honorable mention in the history of recent Indian military achievements. The army is now, both rank and file, almost wholly composed of Rajputs, who are declared by competent authorities to be very fine fighting material, and who only required Sir Pratap's genius to convert them into intrepid and disciplined warriors. Such are some of the most important administrative reforms carried out by Sir Pratap in the state of Jodhpur.

In 1898 the Maharajah Jaswant Singh died, and, as the present chief was then a minor, the government of India showed its appreciation of Sir Pratap's services by appointing him regent. His premiership of Jodhpur came to a brilliant and auspicious close only the other day, when he was installed by the government of India on the Gadi of Idar, an important state in Goojerat.

Sir Pratap's character is in thorough keeping with his motto, "True to Trust," and his loyalty and sterling qualities were soon appreciated by the government of India, which appointed him in 1878 on the mission to Cabul under the late Gen. Sir Nevil Chamberlain; his services on this mission were in due course recognized by his admittance to the Order of the Star of India. Six year of firm, broad-minded administration brought him the distinction of knighthood; and shortly after, on his departure to represent his chief at the late queen's 50th anniversary, the title of Maharaj Dhiraj was conferred upon him by his brotherh than which there was no nobler title in his gift. His distinguished bearing while in England excited general admiration, and Queen Victoria herself honored him with her sincere regard, whilst his majesty (then prince of Wales), was pleased to appoint him aide-de-camp, and he was also given the honorary title of colonel in the British army. In 1897 Sir Pratap for the second time came over to England, when he was created at K. C. S. I., a title hitherto regarded by the Indian community as the privilege of ruling chiefs alone.

Since his return to India Sir Pratap has been chiefly occupied in field service. In 1891 he was appointed on the staff of Gen. Ellis' expedition against the Mohmands; and when this expedition was over he applied for and obtained permission to take part in the Tirah campaign under Sir William Lockhart as extra aide-de-camp to the general. During the operations Sir Pratap was wounded, but "characteristically concealed the fact," said the general, "until I discovered it by accident some days after the occurrence." For his services in this campaign Sir Pratap was made a Companion of the Bath and received the commission of full colonel. His departure for China with his lancers and his subsequent decoration by the king with the K. C. B. are still fresh in the minds of all.

It is, however, in the personal aspect of his character that Sir Pratap is most familiar to the outside public, and more especially is he renowned as a sportsman. Horsemanship was his passion in boyhood, and it has continued to be his passion ever since. In his youth he won the Calcutta Derby against some of the best professional jockeys of the day. He made polo the fashion in Rajputana and is regarded as the father of that royal game there. His own prowess on horseback is matchless, no mean or exaggerated praise, for in Marwar a seat upon horse or camel is the natural birthright of man, woman and child, and "with an upright, firm and easy bearing to control spirited ponies by a touch on a single snaffle" is the commonest accomplishment of all classes of people. At pigsticking there is hardly any equal to Sir Pratap, and his success in making Jodhpur famous for pigsticking over the length and breadth of India has been of no small importance to the state. The fact is that by reason of his unflagging interest in the manliest sports Jodhpur has become a place worth visiting, not only to every sporting Englishman, but to every cavalry regiment. He is one of the keenest judges of horseflesh living, and an animal that has been trained by him commands many times its original price on leaving his stables.

Sir Pratap was born brave. When barely four years of age he gave a remarkable proof of uncommon pluck and daring by boldly seizing a ferocious monkey that had hurt his brothers, and carrying on a regular fight with it until he fell exhausted and senseless. At various times he has had accidents at polo, hunting and pigsticking, to say nothing of his wounds received on many a field of battle, but, however severe the pain or suffering caused by such accidents, Sir Pratap has never been known to be deterred from taking part in sports as regularly as ever. In the course of his administration he had several opportunities of showing what iron nerve he possessed. Once he had to suppress a gang of rebel outlaws. Taking a few chosen followers with him he made a night ride of 40 miles and surprised his quarry at early dawn, and in the conflict which ensued between himself and the rebel chieftain his sure and steady aim told completely in his favor.

The foregoing cannot pretend to be an exhaustive story of the life of our illustrious guest. It is taken from notes kindly supplied to me some months ago by a gentleman who for 16 years has been secretary to Sir Pratap and from personal knowledge. Yet those who have made themselves familiar with the leading features of the life and character above described will give a true, discriminating and appreciative welcome to the man whom the king has delighted to honor.

# INDIAN UPRISING MAY BREAK OUT VERY SOON

### Noble Red Man Declines to Be Evicted From His Father's Hunting Grounds.

By ALFRED J. BABCOCK.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

SAN DIEGO, CAL., Aug. 12.—There are strong indications of an Indian insurrection in San Diego county, out in the Mesa Grande region. The edict of eviction has been issued and the Agua Calientes are to be removed to another reservation to be selected by commissioners appointed for that purpose. The Indians have expostulated, plead and threatened, all to no purpose. It is settled that they must go, and now they avow their determination to fight and it is believed that another Indian war is inevitable.

As there are but 206 of the Agua Calientes, all told, including men, women and children, the situation cannot be considered serious from Uncle Sam's standpoint, but if right were to triumph over might, it is quite evident that the United States would be a conquered nation.

Charles F. Lummis, one of the commissioners appointed to select a new home for the evicted Indians, says that the United States Indian service has done less to promote the welfare of the Indians than any Spanish administration in America ever did for any tribe. Lummis has done much for the red men of California and to him have the evicted ones turned eagerly for assistance in the present case, but Mr. Lummis is powerless to aid them in holding their present home.

These Indians are not [illegible] Indians. They are not idlers, paupers or trespassers. They are peaceable, industrious and live on lands which they have occupied for centuries. It is that white men want their territory and their case has been made with the Indian department in Washington.

These Indians have not been pensioners of the government. They are self-supporting. Among them are some talented men and women. Some exquisite laces come from the hands of the women and there are among the men expert wood carvers. Like many other western Indians they are skilful in the art of basket-making and they are good agriculturists. Their buildings and other improvements worth thousands of dollars are the work or the results of work of their own hands, and have not been furnished by the government or bought with government money. Would it be strange if they do fight to retain possession of them?

Mr. Lummis reports verbatim the reply made to him by one of the Indians in answer to an interrogation put by the commission appointed to find a new home for the dispossessed wards of the government. This is the reply:

"We thank you for coming here to talk to us in a way we can understand. It is the first time anyone has done so. You ask us to think what place we would like next best to this place where we always live. You see that graveyard out there? There are our fathers and our grandfathers. You see that Eagle-nest mountain and that Rabbit-hole mountain? When God made them He gave us this place. We have always been here. We do not care for any other place. It may be good, but it is not ours. We have always lived here. We would rather die here. Our fathers did. We cannot leave them. Our children born here—how can we go away? If you give us the best place in the world it is not so good for us as here.

"The captain, he say his people cannot go anywhere else; they cannot live anywhere else. Here they always live; their people always live here. There is no other place. This is our home. We ask you to get it for us. If Harvey Dawney say he own this place, that is wrong. These Hot Springs always Indian. We do not go on his land. We stay here. Everybody knows this indian land. We cannot live anywhere else. We were born here and our fathers are buried here. We do not think of any place after this. We want this place and not any other place. There is no other place for us. We do not want you to buy any other place for us. If you will not buy this place we will go into the mountains like quail, and die there, the old people and the women and the children. Let the government be glad and proud. It can kill us."

There has been an effort made by friends of these Indians to bring about a deal whereby they may become possessors of their life-long home. The men whose claims to these lands have been recognized by the government refuse to part with the land, however, and it has been decided that the Indians must go.

If Uncle Sam finds it necessary or desirable to use a piece of land for the erection of public works he, by purchase, condemnation proceedings or otherwise proceeds to acquire it. If he wishes to throw open for public settlement an Indian reservation, it is done. It seems pitiful that in a case of this kind he is not equally powerful and that he cannot give to these poor people the little area of soil made sacred to them by the ashes of their forefathers for countless generations. Poor, helpless Uncle Sam!

### New Substitute for Marble.

A cheap substitute for marble claiming advantages over the natural product has been brought out by S. Sorowitz of Berlin. A stiff mass is formed by pounding together asbestos, dyeing substances, shellac and ashes, and this is subjected to great pressure, the resulting material being firm and tough and easily worked and polished. It has the appearance of a fine grade of marble. It can be molded into any shape.

# THE STORY OF A SAILOR TRAMP

By BART KENNEDY.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

(Continued from last Sunday.)

CHAPTER XXXVII.

At the Bayou.

THE hobo was at once impressed and gratified. Evidently his fame had spread further than he had thought; the fact of a man knowing of him who was green to the road was soothing to his self-esteem. A suspicion crossed his mind that this man was perhaps "kidding" him; but he rejected the suspicion. There was no motive for this man to say he had heard of him if he had not. And a huge pride filled the hobo's soul.

"How did youse make out for chewin'?" he asked patronisingly; but there was kindliness as well as patronage in his tone.

"Oh, all right," said the Cockney.

"Because if youse is hungry," said the hobo, "I've got a loaf of bread here that I rapped a baker for in a little town just before you strike the swamp. It's wrapped up in brown paper. Will youse have it?"

"With pleasure," said the Cockney, reaching out in the dark for the bread. "We don't know what's going to turn up, and we might as well have something in hand; but won't we be robbing you?"

"Robbin' me!" he said, in a superior way. "Naw, I guess not. I'm the greatest rapper you ever laid eyes on. I could get my chuck where any other mug would have to kick out and lie stiff. Robbin' me; I guess not."

"Has your partner been long skiddin' the road?" asked the hobo after a while.

"No," said the sailor, speaking for himself, "not very long."

"Do youse like it?"

"Oh, it's all right."

"You bet the road's all right; but I guess I'm not dead stuck on havin' to go on the rap for my chuck in the south. Sometimes I feels sorry for the poor green mugs I sees. I often thinks how they makes out. I sees the poor green stiffs goin' round on the rap, an' I laughs to myself, but I guess I'm sorry for 'em here in the south. And look, partner, I've even gone hungry myself here in the south. Think of it; Freck-ridin' Jim, the boss hobo from Weehauken, goin' hungry. I guess that's crool."

"But couldn't you find anything?" said the Cockney. "We scouted round before we got to Orange and got fowls."

"What!" exclaimed the hobo. "Do youse mean to tell me that you went on the prig? Well, now I say! That's not my line. I'm a hobo—a man that rides free and begs. Gimme good castles to rap and thick jays to touch an' I beats the deck hands down."

"Did you never take anything without asking?" queried the sailor.

"Well—well, I did," admitted the hobo. "If it's a dead safe shot sometimes I don't mind goin' on the prig; but I guess I don't like it. I sticks straight to my gag—bein' a hobo. Why," he continued, "a hobo's life is the only life goin'. No one to bother you; no one to say where you'll go or where you won't go. You're out in the good air all the time—an' you're chucks on the nail if you know the game. There's no one deepenin' on you; no one. All youse have to do is to look out for number one. Youse have no graft to do, and youse is your own boss. Ain't there's another thing I likes about bein' a hobo; it's the chuck. You're never sure of what you're goin' to get in a castle; an' I guess I likes variety; it's healthy. No, I guess a hobo's life is great. An' when you gets so far as I've got, it's the life of a king; gimme the life of a hobo!"

"There's a lot in what you say," said the Cockney. "I must say that I don't care for work myself!"

"Work," said the hobo, with a thoughtful inflexion in his voice. "I guess I sometimes feels sorry for the poor mug who has to do regular graft; but he's got to do it, or how would a hobo live? So I leaves it at that."

After this the conversation died down, and the three men tried to get some sleep. The hobo was the first one who was successful, for he was well used to the motion of trains. Soon he was snoring—dreaming of "rappin' castles."

"He's all right," was the Cockney's comment to the sailor; "he sleeps like a top."

Suddenly the low booming sound beneath the car ceased, and the train began to go faster.

"We're off the trestles, and out of the swamp," said the sailor. "We're on a solid road-bed now. Should we get out at the next stop?"

"I think so. We'll not be far from a plantation, and from what you've said I should think we'd have a chance to get a job."

"Yes, the season'll be on now."

Finally, after deciding to get out at the next stop, they fell asleep.

At last the sailor was awakened by the stopping of the train. He shook the Cockney by the shoulder.

"Let's get out," he said.

They got up, and the Cockney struck a match.

It burned up bright and steadily now, showing up the whole of the long, empty car. There was the hobo lying asleep, snoring louder than ever.

"Should we wake him up?" whispered the sailor.

"Oh, no. Let him lie. He wouldn't thank us; he wouldn't want a job and he wants to go on."

They climbed softly out of the car, leaving the hobo snoring.

* * * * * *

They found themselves in a rather flat, stretching, wooded country, as the day broke round them. The vegetation had that rank color and look peculiar to land that is water-sodden. One would not have had to dig far down to find water in any part of it. They were in the country of the sugar-cane, snakes and violent fevers.

They walked on for a couple of miles, till they came to a bayou—a long, narrow, inland stretch of the gulf. At the first sight it might have been taken for a river; but there was no flow in it, and the water was brackish. It stretched on into the land—smooth, long, narrow, and still.

There were several such waterways going into Louisiana from the gulf. Along them plied stern-wheeled steamers, smacks, and all manner and variety of light craft.

"I wonder if I could get a job unloading stuff from that steamer yonder?" said the sailor.

Her cargo was being put off at a small wharf on the bayou.

But when they got up to her they found that all the deck-hands were negroe. There was no use asking for work there!

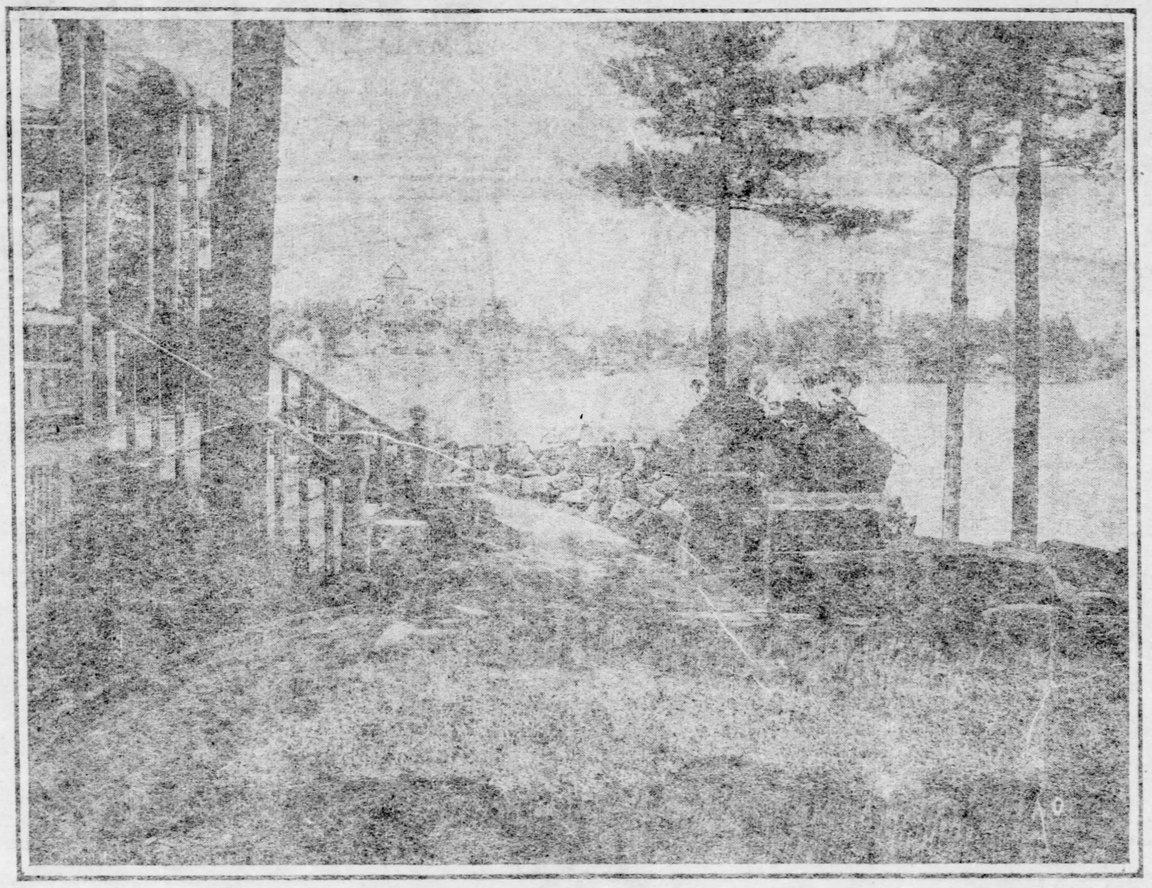
A small knot of men were looking on at the unloading, which was going on under the direction of a vividly blasphemous mate—a white man who stood on the wharf. He was bestowing a multitude of wierd and original imprecations upon the panting negroes.

"Go on you——"

"Get on you——"

"Hurry up you black slob. You——"

As the sailor stood and listened to the mate's benedictions he gradually began to conceive an admiration for him. Here was a man who could really do what he set out to do. He was what might be called an artist in fluent, explosive, colorful, Anglo-Saxon. The sailor had heard many a deep-water mate casting invidious, spoken reflections upon the general merits and persons of their crews, but compared with this steamboat man these deep-water mates were but as babes and sucklings. Comparing them with him was like comparing a pale, dim reflection to reality.



FROM CASTLE BLANCO—THOUSAND ISLANDS.

In the first place this steamboat mate had a keen eye for each negro's physical peculiarities. When he addressed himself to a man he would first call out his personal points, so that the man would know he was the one aimed at. Then he would begin, and from the physical plan he had drawn, so to speak, he would extemporise an edifice under which the unfortunate man would reel and stagger. He would go on and build oath upon oath and curse upon curse in a most skilful and wonderful manner. He made no gestures, but every vivid sentence that issued from him seemed to probe and stab the negro. When he had finished with him he would turn on to another. After he had cursed them all individually he would curse them as a whole, then he would begin all over again.

"He's wonderful!" ejaculated the sailor to the Cockney. "Did you ever hear anything like it?"

"I never did."

"Nor I. Why, he'd be an education to a deep-water slave-driver. There, he's stuck a new vein! Wonderful!"

At last the cargo was all put off, and the mate began to ease up a little on his labor. In a moment he had subsided altogether and was sitting down on a box on the wharf.

He was tired. Curiously enough, in repose his face was pleasant looking.

The sailor walked up to him and smiled.

"I must say," he said, "that you beat anything I ever listened to, and I've sailed with some of the hardest."

The mate was pleased with the compliment, and the way it was put.

"Wal, you see," he said, "there's no other way to larry them niggers up, I guess. I don't like to use a club on 'em so I've got to work a little on their feelings; but it's heavy work."

The sailor and he conversed together till the boat was ready to go, and then they shook hands. The mate was charmed to have an admirer; and, oddly enough, he did not swear once during the whole conversation.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

The Plantation.

"We may as well find out how far the nearest plantation is from here," said the sailor, after the steamer had gone, "and then we'll push on to it, and see about getting work."

"You're right," said the Cockney, "we'd better be stirring."

"How far is the nearest plantation from here?" asked the sailor of a man who had been watching the unloading of the steamer.

The man shrugged his shoulders, but said nothing.

He was an odd-looking white man with a black beard—under-sized and pale of face. In some curious way he suggested the idea of a gnome. His eyes were beady, and he shifted uneasily as the sailor looked at him. The stranger thought he was the strangest looking specimen of a white man he had ever seen.

Again he asked the question, and again the man shrugged his shoulders. At last he spoke some words that sounded like French.

A chuckling noise sounded behind the sailor. He turned, and there was standing an old, grey-headed negro, his face all puckered up with merriment. He was leaning on a stick.

"For de sake o' de Lord, white man," he said, "what for you ask dat Cajon what yoh gwine to go? He don't know as much as de ole nigger. Dat's a Cajon. What you wants know?"

The "Cajon" moved away.

"Doesn't he know English?" asked the sailor.

The old negro began to chuckle again.

"No, white man. The Cajon know nuffin. He can't talk—he can't work. Dey lives ovah in yonder woods—dem Cajons. Dem Cajons is low, white trash. What sailor in surprise.

yoh wants know, white man?"

The sailor told him.

"Yoh go down dat road," said the old negro, pointing with his stick. "When yoh gets to the bend, yoh takes a sight in front. Yoh walks to de end ob dat sight, an' den yoh takes a sight 'cross to yoh lef'. Den yoh follows on till yoh comes to Master Barry's plantation."

The sailor thanked him and gave him a little tobacco. Then he and the Cockney proceeded to follow his directions.

The sailor wondered as to who the "Cajons" might be; he had never heard of them.

Poor "Cajons!" They were the descendants of the Acadians who had been dispersed from their homes and lands some 200 years before in Nova Scotia. They had been scattered to the four winds and some of them had found a refuge in Louisiana.

They lived round here in the thick forests. Their language was the French of 200 years before corrupted and changed. They had lost their hold on the move of progress. They were out of touch even with the white race; the very negroes looked down upon them.

"That old negro must have extra good eyes," remarked the Cockney. "His sights are long ones."

They had been walking for a long time and had more than followed out the negro's directions; but they seemed to get no nearer to the plantation.

Almost at every step they could hear quick, sudden rustles in the grass and vegetation on the sides of the road. The snakes were getting out of their way.

"It is a good thing the snakes give one the right of way here," said the sailor. "Only for that there's be no people alive at all in the country. They seem to be as frightened of a man as a man is of them."

In the distance, walking slowly across the road they saw another negro.

"Let's hurry up and hear what he has to say about the direction we have to take," suggested the sailor.

They walked quickly forward and called out. The negro stopped.

On questioning him they quickly found out that he belonged to the obtuse, undeveloped order of man. He was a young, brutal-looking, powerful black. His thick lips jutted out, and a sullen, lowering expression was in his eyes; his forehead was small and smooth and it sloped sharply backward; he stood in an awkward and heavy posture.

When at last he understood what was being said to him he grinned and pointed in the direction from whence they had come. According to him they would have to go the whole way back again. Then he moved off after asking the sailor for some tobacco. The sailor gave it to him with a strong feeling that he had not earned it. Then he looked curiously at the negro's gait; it was a cross between a slow roll and a shamble.

"That walk gets me," he said to the Cockney. "He makes headway like a tired drunken sailor; they've got some strange specimens round here. The 'Cajon' and that nigger and the steamboat mate are the biggest curios I've ever struck in such a short space of time. That mate! He was a wonder."

"But what about the directions the nigger has just given us?"

The sailor laughed.

"We'll not follow them," he said. "I consider I've been done out of my tobacco. We'll keep our stakes on the old nigger; let's go on as we're going. We're sure to get somewhere."

They walked on for about an hour longer, passing small log huts that stood a little off from the side of the road. Around each hut was a patch of roughly cultivated ground. In front of many of the huts clothes were drying, hanging on lines stretched between stunted trees. The doors were usually open, and the people inside could be seen. They were all negroes. Now and then could be heard the voices of the women, singing as they worked in the huts or on the patches. In front of the door of one hut a group of little black children were playing about. One of them ran out into the road and got in front of the sailor.

He was a beautiful little boy, about four years old, and he wore a striped, dirty shirt, and a little pair of ragged trousers. He was as black as he could be, but the shape of him was perfect. He stood in a graceful posture—a little, beautiful black figure.

The sailor gave him a nicket, and then he ran back and told the rest of the children, who came running up; but the sailor had to go on. Nickels were scarce!

Could it be that they were at last getting to the plantation. Away off down the road there was a sudden gleam of color.

"We're gettin' there," said the Cockney, pointing to it; "that must come from the houses."

The sun was now at its full; it had got to the middle of day. The heat was not scorching, but it was steady and penetrating. It was heat that told on one more than one would have at first thought. The air was full of moisture, and a rank smell came from the vegetation.

At last they reached the plantation.

It was really a small town that had been built in the days when the negroes were held in slavery. There were the negro quarters and the quarters of the overseer. In the middle of it was the great house that had been built by the planter of perhaps a hundred years before. The negro quarters looked comfortable; the master who had built them had evidently thought that his slaves had the right to live. They were small frame houses running in rows and forming altogether a great square, intersected with roads running parallel. The houses were about the size of an English laborer's cottage. Looking at them might make an observer think that perhaps the hideous pictures drawn of slavery life in the old times were exaggerated and distorted. In reference to this it is as well to record the fact that old negroes in the south are unanimous in saying that the negro had a much better time when he was bought and sold than when he was given his freedom. He was better looked after, he was better fed, he was better off in every way. True, he was made free—free to starve! The generous, impulsive, noble people who caused hundreds of thousands of white men to be slaughtered so that he could be "free," forgot in their enthusiasm that if a man is to live he must eat. They upset the country, and filled it with fire and murder, so that the negro could have the privilege of changing the name of his slavery. Instead of being a chattel-slave he was made a wage-slave. Ignorant, interfering enthusiasm has a good deal to answer for in the world. It blighted the states with a horrible, disastrous war, and lo! the problem it set out to solve is still not solved. Instead, it has been aggravated. The negro is still a slave. And what is more, through their criminal folly, they have caused him to grow into an unspeakable menace to the white people of the southern states.

* * * * * *

As they were passing along the main road going into the plantation, a man rode quickly up to them. He was a white man and was mounted on a powerful, gray horse.

He was the overseer.

"Wal," he said, as he reined up sharply before them, "lookin' for a job?"

"Yes," answered the sailor, looking up at him.

"Wal, I want cutters in the field. The cane's heavy this season."

He was a good-looking young man with a firm mouth, and whilst his manner was decided it was at the same time friendly.

"What do you pay?" asked the sailor.

"Cutters in the field get $1.25 a day and board. Drivers of teams get $1.50."

(To be continued next Sunday.)

# BILL'S CLOTHES

Written for The Sunday Gazette by HELEN MATHERS.

BILL bounced in his chair. "The dressmaker is coming again to-morrow?" he said; "why, she is hardly ever out of the house! Do I have a tailor working here days together for me?"

"It might be a good job if you did," said Mrs. Bradbury, nodding significantly.

"Look at me!" cried Bill, as he stood up, revolving slowly before her most dissatisfied inspection. "Two-pounds-ten inclusive I gave for this suit—while you—"

"But look at the difference between us!" said Mrs. Bradbury, cruelly. "Don't you know that good looks are letters of introduction—that 'you are received according to your appearance, and taken leave according to your deserts,' 'that manners make the man,' and a man's brains are usually illuminated, or extinguished to the onlooker by the shine or shade of his tile, that 'to be poor is a misfortune, but to look it, is a crime;' how many more truisms must I fire off to convince you that your two-pound-ten suit is a ghastly failure, and that the dressmaker who turns me out is a good investment?"

Bill was not a person to be routed easily, but he was to a certain extent crestfallen as he lifted his two-pound-ten coat tails and resented himself in his chair.

It flashed disagreeably across him that for all his undoubted position his friends fought shy of him in the street and looked another way when he met them at one of his brief visits to the park, while in the dress-suit he had been wearing for the last 15 years he had so constantly been handed empty coffee cups and requested by arrogant persons to fetch their hats, or call a cab, that he had got into one or two first-class rows in consequence.

He remembered that when he had to catch a train the porters invariably opened a third-class carriage door for him, that beggars never ran after him out of doors (this was a distinct boon), and that the women he condescended to admire when he went abroad did not appear to admire him—quite the contrary indeed.

"And cheap cloth is an abomination," said Mrs. Bradbury, who had unerringly followed the working of her spouse's mind, "and two cheap suits cost more than a single good one. 'Cheap and nasty'—it's a fine proverb. I buy good materials, and they last for ever; it's a sin to put good work into bad stuff, and never pays—it costs just as much to make up rubbish as what will wear well, and I've had the luck to find a French woman who fits perfectly, and actually goes out to work, yet you grumble at her—when I should be a disgrace, not a credit to you without her."

Bill was silent. He hoped that his wife would not notice that his vaunted suit of clothes was already wearing greasy at the seams, though he had only had it a week.

"Worse than that," she went on, "your credit, your temper, and your pocket suffer equally. No person can possibly be at his best who is not quite at his ease about his appearance—he should do the best possible for himself in that way—then forget it; but the ill-dressed man or woman will be reminded at every turn of his or her shortcomings. Your very friends—as totally apart from your acquaintances—like you better when you are a credit to them than the reverse, and the poorest one you've got suffers or gains in his surroundings by the figure you cut when you go to see him! In short, you are either an affront to him or a consolation."

"And if people can't take me as I am, they may go to the devil for all I care," said Mr. Bradbury, goaded into bad language at last by what he knew to be the truth.

"Where they will probably find you," said Mrs. Bradbury neatly. "Only a millionaire could afford to dress as you do. 'To him that hath shall be given,' and not one of your rich relations would dream of leaving you a penny. I don't say live beyond your means—but I do say make as good an appearance as you can on it, and try to make an agreeable unit in this ghastly, neutral-tinted crowd that paces endingly through our streets."

"I hate loud colors," said Bill.

"So do I—yet I never see the crowd edging the towing path, boat race day, or spreading itself in those meetings in the park, without thinking—

Where every prospect pleases
And man alone is vile!

Think of what a crowd in the east meant—oh, the beauty, the gorgeousness of it!"

"And think of the dyer's bills," said Mr. Bradbury drily, "and how nice our purple and scarlet vestments would look in a London fog. We should look fine in Mincing lane tripping over our cloaks from Tyre and Sidon."

"Yes, Bill, you would. Any scrap of color or brightness that you can contribute to any place you are in is a step toward brightening up our corner of this dull earth. God is Love, God is Light, God is Color, and everything alive should try and be as bright and beautiful as it knows how."

"Very good, my dear. When I meet you in a ruby gown, a blue cloak and a magenta feather, I shall know you are sacrificing yourself to your scheme of beautifying the world."

"You will never see that. You might even find me in a black dress—but I should have some one pure bit of color somewhere—a flower, if possible, that should cheer every eye that saw it—just as only knowing it was there would make me happy."

"Well, thank God," said Mr. Bradbury, "I never felt like that. To be clean and tidy—that's all I want."

"Now you've got really good blue eyes," said his wife, meditatively, "and they cry out for a bit of color somewhere.—a little dark blue in your stock, for instance, or a button-hole with some blue in it—yet you put on a hard black tie, and if you ever are beguiled with a flower you invariably choose a red one or a white one!"

Bill smoked, and looked pleased.

He had forgotten that his eyes were blue, and he liked Rose to notice it, and began to remember that when he was making love to her he had been most particular about his clothes, and ties, and so on, and he distinctly recalled that at that period he once had a pair of trousers of a very neat, invisible sort of blue that he had fancied mightily.

"Yes," said his wife, "a cornflower buttonhole—or a narrow bird's eye tie in a neat bow—and a white waistcoat cut the right way—and a properly-made alpaca suit chosen by me, and you would be a downright good-looking man!"

"Perhaps," said Bill, taking her pretty chin in his forefinger and thumb, "you would like to change the man, too, while you are about it?"

"No, sir, I shouldn't. You were good enough to fall in love with, and you're good enough to stick to—but to be proud of you when we walk out together would be enchanting!"

"So you're ashamed of me," said Mr. Bradbury, thinking of the many proud half hours he had had walking with his wife, how people always saw her and smiled at her approach, yet she never brought him in a bill of any kind, and bore the accusation of extravagance hurled against her by her enemies, with a smile.

"I'm never ashamed of you," she said softly. "I look beneath your atrocious coat and I find you. But the others, who don't know, judge you by your appearance—and the man they see is morally, mentally and socially inferior to the man I know. How can they look inside your brains or heart? And I say that the good, well-fitting coat that a man wears who can pay for and has the right to wear it, is a truer expression of him than the coarse, ill-made one that the price and quality was clearly intended for an inferior and much poorer man."

"My dear," said Mr. Bradbury, "for which tailor do you hold a brief?"

His wife shook her head so tragically that Bill got up and went over to the glass. He twisted himself this way and that, but £2 10s stared him in the face all over. His figure was tall and really good, but so effectually disguised by its covering that, as his wife often remarked, he might have shown less of that shoddy covering.

"A big man wants such careful dressing," she used to say. "It's just like a tall woman—but oh! when she is a success, she beats the little one into fits!"

Mr. Bradbury squared his broad shoulders before the long glass; he had not studied his appearance like this for years—not since he used anxiously to look to see if he had on what Rose would like.

"And you used to be so neat, Bill," she said mournfully. "I always had an eye for a smart man, and vowed I would never marry a man who wasn't!"

"I'm neat now," he said, still intent on the glass. "Hang it all, Rose, do you want me to use scent?"

"No. I'd murder you if you did. But it's nice," she added slowly, unwillingly even, "to own a thoroughly well-turned out man; he is such a credit to one, just as you may love a man with all your heart, and yet he can make you look, and feel, small. A woman is proud, you know, and likes to make the world admit that she has good taste—even in selecting a husband."

Bill was still looking in the glass, but he was taking stock how of his wife, who somehow seemed of another world than his, yet if anything the advantage lay with him in point of birth and position. In a sudden flash he realised how she must have winced for him, how she might have drifted—how in the mere impulse of like toward like, she might have slipped, little by little, into the company of one of the many presentable men who admired her—he had wounded her pride, and a woman's pride in the man she loves is so much keener, so much more easily hurt than her own.

"Rose," he said in a voice that had suddenly become 20 years younger, "how was it that you didn't take up with one of those other men?" She looked at him rather oddly.

"Oh!" she said, "a little walk—a little talk"—and into her face came a sudden illumination that revealed much. "I never was a reasonable person in anything, and I never would begin it, because if I had, I should never have stopped."

"Rose," cried out her husband as if she had hurt him.

"But never did begin, Bill—I wouldn't. I always try and not squirm all over when you come to fetch me from a party or somewhere, where the men are all so fresh and well groomed—and yet there is seldom one there you couldn't beat easily if you tried."

"So all the men pity you when they see me," said Bill, sitting down suddenly, as under a shock, "and they envy me. So I get the best of it all round," he added slowly.

"Yes, they think I must have loved you so very, very much, to have married such clothes, and that you love me very, very little to wear them. You see, Bill, people can't look inside your mind, but they do see your hat and grieve what sort of a man you are by its style and shape. And a man who is really good inside likes to have his outside to match—purely as a matter of taste—to please himself, ever more than others. The laborer should be made to stick to frieze, the man of brains and birth should wear the dress of his class. I'd give worlds to have the old distinctions between the classes back, and the old sumptuary laws put into force. It would be a real treat to wear satin again without emulating one's cook!"

"You attach far too much value to externals," said Bill, trying to harden himself into a middle-aged man again, and failing signally.

"No, I do not—because, as I said before, it is by externals we make ourselves known and influence others. It can't hurt to convey a pleasant instead of a disagreeable impression—you can do much more with a person who likes you than one whom you repel—and you take much more sunshine about with you when you know you're exactly right than when you feel you are all wrong. People often say to me, 'How nice and well you look!' It's only that I'm—fresh. You're very fond of me, Bill, aren't you?"

"What do you think?"

"Well, I think you're much fonder of me than I am of you. And once it was the other way round. Oh! you need not fly into a rage—but shall I tell you what has enabled me to keep your love all these years? Mainly, by being clever about clothes. If I had let myself slide as you have done, you would not be a bit fond of me now. I should be laid on the shelf with the broken chins, and statues without noses—passed into the limbo of what was, not what is. You would never have bought all the lovely things in this room—it is a lovely room—if you had a trump to set down in the middle as chief ornament. You've gradually had your eye educated up to real taste, and I think it's chiefly a hard, brutal sort of Philistinism that makes you delight in spreading out your two-pound-ten coattails, and thank God you are economical—otherwise mean."

"So it is a sin to be economical," said Bill, "and pray where would you and the rest of women be if all men were spendthrifts?"

"No man has a right to dress above or below his station," said Rose decidedly. "By spending what you can afford to spend on your appearance, you encourage trade, you contribute your mite to lifting the pall of depression that is weighing down every industry, from the highest to the lowest. People blame spendthrifts—but if they ruin themselves, they do help others, their money percolates through every class, and it lives, it fulfils its uses, it is the misers, and the people who don't know how to spend their riches who ought to be suppressed, and if they won't spend it properly, deserve to have it taken from them."

Bill gasped.

"A few women like you would land everyone belonging to you in the workhouse," he said.

"Oh!" cried Rose, "I can pity the unselfishness of misers who hoard their money for wives to spend—but I admire the generous-handed man more—for his money extravagances are good for trade. Oh!" she added softly, "if you only knew how delicious it is to a woman to be proud of the man she loves!"

"The man she loves." Bill drew a deep breath and thanked God that at least there was no past participle there. And yet all her love had not saved him from outraging his wife's and friend's feelings by suits at two-pound-ten.

He seemed to see the horrid figures whichever way he looked—and yet he had been so proud of them, so unostentatiously fond of comparing his economy with Rose's silken frivolities and frequent changes of raiment. Now her words, "Yes; but look at the difference between us!" smote him with the accent of truth; and then she came over and kissed him, with a half-earnest, half-laughing look, and went away to bed.

He sat for awhile in deep thought—(that look in his wife's face of memory of another man hit him hard)—then slapped his leg with a decision that meant business. "Today's Monday, it can be done by Sunday, and it shall," he said.

* * * * * *

It was Sunday morning, and Rose came into the room slowly, buttoning her gloves for church parade, and started at seeing a man with his back turned to her, standing at the window, who belonged most unmistakably to the smart brigade from the little crinkled point at the nape of his neck (the ill-dressed man invariably lets his hair grow long) to the hang of his supremely well-cut coat and boots, while reflected in the mirror she saw just a gleam of cornflower blue. She stood gazing at the familiar, yet unfamiliar, figure, glanced at the hat and gloves—also perfect of their kind on the table near him—then with a beating heart stepped quickly forward, and with almost tears in her voice ejaculated: "Bill!"

Bill turned, revealing himself as what he really was, a remarkably good-looking, well set-up fellow, and the pride in himself that should be encouraged in every man stirred in him as Rose stood on tiptoe, pulled his face down, and kissed him tenderly.

"Oh, Bill, Bill!" she cried, standing off to look at him, "come along, or we shall be late, and I want all my enemies to see you, they will hate me worse than ever! They never forgave me for being clever about my clothes and your being so fond of me; but a real, lawful, smart man of my own—they'll be fit to murder me!"

And they were.

The loyal heart, with a smart coat outside it, is what every woman loves, and Rose had got it.

This Picture Shows Some of the "Josses" Which Were Looted by the Troops of the Powers from the Palace of Pekin on the Occasion of the Entry Into the Forbidden City.

# A Walking Trip.

By ZAZA BELASCO.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

A WALKING trip is in many respects the best way to spend a vacation—best for both mind and body.

A club, including a dozen, more or less, of both sexes, the young women having fathers or brothers or even mothers in the party, should plan the trip carefully and arrange details before the start is made.

The girls should provide themselves with light-weight flannel dresses, simply made, and with facings of mackintosh cloth or leather. They should be of easy walking length and with an arrangement of loops, so that they may be shortened for mountain-climbing or for wet days.

A divided underskirt, also of light-weight material of the same color as the dress, is desirable. Or perhaps a dress skirt is provided which has a foundation skirt constructed to do away entirely with petticoats. By a simple contrivance this foundation has the effect of knickerbockers.

The shoes should be well broken in, low heeled and broad soled. The hat must be of light weight. A warm jacket for chilly days or evenings, an umbrella which can always be used as a parasol, and a pair of overshoes are the only extras needed.

Everything of its kind should be of the lightest material and make. A small trunk containing changes of underwear may be expressed from point to point at convenient distances along the route.

Sometimes a serving man is added to the party with advantage, especially when the route necessitates the carrying of midday luncheons as well as wraps and various belongings.

Such a trip, resolutely carried out, extending over three or four weeks, with a few intervals of rest if need be, is a valuable test and promoter of endurance, and yields a large return of health to those who take part in it.

# HOW RUSSIAN CENSORS MUZZLE THE PRESS

**Must Not Even Report That Count Tolstoy Has Taken a Trip or a Newspaper Been Suspended.**

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

VIENNA, August 7.—A very interesting insight into the methods by which the Russian press is muzzled may be gained by the perusal of a list of special circulars sent out during the last year. This list has been obtained by the Arbeiter Zeitung and must be understood as supplementary to standing orders and the usual routine of the Russian censor:

8 Sept., 1901. No. 7130.—"The statement concerning Count Leo Tolstoy's journey to the Crimea, contained in the Petersburger Nachrichten, is not to be reproduced."

16 Oct., 1901 (per telephone).—"You are recommended to print nothing concerning the movement in the higher schools."

1 Nov., 1901. No. 5885.—"Absolutely no communication concerning the commercial convention drawn up between Russia and Persia; nor anything about the pending discussion of the Erzerum treaty by Persia and Turkey in Constantinople."

19 Nov., 1901. No. 8200.—"In Jaroslaw the trial is proceeding of some students of the Demidow lyceum, who are accused of distributing poems on the subject of the streets and ill-treating police officials. You are recommended to say nothing about this matter."

22 Dec., 1901 (per telephone).—"You are recommended to say nothing about the appointment of the Austrian ambassador."

27 Nov., 1901. No. 9725.—"Until further notice nothing to be said about the suicide in the Wladimir district court."

15 Dec., 1901. No. 10490.—"Absolutely no news or articles to be published about the disorders in the academies."

14 Jan., 1902 (quite secret). No. 202.—"To publish nothing about the suspension of the Kosslai newspaper, nor to give the reasons for this suspension."

25 Jan., 1902. No. 620.—"To make no reference to the disorders at the Obuchow steel foundry, which matter is to come before the senate on 26 Jan."

10 March, 1902. No. 2377.—"Inasmuch as in the 'Government Messenger' in the announcement that Gorki's election to the Academy of Sciences is invalid, it is not stated whence the communication emanates, you are recommended, by order of the minister of the interior, to head it thus: 'From the Imperial Academy of Sciences.'"

22 March, 1902. No. 2705.—"You are to make absolutely no reference to yesterday's incident, with the Moscow chief of police." (The "incident" was an attempt on his life.)

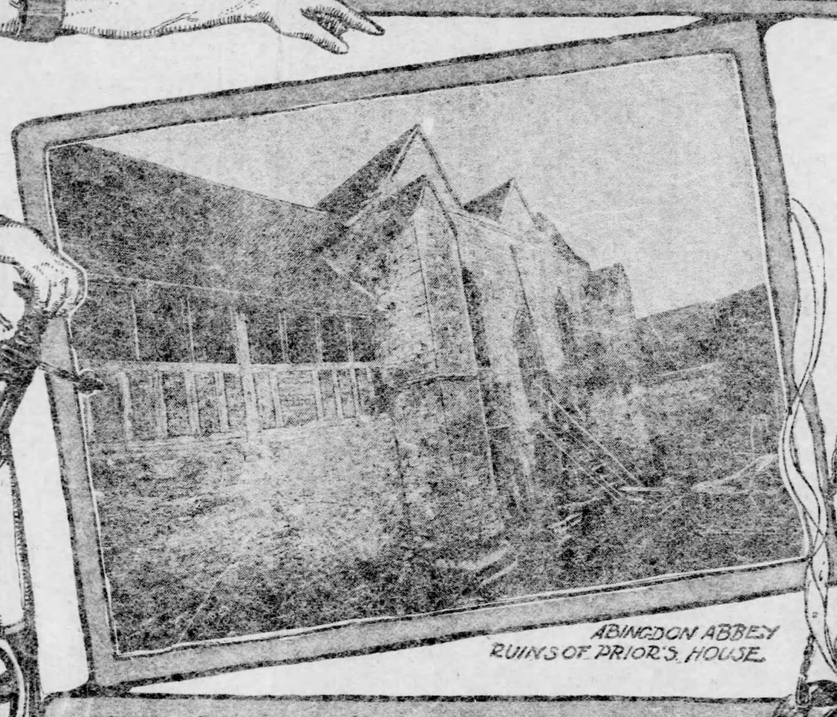
27 March, 1902. No. 2984.—"To refrain from comment on the reports in foreign journals concerning our dealings with China in the Manchurian question."

Work on that great engineering enterprise of the age, the Simplon tunnel, is obstructed by encountering a subterranean reservoir. The work done is 37, as to 43 undone, and 18 lineal yards per day from both ends are being bored daily.

# ABINGDON ON THE THAMES

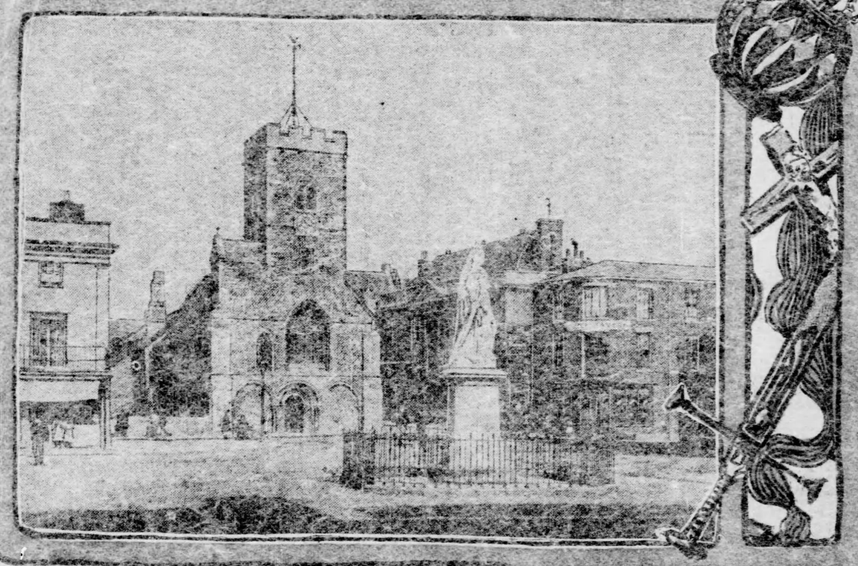
## AN ENGLISH RESORT RICH IN HISTORICAL INTEREST

BY C. W. GREENWOOD

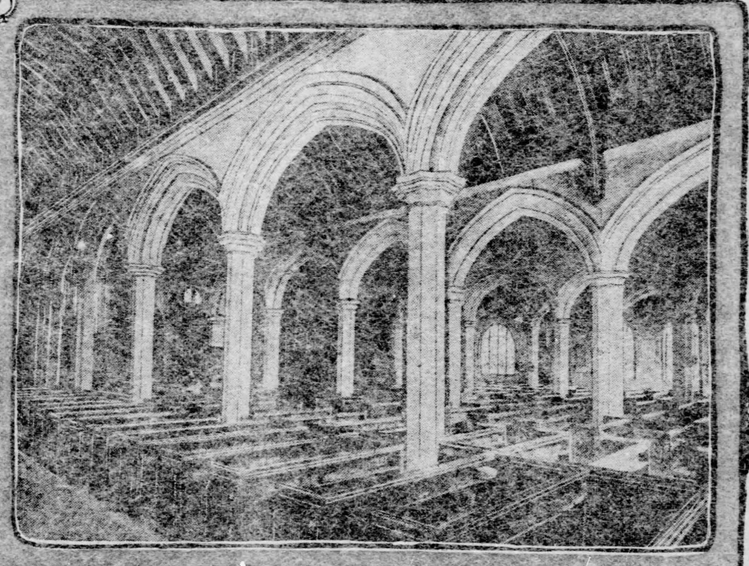


ABINGDON ABBEY RUINS OF PRIOR'S HOUSE.

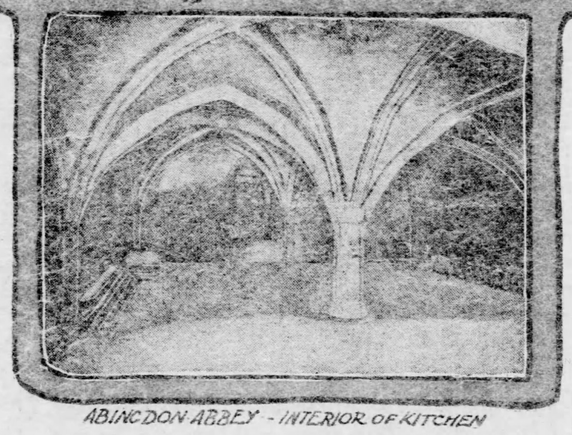
ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH ABINGDON



ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH - ABINGDON



ST. HELEN'S CHURCH, ABINGDON.



ABINGDON ABBEY - INTERIOR OF KITCHEN

AT this season of the year London, Stratford, and all the other places which the Americans visit when in England are filled with tourists; and you can always tell Americans from the native English people wherever you see them. The neat fitting clothing, especially of the ladies with their long skirts, and the American shoes which they call boots, distinguish the tourist at a glance. In speech, too, the contrast is striking; we speak in a different key which causes them to say we all speak through our noses, and call things by different names, and express our ideas in a way that they would never think of. When in England, instead of buying a ticket at the ticket office and having your baggage checked, you go to the booking office and book for your station by asking for a "first single to Paddington," or for a second or a third-class ticket as the case may be, then have your luggage labeled and tip a porter "tuppence" (two pence) for putting it into the luggage van, and finally take your place in a compartment in the railway carriage. There are many other ways in which we unconsciously betray our nationality. I was walking along the Strand in London with an Englishman who is well acquainted with America, and as we passed a man he remarked that there was a countryman of mine. I asked how he knew, and he replied, "Don't you see the back of his neck is shaved?" At another time a man asked his lodging house keeper how she knew him to be an American, and she explained that he said "Well" at the beginning of his sentences, and that he brushed his clothes with a little broom.

### Rushing Through the World.

Another characteristic of the American tourist is the business-like methods which he applies to sightseeing; accustomed to eliminating time as a factor from his work, so far as possible, he likewise endeavors to see as many things and places as possible in a given time. A resident of Smyrna wrote me concerning a party of tourists as follows: "We had a grand dose of 'America' the other day. The 'Celtic' came with 800 American tourists aboard on a cruise round the Mediterranean. And how they bought the place. You would have blushed—if that's still possible. The main idea was to hustle, hustle, hustle, and take photos, and buy picture post cards, shout to each other from one end of the street to the other—forgetting that English is spoken by many and known by a great many more. Some, about 200, bustled off to Ephesus, but only had time to get lunch at the station, the ruins being a mile away. Still, it must have satisfied many. I enjoyed it; it was characteristic and good fun. They only stayed a few hours and then rushed off to Boodroom, or some such place. They drawled, kodaked, smoked cigars, and came out of shops laden with curiosities, such as the ordinary shoes the people wear, and other useful, but not ornamental trophies."

I have at times persuaded tourists to settle down in some quiet place for a week or two, and they have always, without exception, referred to their stay as the pleasantest part of the tour.

### Far from the Madding Crowd.

There are many places both in England and on the continent which will fully repay the pleasure-seeker who spends a week or two in their quiet precincts. They are off the beaten track and their legends, with which the known facts concerning their origin are almost inseparably involved, have a freshness that is not found in the stock of trade of the guides at the places frequented by travelers.

One such place is Abingdon, a quiet city on the Thames, which was once the abode of kings when England was divided among several Saxon rulers, and the seat of an ancient abbey which stood high in ecclesiastical affairs; founded about 675, the abbey flourished until the invasion of England by the Danes, at whose hands it suffered scarcely less than at the hands of the victorious Alfred the Great, who considered himself not sufficiently recompensed for rescuing them from their foes. On this account the Abingdon Chronical gives the good king a bad name. Again, on account of the way in which he was received by the monks, William the Conqueror left with them his son Henry to be educated. The dark side of their history is shown by their imprisonment of the bishop of Durham in 1073, whom they starved to death; this being only one of the gloomy tragedies enacted within its sacred walls. When the abbey was first planned, it was with the intention of building it on a high hill, but the builders found that the work done during the day was always mysteriously undone during the night. Finally a monk saw the nightly destroyer who informed him that it did not please God to have the abbey on the hill out of reach of the feeble worshipers, and with that he went on tearing down the walls which had been erected. Then the founder changed his plans and began the structure in the town where it would be accessible to the poor and afflicted, and this time he found his work assisted by the same mysterious hand that had previously worked against him. It is not known who the founder was.

### Cheaper Than a Lawsuit.

Another legend concerning the abbey relates to the possession of some land which was in dispute. The land bordered on the Thames, and after fasting and prayers, the monks were moved to take a shingle and place thereon a handful of corn and a lighted taper and set the whole afloat on the river. Having done so, the monks entered a boat and followed the fragile craft as it miraculously floated up stream, touching as it went the lands belonging to the abbey until it came to the property in dispute which it also touched; and thus, so it is said, was settled the controversy in favor of the abbey. But now it is in ruins, and with its fortunes and misfortunes, its good deeds and its crimes, it is now the site of a brewery; in this respect reminding the visitor of the line from Hamlet, "To what base uses do we come at last."

But interest in Abingdon is not confined to the departed glories of an ancient abbey. Near these ruins is the quaint church of St. Nicholas. In this church is an altar tomb containing the remains of John Blackwall and his wife Jane, who died on the same day, August 21, 1625, of a plague. Above the tomb in a niche are the kneeling figures in memory of John and his wife, who, according to the inscription, left "one only daughter and their charitie." The charity to which it refers is his leaving a sum of money, the investment of which brings in sufficient revenue to purchase forty-seven two-penny loaves of bread each week, which loaves are spread out on the tomb each Saturday afternoon and handed out to the poor people the day following. The loaves I have always seen were of the shape called "cottage loaves," which look like two large cannon balls, one on top of the other.

### Bread on a Sliding Scale.

The good sexton explained to me that when bread was dear the loaves were made smaller and when it was cheap the size was increased. I assured him if they had the welfare of the poor at heart it should be just the other way, which was something he had never thought of. A stained glass window near the pulpit represents a bishop in his robes stirring in a tub with his staff, and from the tub are emerging three children. This is to commemorate the miracle performed by the founder, St. Nicholas, who, learning that a starving man had killed his three children during a famine, and had started to pickle them, took his staff and stirred up the solution and the children arose alive and well.

"Yes," remarked my companion, who was leaning against a pew looking soberly at the window, "one of the lads was named Peter, and after that they christened him Salt-Peter."

Both of us looked serious and the sexton looked doubtful at this addition to the established tradition, but said nothing, and looked after us sadly as we strolled out without having paid him for bothering us with his unsolicited attentions.

St. Helen's church preserves a curious custom, its choir ascending the steeple on Christmas eve and singing carols by torchlight, while crowds stand below in the snow and listen. Within the church is the tomb of Richard Curtaine, the accompanying inscription reading thus:

Our Curtaine in this lower presse,
Rests folded up in nature's dresse;
His dust perfumes his urne and he
This town with liberalitie.

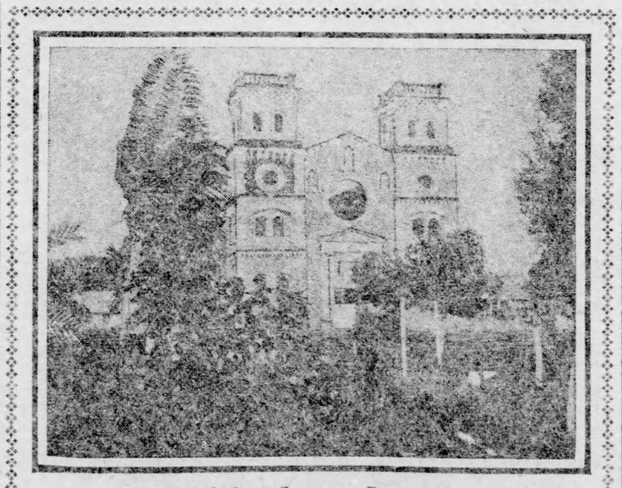
There is also in one of the side chapels a curious genealogical tree of William Lee, who at his death had 197 descendants—namely, 17 children, 78 grandchildren and 102 great grandchildren. Concerning him Jerome in his "Three Men in a Boat" remarks: "Mr. W. Lee was, no doubt, a benefactor to his generation, but I hope there are not many of his kind about in this overcrowded nineteenth century."

## A MARYLAND HEIRESS TO WED TIN PLATE KING

Miss May Brown,

Daughter of ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland, whose engagement to Baron Lehman, who was a guest of her father, was recently announced. She is one of the best horsewomen in the country.

Town Topics says: "Once more is the engagement announced of Miss May Brown, daughter of Maryland's former millionaire governor, 'Frank' Brown, and, for a wonder, not to a foreign prince this time, but to Mr. Edward Connelly of the tin plate trust. Ex-Gov. Brown says he has not been consulted, but the young lady has announced the engagement to many of her friends. She sails for Europe on Saturday, with her father, for a two months' tour, during which she may possibly take him into her confidence, especially as Mr. Connelly has engaged passage on the same steamer."



Cathedral at Guayama, Porto Rico.

### Lifeboat Inflates Itself.

A new lifeboat from Scotland is inflated automatically on being plunged into the water. A perforated metal case holds materials for generating gas, together with a spiral spring held under tension by a strip of paper; and as the paper becomes wet it tears, releasing the spring, and this causes the mixing of the chemicals and the beginning of the gas-making.

### Pen Points Support Hospital.

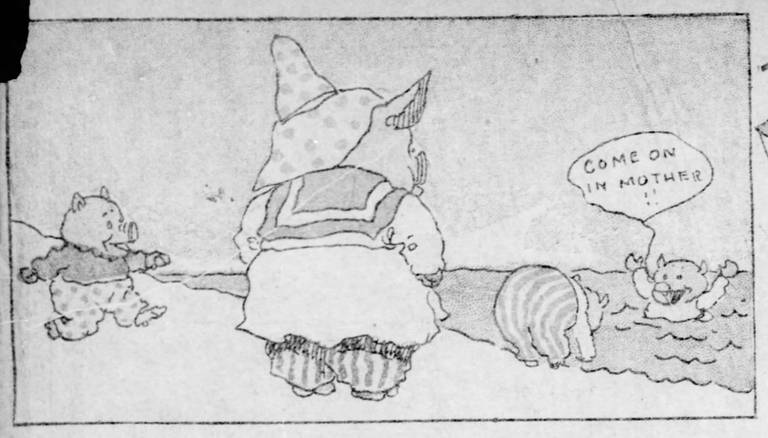
There are many uses to which old pen points are put; but it is seldom that one hears of them in connection with a scheme for hospital support. At Munich, in Germany, however, there is a hospital which is entirely supported by the sale of old pen points collected from all parts of the country. The are made into knives, razors, scissors, etc., and the proceeds are said to be sufficient in themselves to provide for a hospital.

## TENNESSEE GIRL TO ADOPT THE STAGE

Miss L. C. Violet Houk,

She is one of the many beautiful southern girls in Washington. She is the daughter of the late Leonidas C. Houk, for years a representative of Tennessee in congress. In Republican politics he was as great a leader in the south as Croker has been among the New York Democrats.

Miss Houk spent her childhood in Washington, but finished her education in Europe, spending several years in Paris. She made her debut after returning to America with her mother. Miss Houk went to West Point for commencement week as the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Longstreet, and was considered the most beautiful girl and the greatest belle of the ball, which was very gratifying to her many friends in Washington and the far south. She is witty and extremely vivacious, young, ingenuous, fetching and wonderfully talented. Last winter she was a leader in all doings of the young and merry set and took a prominent part in amateur theatricals. It is expected that she will go on the stage during the coming season, as her ability is remarkable in one so young.

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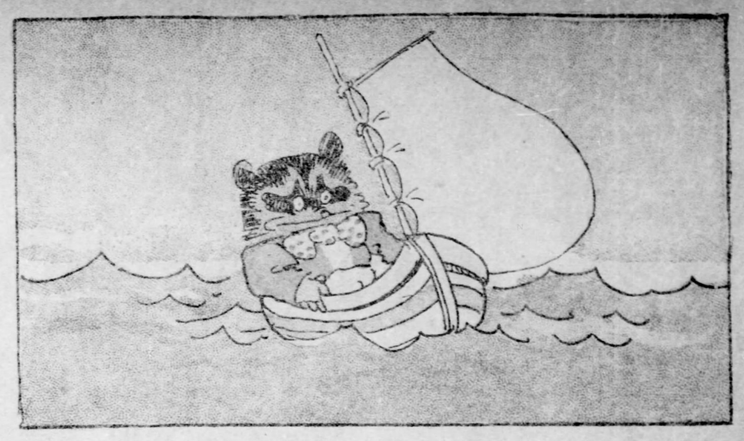
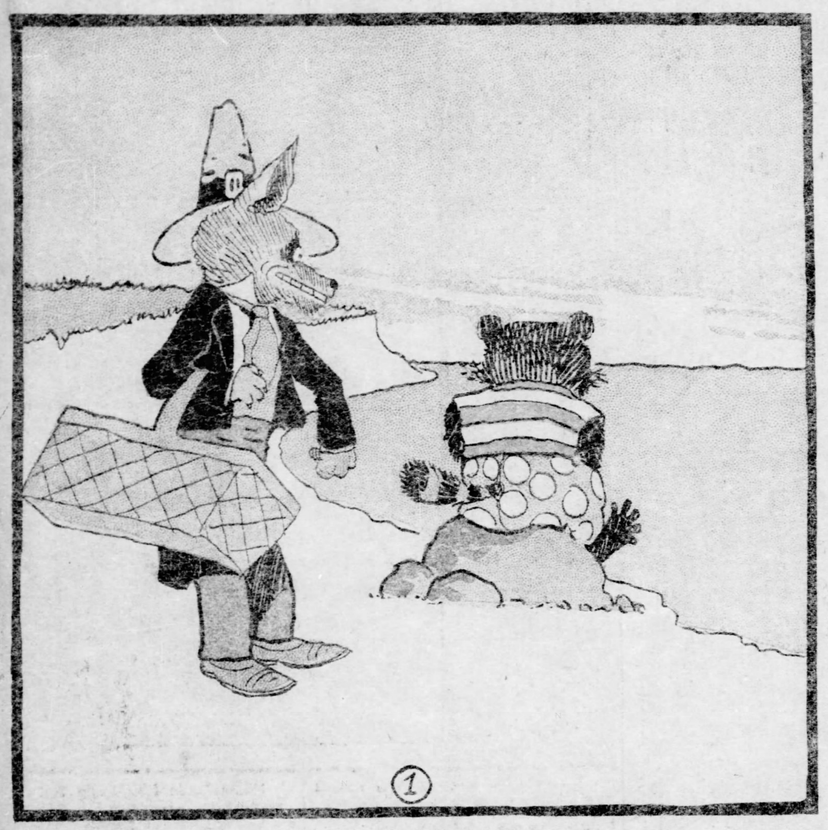
AUGUST 17-1902



# MISTER WOLF TRIES A TRICK AND GETS ALL PINCHED UP



# THIS PAGE IS FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE

## THE GREAT FRENCH SCARE

A Pennsylvania Story for Young Folks.

By EDGAR W. HASSLER.
(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

AFTER William Penn had gone back to England the second time he sent John Evans to be governor of Pennsylvania in his place. Evans was a young soldier, holding a position in the court of Queen Anne in England, and the queen herself was pleased by his appointment. Besides, his father was an old and very dear friend of Penn. Sending this young man to Philadelphia was a mistake. He knew nothing about governing. He had lived gaily in London, was not a Quaker, and did not understand a sober people like the Quakers of Pennsylvania.

William Penn made another mistake by sending his son William to America with Governor Evans. Young William had fallen among wicked companions in London and had learned to drink and gamble. His father thought it would do him good to live for awhile with the pious Quakers of Philadelphia. It did nothing of the kind. In the new country the son quickly found wild young men with whom he kept company and spent much of his time in the taverns. One night he got into a drunken fight, was beaten, arrested and put into the common jail. Governor Evans saved him from severe punishment, but the young man did not stay long in Philadelphia. When he went back to Europe he would not live with his father in England, but made his home in France, where he kept up his evil ways until death.

### The Question of Fighting.

Governor Evans soon had trouble with the Quakers. The older men among them said that he was but a boy and not fit to govern them. He was a soldier and wished to have soldiers about him in Philadelphia. He wore a uniform and went about with a sword hanging from his belt. This displeased the Quakers, who were not only opposed to war itself, but to everything that was warlike. They believed it to be a sin for any man to lift his hand against another for any cause, and held that war was simply murder on a large scale. They would not even defend themselves against an enemy.

Yet war was now going on between England and France, and Governor Evans feared that French ships would come and capture Philadelphia. He tried to persuade the Quakers to build a fort and to raise companies of soldiers. Of course they would not do these things. By this time a good many persons lived in Philadelphia who were not Quakers, and from among them the governor raised three small companies of soldiers. They wore no uniforms, but they were supplied with guns and turned out once a week for drill. They were to serve as soldiers only when danger threatened and were called militia. The Quakers, who managed all the affairs of the town and colony, would not give any pay to the militia and did many other things to prevent young men from serving in the companies. Governor Evans made up his mind that he must do something to frighten the Quakers and make them see the great danger in which they were living without any means of defense. The chance soon came to him.

### French Warships on the Ocean.

On a Tuesday in May a horseman rode rapidly into Philadelphia, stopped at the governor's house and delivered a letter from the governor of Maryland, who lived nearer to the Atlantic ocean. The letter contained alarming news about the French. The captain of an English ship had reported to the governor of Maryland that on the day before his arrival he had been chased for four hours by two French war vessels, which had fired many shots at him. He had a swift ship and escaped from them, but he declared that he saw 17 French vessels sailing northward as if they were going to attack Philadelphia or New York. At this Governor Evans sent out messengers, called his councilors together and asked them what he should do. Most of them were Quakers and advised him to wait for further news.

But the governor and his councilors, who believed in fighting in their own defense, sent out a call to all the people of the town to get out their guns and put them in order, and four men were named to visit the houses and see who had guns. Those who did not have any were urged to get them at once. These doings caused great uneasiness and alarm among the people, but the Quakers stubbornly refused to have anything to do with guns or swords. The town aldermen met and gave orders to the night watchmen to keep a careful guard along the river front, and if an enemy came to ring the market house bell.

Now was the governor's chance to try the nerve of the Quakers. That evening he called together a few friends whom he could trust and arranged a plot to make the people believe that the French ships were really coming to destroy the town. He would see what the Quakers would do then. On the next day, Wednesday, one of his friends, a lawyer of the name of Clark, rode down to New Castle, 86 miles nearer to the ocean, where he laid his plans before Col. French, the chief man in New Castle. Col. French did not like the Quakers and was quite ready to play a part in the governor's scheme.

### Alarm of the Enemy's Coming.

On Thursday the people of Philadelphia had a street fair. The weather was fine and the market place was full of men, women and children. Nearly all the Quakers, however, went to their meeting houses, for they held worship every Thursday forenoon. About 9 o'clock two men rode furiously into the town from the New Castle road. They were Col. French and his clerk, and as they rode the colonel shouted, wildly: "The French are coming! The French are coming!" This made a great panic in the street. The horsemen dashed onward to the governor's house and many men and boys ran after them. A great crowd gathered before the governor's door, while the colonel went in to tell his startling news. As soon as he had told the governor the news was spread to the people from the door step and in a few minutes was all over the town.

This was Col. French's story: Some hours before daylight strange ships were seen creeping up the Delaware river in front of New Castle. The night watchmen on shore fired two guns, which was a signal to stop. At once the ships opened with cannon on the town and fired 50 or 60 shots, which did great damage to houses. Then the vessels passed on up the river, toward Philadelphia. They might be expected in two hours!

As soon as they could do so, the colonel and his clerk mounted their horses and rode hard to let the people of Philadelphia know. Just before they started a messenger came with a letter from Hoarkilla, a village farther down the bay, right on the edge of the ocean, saying that the French had plundered and burned that town the evening before. To show for this, Col. French had the letter, even if he had written it himself. The fact was, he was the only French in that whole neighborhood.

### Philadelphia Went Wild.

Now there was great confusion and running about in Philadelphia. Gov. Evans had his horse saddled and rode through the streets, waving his sword and calling all men to turn out to defend the town. The three companies of militia were paraded. The drums beat. The market house bell rang. Men who had guns and were not Quakers ran toward the river bank. Many vessels, large and small, lay in the river, and there was bustle on all of them. Men and women, carrying articles of value, hurried to the ships for safety. The large vessels were run up the river as far as they could go. The smaller ones were hidden in the creeks. Persons who had horses and wagons loaded up all they could gather in a hurry and fled into the country. Others ran away afoot, with bundles on their backs. Some hid under the hay in their barns. Men who had silverware threw it into wells and jewelry was hidden in places where it was never found again.

All this time the Quakers remained at their silent prayers in their meeting houses. If they were alarmed they did not show it. When the time came they went quietly to their homes and closed their doors. Only five or six young Quakers in the whole town turned out with their guns to aid the militia. The chief aim which Governor Evans had, to see the Quakers in the streets with guns in their hands, entirely failed. Some of the Quakers believed the French were really coming, but they would not raise a hand to prevent the capture of the town. Others, being thoughtful men, doubted the story from the beginning.

### Result of a Silly Scheme.

Of course, it turned out during the day that the whole thing was a cruel fraud. The hours passed and the French ships did not appear. There was no sign of them in the river. Then some men came from New Castle and said Col. French's story was all a lie. Alarm was followed by anger. French and his clerk, to save themselves, escaped from the town as rapidly as they had come. The militiamen went to their homes and put up their guns. Toward evening those who had run away began to return and restore their houses to order. A good deal of property had been destroyed or lost, and several women had been so badly frightened that they came near to death.

Most men believed, although they were not sure of it, that Governor Evans was to blame, and the feeling against him grew more bitter than before. It was even whispered that he had written the letter which he said he got from the governor of Maryland. Whether this is true or not I do not know. The result of the whole matter was just contrary to what the governor desired, for after that men made fun of the militia, and the companies grew smaller and smaller until they dwindled away. Governor Evans now had more trouble than ever trying to govern the Quakers, and was such a great failure that William Penn at length called him home and put another in his place.

### Novelist Ford's Courtesy.

No other anecdote concerning the late Paul Leicester Ford shows better his innate courtesy and self-possession than the following:

It was at a literary reception in Brooklyn. A number of "lions" of greater or less magnitude were there, among them a clergyman whose somewhat arrogant manner made him unduly conspicuous.

As he came forward, blinking nearsightedly, to greet his hostess, he noticed a short, slight figure standing at her side.

Without looking more closely at this second person, whom he supposed to be one of the boys of the neighborhood, the clergyman slapped him familiarly on the shoulder, crying:

"Well, how are you, my little man?"

"Very well, thank you," replied the other, politely amid a general gasp from those around them.

"Fine lad! Who is he?" queried the clergyman, turning to his hostess.

"It is Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, the guest of honor this evening," she answered.

### Oak and Squash.

When the late President Barrows of Oberlin college was asked by a student if he could not take less than the regular four years' course, Dr. Barrows looked the applicant over thoughtfully and replied:

"Why, certainly, my lad. A short course, if you like, but my advice to you is to take the longest course possible. The length of time you wish to devote to study rests with you entirely, and should depend on what you intend to become. Just remember that when God wants to make an oak He takes a hundred years, but when He wants a squash He takes six months."

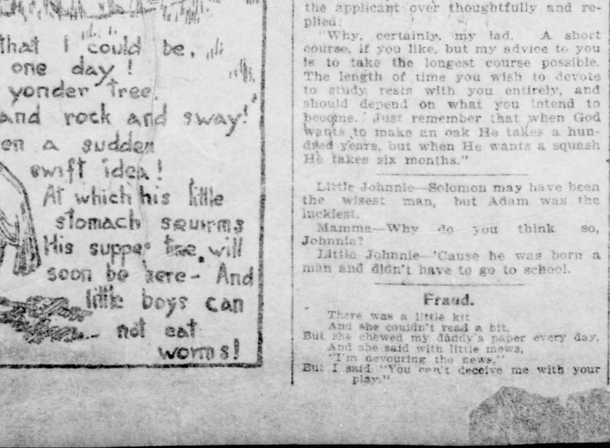
Little Johnnie—Solomon may have been the wisest man, but Adam was the luckiest.

Mamma—Why do you think so, Johnnie?

Little Johnnie—'Cause he was born a man and didn't have to go to school.

### Fraud.

There was a little kit
And she couldn't read a bit.
But she chewed my daddy's paper every day.
And she said with little mews,
"I'm devouring the news."
But I said "You can't deceive me with your play."



Captain Reddick and the Girls' Club at Winona.

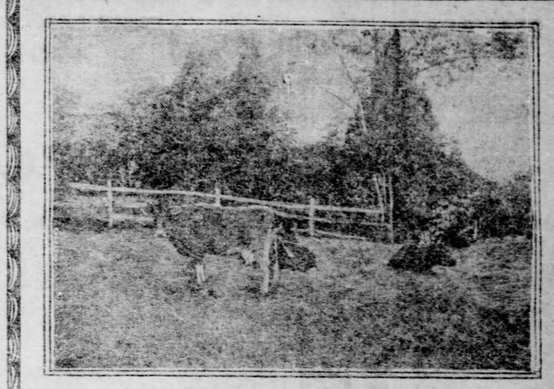
## A Wail from the Garden

BY MARGARET WENTWORTH LEIGHTON

"Oh dear" sighed the you are eating my heart out. "Well, cabbages grow to be eaten and the is the best part," said the fat "What do you think of us?" cried the rolling a hundred eyes toward their green neighbor. "Nearly all our leaves have been eaten by those horrid striped and we shall never grow any larger." "I can keep you company," called out blushing a rosy red. "True enough tomato," said the purple topped "your leaves are riddled with holes. "I've a of my own," said the "that prefers squash to everything else in the garden." "Oh, that awful smelling creature," cried the string "you are welcome to him. Pray keep him away from the rest of us. We have troubles enough of our own. There's one fellow in the garden, I'm thankful to say, who never complains—one who has no troubles."

All the other vegetables looked round to see Mr. holding his head so proudly. "Ha, ha, ha" laughed the "Pride goes before a fall. Look! Look! There sure enough was a little gray creeping up celery's stalk to take some nibbles from his tender leaves. "How is it with you tassel?" asked a "Have you no enemies?" "I have indeed," said corn. "The heads of three of my brothers were cut off by a wicked cut and I fear my own may be the next to fall." "Look here friends," called the "I have the funniest enemy of any of you. Though he spoils my leaves I can't help laughing when I see his face." "If we all had Brownie to torment us no doubt we should laugh from morning till night."

## Where is PATTY?



See the cows so good and patient,
Though their milking tarries late;
Only "White Nose" calls for Patty,
All the others lie and wait.

Where is Patty!
What detains her!
Can it be she has forgot?
No—I see her, asking daisies
Whether she is loved or not.

Cruel Patty!
Hurry! Hurry!!
Wait for time to tell your fate;
Though the cows cannot reproach you,
Yet they suffer when you're late.
—G. O. Gaskill.

## THE ELVES' RECEPTION

By CLAUDIA MAY FERRIN.
(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

Airy spent a great deal of time among the feminine sex of earthdom, especially when social life was to be studied. She saw many queer things going on back of the social drama—so many that she was often puzzled to know the social Mrs. Bangs from the domestic Mrs. Bangs; and so on down through the list of Browns, Smiths and Joneses. Her acquaintance with Madame Grundy was a great help to her, for that austere lady could explain many things which neither elf nor mortal had ever yet understood.

But when Mrs. Highby sent out invitations for a formal reception Airy's curiosity knew no bounds. The Highbys were poor, financially, though they had somehow managed to edge their way into the select circle to which cash and family name form the password. As they could point to an excellent family tree this in many ways accounted for the seeming inconsistency, though just what they could deck the tree with was to the elf a great mystery.

On the day before the reception Airy observed such a commotion in the neighborhood of the Highbys that she summoned Murky and flew thither to investigate. Mrs. Highby, Miss Highby, the one little Master Highby and the maid-of-all-work were hurrying hither and thither, sometimes carrying baskets, at other times easels, again bric-a-brac and dishes—what a collection! There were tea-cups that held about a tablespoonful, with saucers to match; dainty sugar bowls, tiny teaspoons, toy cream pitchers, doll house trays, with other reception necessities. Even wall decorations, vases and statuary were being carried from the neighbor's houses and placed upon Mrs. Highby's walls and mantels.

"Surely, she is buying out that end of town!" muttered Murky, as he and Airy studied the panorama. "I'm going to investigate a little closer."

Away he flew on the wings of the wind, returning a few moments later with a strange smile lighting his countenance.

"What do you think, Airy? The hypocrite is borrowing every last thing in the way of reception material that her neighbors have, in order to 'entertain fashionably!'" and he went through a set of simpering grimaces as he uttered those last words—a bit of acting which Airy intuitively knew he had borrowed from Mrs. Highby and her daughter. "Whoopee!" he added. "Say, won't we have some fun? When I left, Miss Highby was calling her little brother to instruct him in his part of the play. I'm curious to know what she'll tell him. Let's go listen."

They arrived just as the young lady had seated herself to inform Master Richard of the do's and don'ts that must govern him during that all-important afternoon.

"Now, Richard," she began, mincingly, "tomorrow there will be a great number of fine ladies here at the reception, and you must not get in these rooms in their way at all—do you understand?"

"Now, if you do happen in you mustn't talk very much, but you may sit back in a corner and watch them all you want to. If any of them speak to you of course you must answer politely, but don't be telling every one that these things are all borrowed;—that this picture belongs to Mrs. Bangs, and this easel to Mrs. Wayup, and that statue to Mrs. Nash, and that nearly all these cups and saucers came from the neighbors. You mustn't say a word about them—do you understand?"

"Yes'm"—but the elves determined to use Master Richard, if possible, to embarrass the Highbys as they truly deserved.

"Now, if you'll be a good boy and do as I've told you I'll take you to the park for two whole days next week. If you don't"—and she shook her head menacingly.

But Mrs. Highby was afraid to trust her son in the room when the reception should be at its height, so to make sure that the family pride should be preserved she sent him away to play with a neighbor's boy for the afternoon. This thwarted the elves somewhat in their plans for mischief, but they contented themselves with whispering malicious thoughts into the ears of the rightful owners of all that borrowed glory, and in telling the strangers present that the Highbys were no better off than any other family if their debts were paid.

### The Tragedy of the Turtle.

Mrs. Turtle could never understand what made her oldest son, Tommy Turtle, so different from the rest of the family. He was not content to remain with his brothers and sisters, playing their pretty games together, but was always wandering off by himself, giving her no little anxiety. She thought maybe it was because he had gotten an idea that he was a little better than his brothers. She had seen him poised upon a log gazing for hours at a time at his reflection in the water and she feared that he had realized that he was much the handsomest turtle in all her family.

She was a very wise mother and never flattered her children, so she only pleaded with Tommy about running away and portrayed the great dangers that he would encounter when far from her side.

Tommy Turtle only laughed derisively at his mother's cautions, as boys and turtles will, and heeded them not.

He haunted the playgrounds of the two-legged giants and used to watch them for hours at their games. He especially liked to watch them play tennis, and thought he should like a try at the game himself. One day when the giants were all gone he started to go on the grounds. Between him and the dirt court was a high wire back stop to keep the balls from flying off into the woods back of the court. The back stop was widely meshed and Tommy Turtle thought he could easily slip through one of the wires.

He tried it and succeeded in getting his shell one-third of the way through and could go no further. He struggled and struggled and only succeeded in fastening himself the more securely in the wire prison. He stretched out his neck and his tiny hands through the net and tried and tried again. Then he tried to go back, but he could not stir. He was wedged firmly in the cruel snare.

Then did Tommy Turtle cry loudly for help, but no one heard him. All his family were far away, for they hated the haunts of the white giants, and the white giants were far away, too. They had played the last game of the season and were on their way back to the far-off city not to return until the following year.

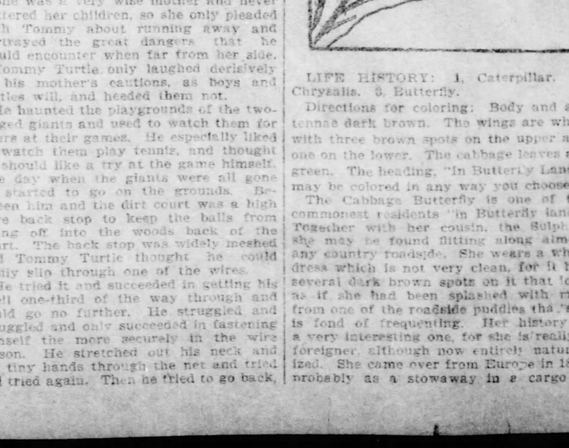
All that night Tommy wept and called. All that night his anxious mother searched for him high and low. When they had finally found him he was dead in the cage into which he had walked head first, with his eyes wide open. They could not move him.

All the birds and the bees and the butterflies came to the funeral, and there was great sorrowing, and the sexton crows covered Tommy Turtle as well as they could with grass and leaves that grew about his prison.

The following year the white giants found just the skeleton of poor Tommy Turtle fast in the back stop, with his tiny fingers stretched pathetically toward the forbidden ground.

Why is a dog's tail like the heart of a tree?—Because it is farthest from the bark.

Young Sailor Laddies.



Winona's Temperance Dog, Drinking the Mineral Water.

### Home-Made Ping-Pong Sets.

Some of the boys and girls in New York are having great fun playing home-made ping-pong; and if any of you want to play the game and yet feel that you cannot afford to buy the set, you may improvise one that will serve the purpose very well until you can save up money enough for a real set. Any boy who is handy with tools can easily fashion the bats from a piece of wood from one-fourth to one-half inch in thickness, shaping them something like a small frying pan. A small rubber ball may be used instead of the regular little celluloid balls.

I recently met two boys who were playing a very exciting game right in the middle of the street. It was smooth asphalt pavement, and they had drawn two chalk marks as boundary lines. Of course they had no net for an occasional wagon rumbled through. Then bats or racquets were made from lids of court soap boxes. Instead of a net two sticks were fastened to the curbstone which marked the height the net would have been, and the umpire decided when the ball went over, and when under the imaginary net. Their game was more like tennis than ping-pong.

Two little girls I know grew tired one day waiting for brother to make them some racquets. They lived in the country and had no chance to buy the plain wooden ones for 15 cents, such as their city cousins may easily obtain. They begged mother to give them the top of a heavy pasteboard box, and with the aid of her sharp scissors they cut two butts from the box cover. Then with a small rubber ball they practiced on the dining-room table until they learned to be quite expert little players. Their net was a piece of chesscloth about six inches high. For poles to tie this net to they used two chairs, the backs of which came above the surface of the dining-table. They were happy as larks using a small rubber ball and learning the strokes by degrees. The worst trouble was that the ends of the table were round, instead of square. This they soon remedied by cutting pieces of the heavy cardboard to fit and fastening them on the under side of the table to form the corner.

### FUNNY LITTLE LAPLANDERS.

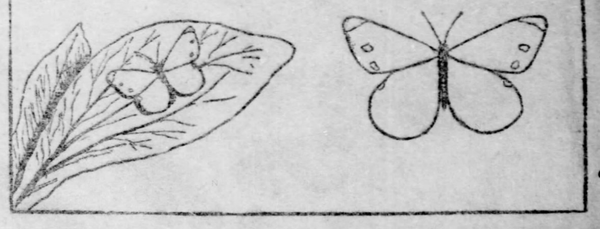
The little Laps are funny chaps,
With spears they're very handy;
They'd rather suck a tallow dip
Than nicest sticks of candy.

Their eyes so round and cheeks so browned
Peep out from hoods so furry.
They sniff the nose at caramels,
But blubber makes them hurry.

They have no taste at all to waste
On soda water "fizzy."
They quite prefer a cup of oil,
And two will make them dizzy.

So, when you go to them, you know,
Don't take them any candy;
But pack your trunk with tallow dips—
You'll find them very handy.
—Horace Seymour Keller.

## IN BUTTERFLY-LAND



LIFE HISTORY: 1. Caterpillar. 2. Chrysalis. 3. Butterfly.

Directions for coloring: Body and antennae dark brown. The wings are white with three brown spots on the upper and one on the lower. The cabbage leaves are green. The heading, "In Butterfly Land," may be colored in any way you choose.

The Cabbage Butterfly is one of the commonest residents "in Butterfly land." Together with her cousin, the Sulphur, she may be found flitting along almost any country roadside. She wears a white dress which is not very clean, for it has several dark brown spots on it that look as if she had been splashed with mud from one of the roadside puddles that she is fond of frequenting. Her history is a very interesting one, for she is really a foreigner, although now entirely naturalized. She came over from Europe in 1860, probably as a stowaway in a cargo of cabbages in some ship and landed in Quebec. How she managed to escape detection from the authorities is a mystery, for she has proved a most undesirable immigrant. In a very short time her descendants had wandered from Canada to eastern United States, then worked their way westward first to Ohio, then to Missouri; then to Colorado, until finally there is no state or territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Puget sou's bay to the gulf, where the Cabbage Butterfly is not known. The damage that these bold rovers do each year amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars, for the green caterpillars feed on the cabbage plant, cruelly tunneling their way into its very heart. If you have any cabbages in your garden you may be pretty sure to find one of these small white butterflies quietly and industriously laying her eggs on the under side of a broad cabbage leaf.

# OLD EAGLE COTTON MILLS

## ONE OF PITTSBURGH'S EARLIEST INDUSTRIES

THE bosom of the ancient Alleghenian never swells more with pride than when talking of the halcyon days of the cotton and woolen mills of long ago. What days those were, to be sure—these glorious ante-bellum days when the stacks of half a dozen big cotton mills loomed up on the North Side, when citizens there nursed rosy dreams of manufacturing supremacy among Uncle Sam's cities. Alas for the best laid hopes and plans of men! Little did the cotton and woolen manufacturers of the "forties" think that 30 years later there would not be a solitary pound of wool or a yard of cotton produced in his city, or that not a wheel would be stirring in the great works that constituted the pride of the town.

It may come as a surprise to those born since the end of the great civil war to learn that the North Side was once the center of a most thriving cotton trade—now extinct in this part of the country. Yet such was the fact, at one time there being not less than six or eight factories there which employed in the aggregate several thousand hands and turned out annually goods to the value of millions of dollars.

In fact, prior to the civil war and the extensive use of railroads, there was every reason to believe that the cotton factories would vie with the iron and steel mills for industrial supremacy in the two cities. Allegheny was, relatively, a more important manufacturing city in the "forties" than in these latter days, this importance being due to the cotton and woolen industries extensively. When conditions made it unprofitable to operate these great beehives of industry the bottom fell out of the "future" of Allegheny and it dropped to the inglorious place of resident district for Pittsburgh and its biggest suburb.

### Glory of the Cotton Mills.

The cotton mills employed the talents and capital of the ablest and most progressive men of the day, for they offered extraordinary profits, just as the big steel manufactories do today, and stock in them was at a premium.

Today several of the old mills are standing after a half century of usefulness, sad monuments of past greatness, and serving as shelter for other lines of trade.

There were the Eagle, the Anchor, the Penn, the Hope, the Banner, and other cotton mills, the mere mention of which makes the old Alleghenian's eye glisten and starts him on a train of interesting reminiscences, ad infinitum. Men still in their prime remember the old mills, for the last of them was only done away with about 30 years ago. Forty years ago, however, they were all working double-turn, for during the war there was a big demand for cotton and the prices soared to altitudinous heights on account of the scarcity of the commodity. The south shipped very little cotton north during the entire struggle.

Linked with the factories are such prominent names as Jackson, Howe, Kennedy, Harper, Blackstock, Bell, Childs, McCormick, Moorhead, King, Arbuckle, Pennock and others too numerous to even mention. These names were borne by men who were captains of industry in Pittsburgh or Allegheny and who were foremost in advancing the good of the growing town. Their names in most part are treasured as the most precious legacy of Pittsburghers.

Before telling about the great cotton mills mentioned a brief survey of the cotton industry from its foundation in this city is fitting.

### Beginnings of the Industry.

The first cotton mill was that of Kerwins, which started operation in 1807 with a "mule" of 120 threads and one spinning jenny of 40 threads. Wool carding machines were also installed.

In 1810 it is on record that jeans, cambric, checks, dimities and other forms of goods were made here.

In 1808 Scott & Armitage established a big factory near Sukes run, a stream that flowed along where Try street now is, and which in 1769 was designated by the Penns as the eastern boundary of the "Manor of Pittsburgh." This mill was operated by horsepower and had 234 spindles.

Previous to the locating of both these factories Peter Eltonhead, an Englishman, came to Pittsburgh in 1804 and solicited subscriptions from citizens toward building a cotton mill. He said he learned his trade in Manchester. Eltonhead however, seems to have been a dubious kind of a promoter, for his mill never materialized.

In 1810 the Navigator commented on how natural it was for Pittsburgh to manufacture woolens as there were so many sheep raised around the city.

During the war of 1812 all local industries were in an extremely prosperous condition owing to the non-importation of English goods, particularly iron and cotton. By the end of the war—1815—this city had gained the proud title of the "Birmingham of America" so great had its industrial supremacy become. In that year Messrs. J. Jelly & Co. founded a steam cotton mill here, an important advance in manufactures.

With the return of peace, unprecedented distress appeared, for the American markets were flooded with English goods held back by the war. Then war raised the great cry for an increased duty on cotton, woolens, iron, nails and other commodities. In 1818 the distress was pitiful, but it was not until three years later that the climax was reached, locally at least.

### A New Start Is Made.

Gradually, however, the industries of the city recovered from the staggering blow, for in 1825 we read of James Arthur & Sons cotton factory, where in a year 1,200 yards of broadcloth worth $4 a yard and 3,600 yards of cassinets worth 85 cents a yard were produced. In addition 15,000 pounds of wool were carded and spun and 8,000 yards of country cloth made. The woolen factory employed 11 hands.

At Liberty and Diamond streets, Headrick & Gibb had a factory where seven hands were kept busy making 4,200 yards of cassinets and carding 7,000 pounds of wool per year, in addition to turning out $700 worth of carpets and coverlets and spinning 3,000 pounds of country wool.

Hugh and James Jelly were made bankrupt by the war and were forced to abandon their large cotton and woolen factory in North Liberties borough, commonly called Bayardstown, and now the Ninth and Tenth wards of the city.

In 1822 James Adams, Allen & Grant (commission merchants) and James S. Craft, attorney, erected on the ruins a huge building for the manufacture of cotton goods of all kinds. The mill was named the Phoenix steam cotton factory, for everything was done by machinery, there being $100,000 worth in the establishment, an enormous sum for those days. Two thousand seven hundred spindles were operated, consuming 600 bales of cotton per year and employing 170 hands.

Adams was quite a philanthropist, donating to Bayardstown the little market still seen in Penn avenue near Fourteenth street. James S. Craft was one of the most prominent of Pittsburgh attorneys, and one of the first settlers in Oakland, building the handsome home now occupied by the Children's hospital at Craft avenue.

About 1825, A. & J. Murphy operated the Fleecedale woolen factory, up Chartiers creek. It employed 16 hands. The same year John McIlroy manufactured plaids, checks, bedticks, sheeting, cottons, yarns, etc.

### A Relic of Olden Times.

In 1828 the famous Anchor cotton mill was built by Blackstock, Bell & Co. The building still stands on Robinson street, between Federal and Balkam, in the First ward, Allegheny, and is used by the Westinghouse company. In 1833 Arbuckle & Avery opened the works.

By 1834 there were six cotton factories, containing 20,000 spindles, 166 power looms and employing 770 hands.

In June, 1837, a committee of the legislature came to Pittsburgh to inquire into the "system of labor adopted in the cotton and other factories," with particular reference to children. Hundreds of little ones were employed in the big factories.

At the close of the year 1838 there were six cotton factories, with a total annual product of $11,606,350. These were the Phoenix, the Eagle, the Hope, the Pittsburgh, the Union and the Globe. They contained 28,000 spindles and employed 1,030 hands. They used 2,160,000 pounds of cotton and produced 1,092,000 yards of brown shirting. The product of the six factories sold for $500,000.

In 1836 this was a much greater sum in proportion than it is now.

The Eagle, established by Arbuckle & Avery in 1832, stood at the corner of Sandusky, Robinson and Isabella streets, Allegheny. The building still stands, in fact, and is inhabited by many workers employed at various trades. In 1836 spinning only was done here. Such was also the case with the Union factory, founded by George Beale.

In February, 1840, McCormick & Co. secured the Hope factory, which stood at the corner of Lacock and Hope streets, where a large flour mill now rears its lofty head.

In 1846 there were seven factories, using 20,000 bales of cotton yearly. A bale contained about 600 pounds.

### Golden Age of Allegheny.

Allegheny's most prosperous decade was from 1830 to 1840, when the town more than doubled in population and manufactories multiplied in an astonishing manner.

In 1840 the borough graduated into a city, with four wards. Only 12 years previous it was made a borough and contained merely 4,000 inhabitants.

During the 30s many Pittsburgh business men lived in Allegheny, just as they do now.

The rapid building-up of the city was due to the Pennsylvania canal, which was completed in 1829. It followed the north shore of the Allegheny river, crossing into Pittsburgh over a wooden acqueduct at Eleventh street.

When the West Penn railroad was completed in 1860 the old canal had been abandoned five years.

In July, 1848, the time of the celebrated cotton mill riots, there were the following mills in operation: Anchor, Eagle, King, Pennock & Co., proprietors; Hope, Pollard, McCormick, Union, Copeland, Moorehead & Co.; Penn, Kennedy, Childs & Co.; Banner, J. K. Moorehead & Co.; Star, N. Voegtly & Co.; Allegheny.

The Penn mill stood fronting River avenue between Federal and Sandusky streets and is still in use. It was built in 1846.

The Banner, built in 1836 by Voegtly & Bros., still stands at Main and Sycamore streets. The Pittsburgh, Union, Allegheny and Star mills were not large establishments. In addition to the above there was the Franklin mill of E. Hyde & Son, established in 1858 by E. Hyde. It stood on North Canal street between Robinson and Lacock. Not a trace of it remains, it is said. The Hope mills were destroyed by fire and never rebuilt.

In 1848 there were six mills containing 35,000 spindles, 650 looms and 175 cards, and used 11,000 bales of cotton annually, making it into sheeting, ticking, cotton yarn, cordage, etc., to the value of $800,000. About 1,000 hands were employed. By 1849 there were 1,500 hands and over $1,000,000 invested.

### Half a Century Ago.

In 1850 there were five large cotton factories and some small ones capitalized all told at $1,500,000, and employing 1,500 hands. They consumed 15,000 bales of cotton and produced $1,500,000 worth of product.

In 1857 there were still five factories with an annual product of $1,260,655.

This is the last year concerning which statistics are available as to the cotton mills.

Fifteen years after this date there was scarcely a cotton mill in operation in either Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Toward the end the cotton industry was absorbed by three great mills, one of which was the Penn. Connected with this factory were such leading men as Robert Kennedy, father of ex-Mayor William S. Kennedy of Allegheny; Asa P. Childs, who lived in the magnificent place where Mrs. C. L. Magee resides; John T. Logan and W. S. Kennedy. At the time of the riots in 1848 the Penn mill was operated by Kennedy, Childs & Co.

With the old Eagle works were associated Orlando M. Harper, now of New York, and one of the most prominent of Pittsburghers. Mr. Harper is a brother of John Harper of Cliff street. He moved the machinery of the old mill to Madison, Ind., where a cotton mill was erected. This move was necessary for cotton manufacturing at a profitable basis became impossible in Pittsburgh.

Orlando M. Harper was the first president of the Eagle Cotton Mills Company. Following him in office was Joshua Rhodes in 1867, then Capt. Bascheler until 1874. Other leading men who were stockholders of officers were J. H. Dalzell and Ralph Bagaley. The Jamison family were also represented as stockholders in the cotton mills.

George Whitten Jackson, father of John B. Jackson, was at one time part owner of the Anchor mills, securing an interest in them after Arbuckle & Son had retired. Birmingham & Jackson was the firm name.

Thomas Arbuckle of the great Arbuckle coffee magnate family, was the leading spirit in the former firm.

One of the old-time cotton mill employes is John C. Anderson, now retired, but until a year or so ago an engineer. John is 77 years old, but looks fully 20 years younger. Ever since 1848 he has been plying his trade, his first connection with cotton mills being as engineer and machinist in the Anchor mill. He entered there in 1848. From 1874 to 1878 he was superintendent of the mill. Until the time of his retirement he ran an engine in the old Eagle cotton mill building in Sandusky street. His son now operates this engine. Mr. Anderson can tell many interesting things concerning the old mills. During the riots in 1848 consequent on the 10-hour labor law that went into effect July 1, he narrowly escaped injury. While looking out of the window of his room in the boarding house at the crowd of infuriated men and women employes gathered around the Penn mill they saw him, and thinking he was a spy hurled bricks and stones at the window. The sash was shattered, but Anderson was not hit. He postponed his locking for an hour or two after that. He saw a crowd of excited girls turn on Robert Kennedy, one of the proprietors of the Penn mill and tear his long-tailed coat in half, three or four girls grabbing each tail and ripping the garment up the back. Mr. Kennedy was helpless among so many Amazons and simply fled into his office.

# GEORGE WASHINGTON AS A LAND SPECULATOR

**Shrewd in Real Estate Deals—Picked Out Garden Spots in the Old Colonial Days.**

By PROF. T. J. CHAPMAN.
(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON was not only first in war, first in peace, etc., but he also had a very keen eye to business. Work on the Mount Vernon estate was always carried on at high pressure, his flouring mills, his tobacco curing establishments, his farming operations, and all hands were kept on the run. He seemed to think that everybody should be as active and energetic as himself, and he did not mince his words when it came to reproving idleness or inefficiency among his "hands."

Washington also dealt largely in real estate. He had extensive holdings in the Monongahela and Potomac valleys and in other sections. In the late fall of the year 1770, as is well known, he came to Pittsburgh when on his way to the mouth of the Kanawha, where he examined and located a large body of land, in a Baltimore paper in 1773 is an advertisement descriptive of this land. It consisted of 20,000 acres, or about 30 square miles. Half of the tract lay on the Ohio between the Great Kanawha and the Little Kanawha, and half of it on the Great Kanawha, extending upward from its mouth. As these lands were the first that had been surveyed in that part of the country, it was "needless to promise that none can excel them in luxuriance of soil, or convenience of situation." Game of various kinds thronged the woods, and fine fish abounded in the waters. Much of the land consisted of excellent meadows, even in their natural state "almost fit for the scythe." Washington understood the art of advertising, and could have held his own with the modern promoters of boom towns in Allegheny county. "From every part of the lands water carriage is now had to Fort Pitt by an easy communication; and from Fort Pitt up the Monongahela to Redstone vessels of convenient burthen may and do pass continually," and further, "by means of Cheat river and other navigable branches of the Monongahela, it is thought the portage to Potowmack may and will be reduced within the compass of a few miles, to the great ease and convenience of the settlers transporting the produce of their lands to market." The boasted "water-carriage" was by means of flat-bottomed boats that were poled up the river and made the trip to Fort Pitt in a month, if they had good luck.

The best of terms were offered to those who desired to settle. The land would be divided "into any sized tenements that may be desired" and would be leased upon moderate terms; in fact, a reasonable number of years would be allowed, rent free, provided that within the space of two years from "next October" three acres out of every 50 contained in each lot should be cleared, fenced and tilled; also, that five acres out of every 100 should be enclosed and laid down in good grass for meadow, and that at least 50 good fruit trees should be placed on the premises. It was not proposed to sell any of the land; but as no sight money was to be paid, and only a quit-rent of two shillings a hundred, "demandable some years hence," it was thought that very excellent inducements were held out to prospective settlers.

It seems, however, that some scheme of a new colony on the Ohio was contemplated by some parties, which might be regarded as in some way inimical to the interests of settlers upon Washington's lands; but he hastens to assure them that even "if the scheme for establishing a new government on the Ohio, in the manner talked of, should ever be affected, these must be the most valuable lands in it, not only on account of the grandness of the soil and other advantages above enumerated, but from the contiguity to the seat of government, which more than probable will be fixed at the mouth of the Great Kanawha."

The new government on the Ohio does not seem to have been "affected." Washington's efforts to attract settlers to his western lands were attended with some success. A fort was established at Point Pleasant, and Colonel Robert Patterson, in his unfortunate canal voyage up the Ohio in the fall of 1776, noted several new improvements along the river above Point Pleasant, but the whole country was now in arms against England, and Washington had found a wider field of action.

# CURIOUS RACE WAR ON POLISH BORDER

**Printer Discharged for Marrying a German Girl—Hatred of the German Language.**

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Hardly a day now passes but the newspapers contain striking evidence of the antagonistic spirit which is being engendered between the Poles and the Prussians.

Last week it came to the ears of the publishers of a Polish paper circulating in Westphalia that one of their compositors was about to marry a German girl. They considered that this stamped him as a traitor to Poland, and although he had served them faithfully for many years they dismissed him on the spot.

A large number of Poles work in the Westphalian coal mines, and in order to further the amalgamation of the races the authorities have issued regulations to the effect that no person shall be employed underground who is not proficient in the German language. The Poles obstinately refuse to know a word of German when they happen to be called upon to make statements in public.

A few days ago a Polish miner had to give evidence in a Westphalian police court. He was, of course, as innocent as a newly-born babe of any knowledge of German until the magistrate threatened to report the case to his employers, who would have been compelled to dismiss him. Thereupon his German came back, and he replied fluently to all the questions put to him.

His wife had been present during the hearing of the case, and was waiting for him in the passage just outside the court-room door. As soon as he appeared she bitterly reproached him for having given way, and to render her arguments more forcible soundly boxed his ears. She then kicked him with such vigor that he had to race down the corridor into the street to escape the attentions of his "patriotic" better half.

Only the other day, again, a Pole overtook some Germans in a country road in East Prussia, who were enlivening the way by singing German patriotic songs, such as "Die Wacht am Rhein." He ordered them to sing in Polish, and not in German, and the outcome of the affair was a free fight between the parties, and as the Pole was accompanied by his brother-in-law, who was doing his military service and carried arms, the results were unfortunate.

"Little Johnny opened his drum to find out where the noise came from."

"Did he find out?"

"Yes. When his father came home the noise came from little Johnny."

### PARIS GOURMANDS EAT TONS OF SNAILS.

The popularity of the snail as an article of food is not confined to Paris, but extends throughout Southern Europe and some parts of Africa. Dr. Edrard, a French writer, in a pamphlet, says that 90,000 pounds of snails are sent daily to Paris from the gardens at Poitou, Burgundy, Champagne and Provence. Those reared in gardens are fed on aromatic herbs to improve their flavor.

The market price is from 2 francs 50 centimes to 3 francs 50 centimes a hundred, while those from the hedges, woods and forests bring only 2 francs to 2 francs 50 centimes.

The proprietor of one snallery in the vicinity of Dijon nets over 7,000 francs annually. The spail is reared and fattened with great care in some cantons of Switzerland as an article of luxury, and is exported in a pickled state. It is also eaten as a relish and nutritious article of food in Austria, Spain, Italy and in some sections of the United States.

The Ashantees and other African tribes smoke them and eat them as daily food all the year round. In Algeria, in the markets, large heaps of snails are sold by the bushel and the hundred as an article of food. Vendors hawk them in the streets of Cairo. In modern Rome fresh-gathered snails are hawked by women from door to door.

### IN AFTER YEARS.

Time changes all: in after life
When we recall youth's vanished years,
We smile o'er scenes where once we wept,
And speak of happy hours with tears.
—Nellie Frances Milburn in August National.

# MOUNTAIN CLIMBER TALKS OF HIS FEATS

**Sir Martin Conway Has Scaled Some of the Loftiest Peaks of the Globe.**

**IS NOW DEVELOPING A BOLIVIAN STATE**

**Mountain Sickness and Hair-Breadth Escapes Have No Terror for the Hardy Briton Who Began His Career at the Age of Four.**

By A. MONTEFIORE BRICE.
(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.—"To me the supreme satisfaction of finally achieving a summit does not come from the mere sense of conquest—keen though that is—but from the sense of revelation. At last I know what is on the other side."

Thus Sir Martin Conway—perhaps the greatest of all climbers, certainly the most successful. Does he not hold the blue ribbon of the Alpine world—not because he happens this year to be president of the English Alpine club, but because it was he who, after three weeks' steady climbing from the last village, finally achieved the pioneer peak of that tremendous Himalayan giant, the Golden Throne, and stood at least 23,000 feet above sea level? Has he not also repeated this triumph in South America, when, at an elevation of 23,080 feet, the summit of Aconcagua lay under his feet?

And yet he does not impress you with physical strength—slight in his build, lissome rather than muscular. Yet strength there is; and most of it, I think, lies in the will and the brain. His face is not beaten and oronzed, but pallid, as a student's might be. But the straight outline, the strong jaw, the heavy features—almost Cromwellian—and the massy bars drawn across them by bectling black brow and thick moustache, reveal a determination which should take Sir Martin Conway even further than he has already gone.

"When did I begin to climb? Well, by the death of a relative, this letter—the only one left of my childhood—has recently come back to me." It was written from Malvern, and when he was 4 years of age, and it ran: "We have been rambling on the hills. Papa took me to the very top." Three years later he climbed to the summit of Snowdon. Clearly, the child was father of the man.

### Success as a Road-Finder.

Serious climbing began in 1872, during undergraduate days at Cambridge, when the Briethorn and the Dent du Midi initiated Conway into snow and its treachery. In 1877 the Matterhorn was added to a long list of conquests. For 20 years Switzerland was his playground, and in that time Conway became famous for his marvelous ingenuity in discovering new and apparently impossible routes up such giants as the Rothhorn, the Dorn, Monte Rosa and many another.

Then, in 1892, the love of art which had already won him a professorship drew him toward Asia and the inevitable east. Interest in Mussulman architecture took him to India, but when he arrived it was the mountains of the Himalaya and not the mosques of the Deccan that carried him captive. The result every one knows—how for eight long months he dwelt in tents in the icy solitudes of the Karakoram, how he surveyed as a mountaineer that ill-defined region south of the Pamirs, "where three empires meet," and how he penetrated to the very center of this, the knotpoint of the vastest range of mountains in the world.

"They were all giants," says Sir Martin. "Peaks rose around us, 26,000 feet and 27,000 feet high. All the great mountains were over 25,000 feet. I was in the midst of the most gigantic masses on the face of the earth. For a whole month I slowly descended three continuous glaciers forming one stupendous river of ice. Never have I seen such scenery—it is the most gorgeous in the world."

### Mountain Sickness.

It was on this journey that Conway made, when at great heights, those interesting experiments on himself and his companions which were so much discussed when published. Even the Alpine tourist may know something of mountain sickness, but Sir Martin Conway will tell you all that is to be said about it. "When you leave the level," he says, "and go uphill, it's like going to sea. At a certain point you get 'mountain-sick.' It is a derangement of nerve and brain. It occurs at 14,000 feet or 15,000 feet—you have headaches and violent sickness, but it passes and you get over it.

"But go higher, and then you become aware of steady loss of human power. You are disinclined to move. Your pulse is quickened, your heart palpitates, headache and giddiness and singing in the ears become steadily more persistent, appetite diminishes, nausea and vomiting increase, you bleed at the nose, the lips, the gums, until in some cases standing or sitting up becomes impossible; the limbs appear to be paralysed, and loss of consciousness may follow, and even be accompanied by death. Most of these symptoms we suffered and studied, and to show you how conscious we were of our hearts, the moment we turned in our sleep on our left side the severe palpitation awoke us."

"Narrow shaves? I've had none," laughed the man who must have carried his life on the head of his ice-ax times innumerable. "Well, stay, that was a near thing, perhaps, when we were on this very Himalayan trip. We were close upon 23,000 feet up, and were coming down a very slippery slope of hard ice. Every step-hold had first to be cut. One man moved at a time—one foot at a time. Each step took minutes. The front man was cutting a step with his ax—something seemed wrong—it was wrong—he had missed his aim—he had slipped! The next moment he hung on the rope which bound us all—clear out over a glacier which lay near 3,000 feet below! Of course, it was an anxious moment—the rope might have parted—we might have slipped, our foothold being so slight; but we held on, and hauled him up. Narrow shave? Well, perhaps.

### Does Not Make Him Giddy.

"Dizzy precipices?" he went on. "No, they are not so common as people think. Alpine precipices do not make me giddy, as looking down from a New York skyscraper does. Nature is different from art. There are few vertical precipices in nature—she works too slowly. Still, I remember a precipice on the Rothhorn which is certainly vertical. You are clambering round a point, and as you go round, making very sure of foothold and handhold, you have to bulge out over this precipice. If at that moment you dropped a stone between your legs, it would fall 2,000 feet."

Sir Martin is an optimist on Alpine experiences, but even he admits that there may sometimes be discomforts.

Of storms of the mountains Sir Martin has much to say, whether on the Himalayas, the Alps, or, where he experienced his worst storm, on Mount Sarmiento, close to Cape Horn. He speaks with pleasure of how, when he made his famous journey along the Alps, "from end to end," his party marched nearly 80 miles in a dense fog, along a line of peaks and passes unknown to them, realizing the slope only by the feeling of it, shaping their course by map and compass alone, and finally emerging exactly at their destination.

Just as art first led Sir Martin to the Himalayas, so has mountaineering led him to his first essay in state-building. Twice has he visited South America and done great things in climbing—Sorata (21,500 feet), Illimani (21,200 feet) and Aconcagua (23,080 feet) being among them.

### Taking to State-Building.

When his prowess as a mountaineer became the talk of the country, the Bolivian government approached Sir Martin Conway and asked him to develop for them a vast tract of fertile country—100,000 miles square—in Eastern Bolivia, but approachable only from the Atlantic by the River Amazon and its tributaries, and therefore a "white elephant" to Bolivia. This was a delicate matter. The Monroe doctrine would apply. How could an Englishman upbuild and administer so important a province in South America?

But the richness, the fertility and the apparently inexhaustible rubber-forests of Acre gave Sir Martin pause. A United States company—whether fortified with American or English gold mattering not—could do it. He got the fullest concessions; he went to New York; he saw and conquered. The state of Acre is now in the making. When made it will be the first instance of United States capital being used to develop a South American state.

It will be worth watching. And Sir Martin Conway, I think, will be too busy watching it to do much more mountaineering. He told me as much the other day, when I met him fresh from New York.

### GERMANY'S NEW PORT.

**Emden Will Be Strongly Fortified and Ship Building Yards Erected.**

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The administration of the Prussian railways is planning the construction of a line between Emden and Wilhelmshaven. This has considerable importance from a strategic point of view, as the German admiralty is fully impressed with the importance of having a port at Emden in case of war.

It is further contemplated that the island of Borkum, where great landing maneuvers are to take place during August, shall be forfeited by shore batteries and forts dominating the whole of the shipping passing the island from the other countries of Western Europe.

Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of a shipbuilding yard at Emden for both battleships and merchant vessels, and a dry dock is to be built by a private company.

Plans are in course of formation for the starting of a regular line of steamers from Emden to the Mediterranean ports, with a probable intermediate call at Hull.

Wealthy Merchant—What, you here again? Why, I kicked you out into the street this morning.

Pedlar—Ish dot so? Vat a splendid memory! I had forgotten all about it. Don't you want to buy a fedder duster before you kick me out some more?

# The Shah of Persia's Visit to England

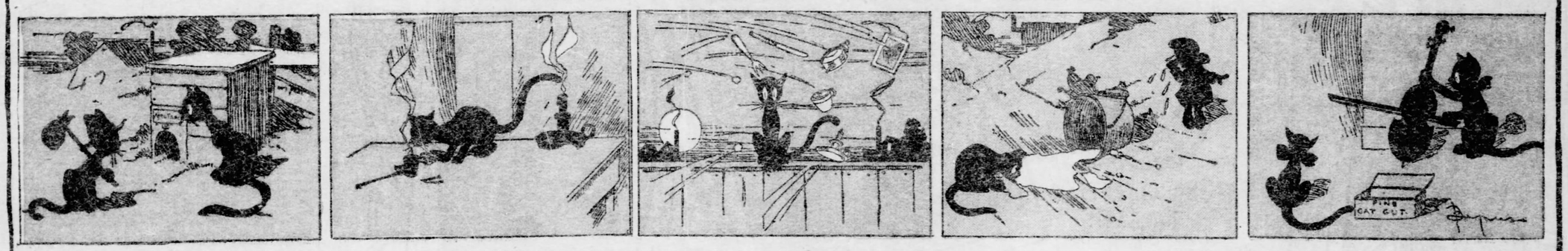
The Shah of Persia With Queen Helena of Italy at a Garden Party at the Quirinal at Rome.

Uncle Rube—What's that air son of yours fittin' himself for up at that air college?
Squire Wayback—He says he's goin' to be a veterinary.
Uncle Rube—Well, b'gosh, if he's like the rest of them college dudes he might be first class on jackasses.

The Widow's Daughter—That awful Mr. Oldbatch has asked mother for her hand.
Young Willie—I hope she makes it as warm for him with it as she does for me.

Mother—Yes, that's the Hen and Chickens' Light House over on that rock.
Son—Ah, that must have been the place where the Plymouth Rock chickens landed.

# WAILS FROM CATVILLE




Prodigal Son—Mother, I have come home to die.
Mother—Die, hey! Well, how on earth do you think I'm going to raise enough for your nine funerals?

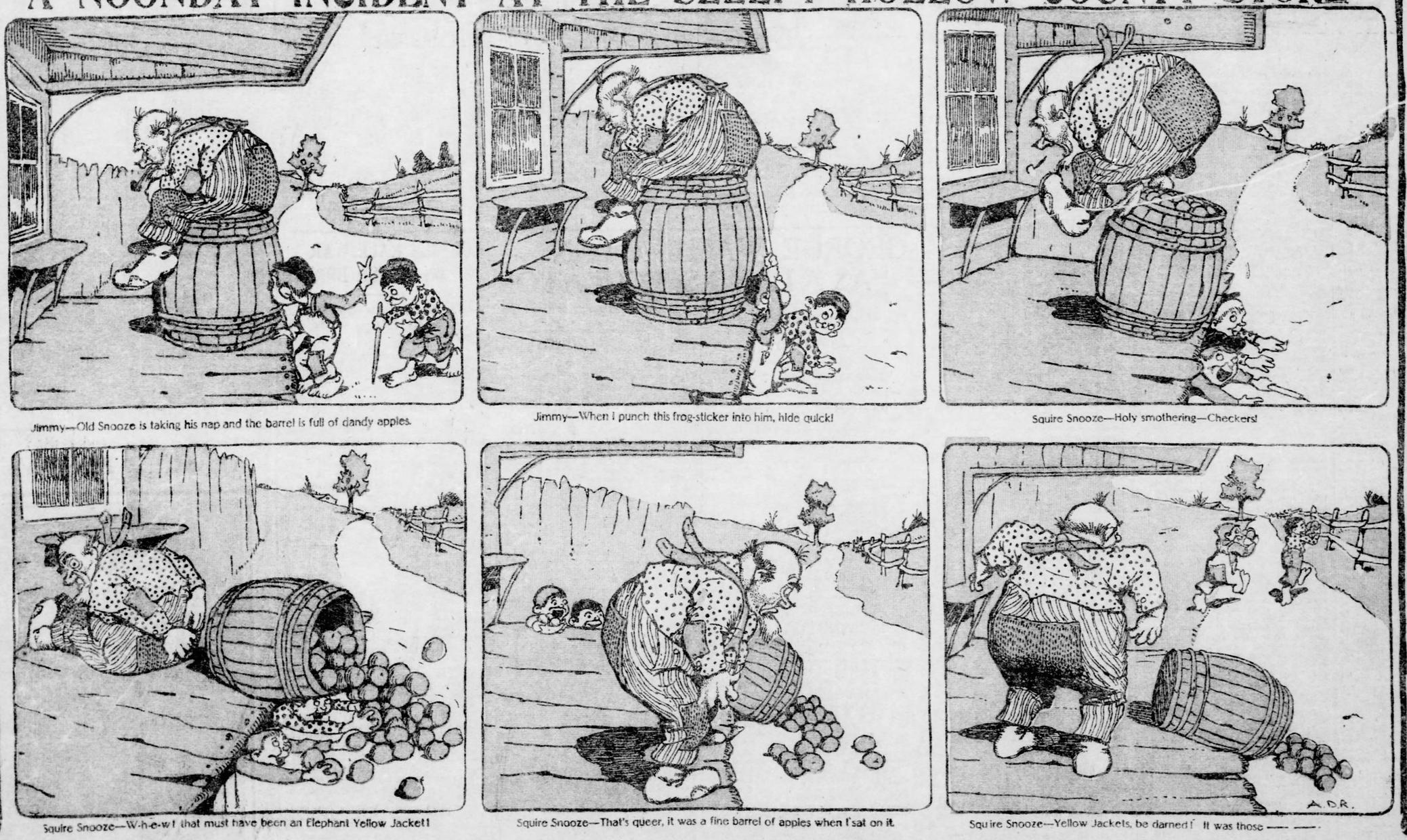
Fool Cat—Gee, I can't understand this! Every time I put my nose near this pipe I feel it burn my tail!

Thomas—This is great! If I stay here and howl for another ten minutes I'll have enough stuff to start housekeeping with.

Tabby—Goodness, I don't see what anybody wants to cry over spilt milk for.

The Musician—Who'd have thought, Kit, that our dear, dead, old Uncle Tom had so much music in him.

# A NOONDAY INCIDENT AT THE SLEEPY HOLLOW COUNTY STORE



Jimmy—Old Snooze is taking his nap and the barrel is full of dandy apples.

Jimmy—When I punch this frog-sticker into him, hide quick!

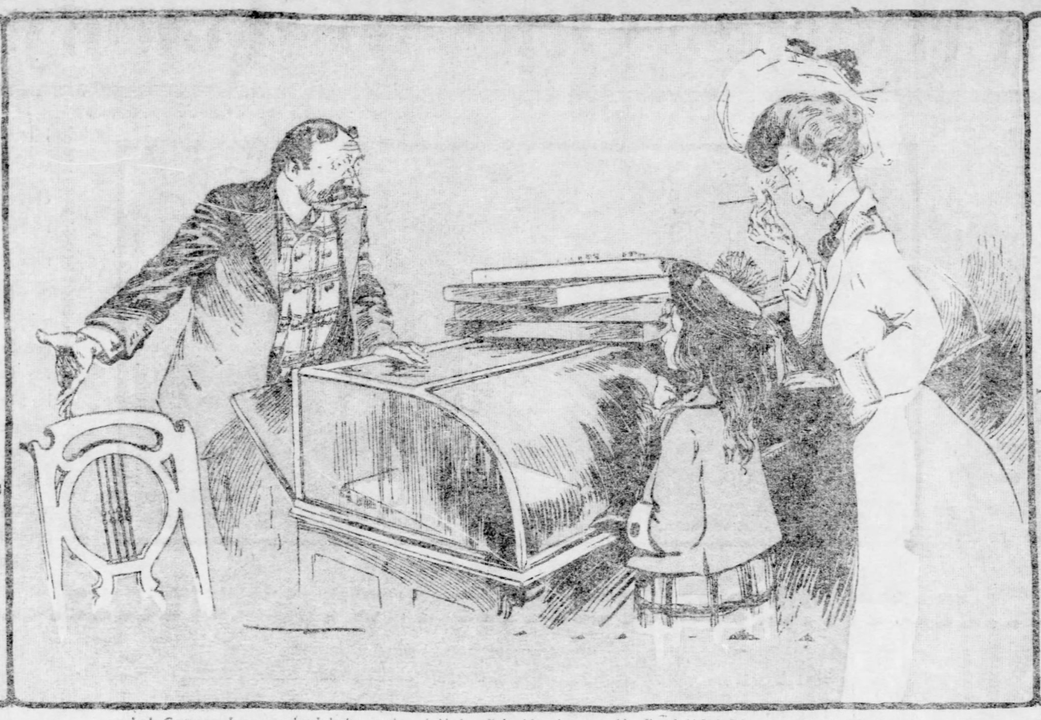
Squire Snooze—Holy smothering—Checkers!

Squire Snooze—W-h-e-w! that must have been an Elephant Yellow Jacket!

Squire Snooze—That's queer, it was a fine barrel of apples when I sat on it.

Squire Snooze—Yellow Jackets, be darned! It was those — —.

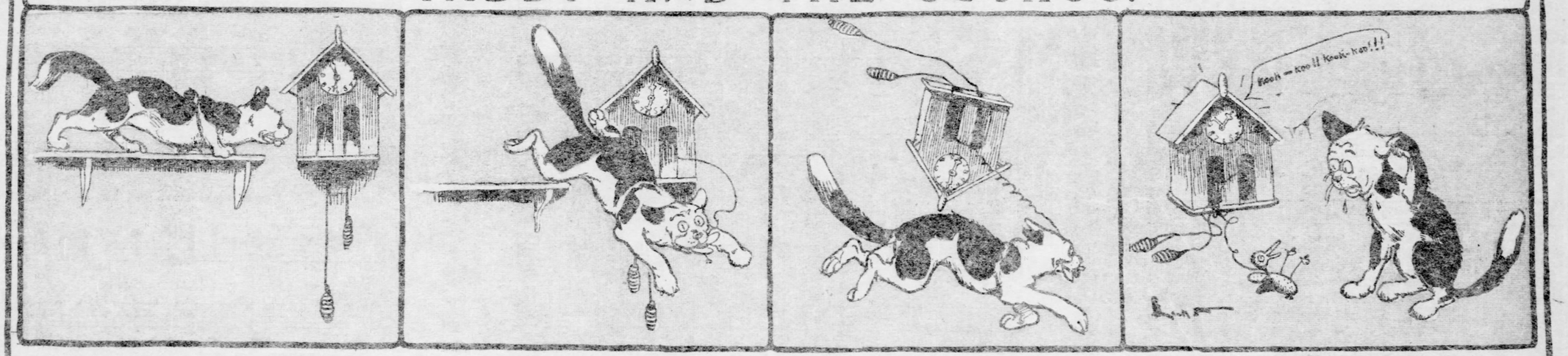
Mrs. Mulcahy—You must kape yer engagement to Dalia a secret.
Mr. Doolan—Sure, an' I won't tell a livin' soul excipt to me friends and acquaintances



Lady Customer—I am sorry, but I don't see a ring suitable for a little girl twelve years old. I'm afraid I shall have to wait until she's fifteen.
Jeweler—Certainly, madam. Will you have a chair?

Chippy—Well, if that don't beat the deck! There's old miser Plymouth-Rocks goin to marry Miss High Duck. I suppose so that his family will be in the swim

# TABBY AND THE CUCKOO.




"Old Tom said that bird in there was a cuckoo!"

"Whoop ja!—I got in!"

"I broke a tooth, but I got the———

"Great rats' tails! I should say you were a cuckoo!"

# HOBO BILL KNOWS HOW TO GET A FREE LUNCH

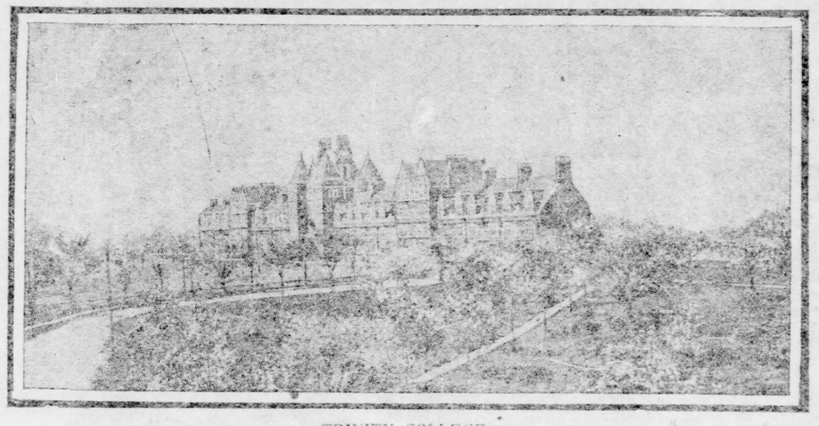
# Victor Herbert's Ode to Trinity College

Victor Herbert.

The annual edition of the Trinity Ivy for 1903, published by the 1903 Ivy board, in the interest of Trinity College, of Hartford, has been dedicated this year to the Hon. Joseph Buffington, LL. D., of the class of 1875, who is judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and who is also one of the board of trustees elected by the alumni, and president of the Trinity Alumni Association in this city. A fine picture of Judge Buffington faces the dedication.

The Trinity Ivy is a handsomely bound volume of 250 pages, printed on heavy paper, and contains many handsome half-tone pictures of the college buildings, the athletic teams, etc., also the college history, secret society history and other interesting information for graduates and those who propose to enter the college. It also contains clever short stories and other literary articles of merit, college songs, etc. Among the latter is a new college song, "The Trinity True," the words of which were written by Judge Joseph Buffington, with music by Victor Herbert. This song was received with great enthusiasm when it was sung for the first time at the college commencement last month, and has been adopted as one of the greatest favorites ever dedicated to the college.

Judge Buffington wrote the words last spring, and, happening to mention the matter to his friend, Victor Herbert, the great composer begged the privilege of writing the music for the song, which is given herewith:



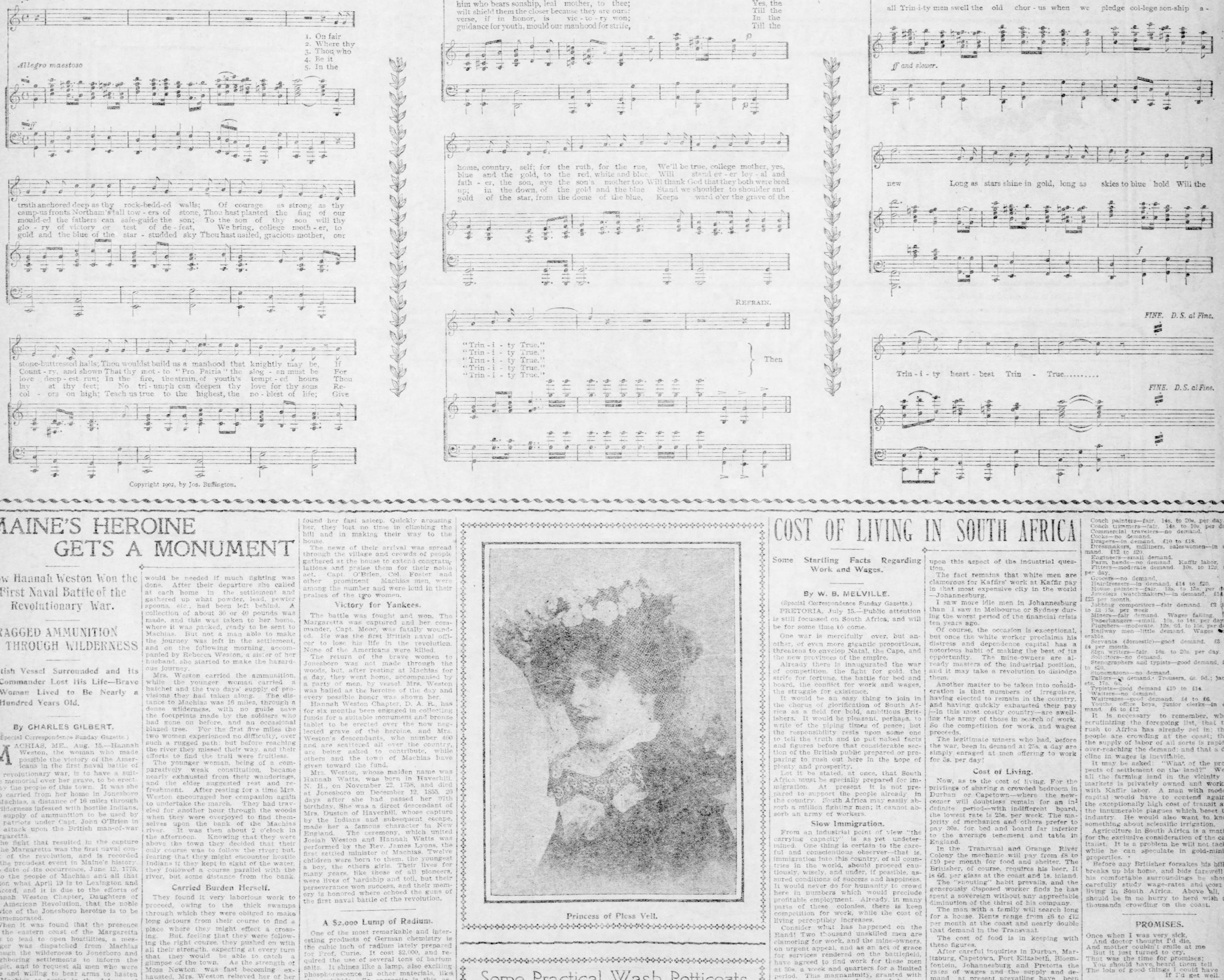
TRINITY COLLEGE.

Judge Joseph Buffington.

## "THE TRINITY TRUE"

Words by Jos. Buffington, Trinity, '75

Music by Victor Herbert




Copyright 1902, by Jos. Buffington.

# MAINE'S HEROINE GETS A MONUMENT

## How Hannah Weston Won the First Naval Battle of the Revolutionary War.

## DRAGGED AMMUNITION THROUGH WILDERNESS

**British Vessel Surrounded and Its Commander Lost His Life—Brave Woman Lived to Be Nearly a Hundred Years Old.**

By CHARLES GILBERT.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

MACHIAS, ME., Aug. 15.—Hannah Weston, the woman who made possible the victory of the Americans in the first naval battle of the revolutionary war, is to have a suitable memorial over her grave, to be erected by the people of this town. It was she who carried from her home in Jonesboro to Machias, a distance of 16 miles through a wilderness infested with hostile Indians, the supply of ammunition to be used by the patriots under Capt. John O'Brien in the attack upon the British man-of-war Margaretta.

The fight that resulted in the capture of the Margaretta was the first naval conflict of the revolution, and is recorded as the proudest event in Maine's history. The date of its occurrence, June 12, 1775, is to the people of Machias and all that region what April 19 is to Lexington and Concord, and it is due to the efforts of Hannah Weston Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, that the noble service of the Jonesboro heroine is to be commemorated.

When it was found that the presence off the eastern coast of the Margaretta was to lead to open hostilities, a messenger was dispatched from Machias through the wilderness to Jonesboro and neighboring settlements to inform the people, and to request all men who were able and willing to bear arms to hasten to Machias to assist in the defense of the town and in the capture of the hated war vessels. The word spread rapidly through the settlements, and the people made hasty preparations to respond to the call. All gathered at the home of Josiah and Hannah Weston, from which place the start was to be made. Mrs. Weston took great interest in the preparations, and when the start was made her husband and two of her brothers were among the volunteers.

### A Woman's Generalship.

She had made careful inquiry of each man as to the amount of ammunition he carried, and she felt confident that more would be needed if much fighting was done. After their departure she called at each home in the settlement and gathered up what powder, lead, pewter spoons, etc., had been left behind. A collection of about 30 or 40 pounds was made, and this was taken to her home, where it was packed, ready to be sent to Machias. But not a man able to make the journey was left in the settlement, and on the following morning, accompanied by Rebecca Weston, a sister of her husband, she started to make the hazardous journey.

Mrs. Weston carried the ammunition, while the younger woman carried a hatchet and the two days' supply of provisions they had taken along. The distance to Machias was 16 miles, through a dense wilderness, with no guide save the footprints made by the soldiers who had gone on before, and an occasional blazed tree. For the first five miles the two women experienced no difficulty, over such a rugged path; but before reaching the river they missed their way, and their efforts to find the trail were fruitless.

The younger woman, being of a comparatively weak constitution, became nearly exhausted from their wanderings, and the elder suggested rest and refreshment. After resting for a time Mrs. Weston encouraged her companion again to undertake the march. They had traveled for another hour through the woods when they were overjoyed to find themselves upon the bank of the Machias river. It was then about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Knowing that they were above the town they decided that their only course was to follow the river; but, fearing that they might encounter hostile Indians if they kept in sight of the water, they followed a course parallel with the river, but some distance from the bank.

### Carried Burden Herself.

They found it very laborious work to proceed, owing to the thick swamps through which they were obliged to make long detours from their course to find a place where they might effect a crossing. But, feeling that they were following the right course, they pushed on with all their strength, expecting at every turn that they would be able to catch a glimpse of the town. As the strength of Moss Newton was fast becoming exhausted, Mrs. Weston relieved her of her burden, and herself carried both the ammunition and the provisions. When they had proceeded a short distance further the strength of Miss Weston gave out completely and she dropped to the ground. Mrs. Weston was still resolute and hopeful, and after a brief pause started alone for the top if a hill which could be plainly seen a little way ahead.

By this time night was falling and if she failed to see the town from the top of the hill they would be obliged to spend the night in the woods. Her highest hopes were realized when she reached the summit of the hill, for she could plainly see a house a short distance below. Hastening back to her companion, she found her fast asleep. Quickly arousing her, they lost no time in climbing the hill and in making their way to the house.

The news of their arrival was spread through the village and crowds of people gathered at the house to extend congratulations and praise them for their noble act. Capt. O'Brien, Col. Foster and other prominent Machias men, were among the number and were loud in their praises of the two women.

### Victory for Yankees.

The battle was fought and won. The Margaretta was captured and her commander, Capt. Moor, was fatally wounded. He was the first British naval officer to lose his life in the revolution. None of the Americans were killed.

The return of the brave women to Jonesboro was not made through the woods, but, after resting at Machias for a day, they went home, accompanied by a party of men, by vessel. Mrs. Weston was hailed as the heroine of the day and every possible honor was shown her.

Hannah Weston Chapter, D. A. R., has for six months been engaged in collecting funds for a suitable monument and bronze tablet to be erected over the now neglected grave of the heroine, and Mrs. Weston's descendants, who number 400 and are scattered all over the country, are being asked to contribute, while others and the town of Machias have given toward the fund.

Mrs. Weston, whose maiden name was Hannah Watts, was born in Haverhill, N. H., on November 22, 1758, and died at Jonesboro on December 12, 1855, 20 days after she had passed her 97th birthday. She was a direct descendant of Mrs. Duston of Haverhill, whose capture by the Indians and subsequent escape, made her a famous character in New England. The ceremony, which united Josiah Weston and Hannah Watts was performed by the Rev. James Lyons, the first settled minister of Machias. Twelve children were born to them, the youngest a boy, the others girls. Their lives for many years, like those of all pioneers, were lives of hardship and toil, but their perseverance won success, and their memory is honored where echoed the guns of the first naval battle of the revolution.

### A $2,000 Lump of Radium.

One of the most remarkable and interesting products of German chemistry is the cubic inch of radium lately prepared for Prof. Curie. It cost $2,000, and required the use of several tons of barium salts. It shines like a lamp, also exciting phosphorescence in other materials, like zinc sulphide. So energetic is this action that a small particle lights up a mass of zinc sulphide a thousand times as large, and this phosphorescence continues a considerable time after the removal of the radium.

### New Hay Fever Cure.

The nasal passages are said to have a surface area of not less than 20 square inches. A new preventive of hay fever is rubbing with surgical cotton twice daily of as much of this inner surface, or mucous membrane, as can be reached. The massage hardens the membrane, lessening its over-sensitiveness.



Princess of Pless Veil.

## Some Practical Wash Petticoats

Apropos of mercerized linen, which you know is a mixture of linen and cotton, the smartest wash petticoats of the hour are being made of it. In the delicate colors this glistening weave has almost the look of silk and if the skirts are made sufficiently full, tucking and cheap torchon laces will give them a very fetching air.

The fullness is required by the fact that the imitation linens have but little body, and in the scant shapes the skirts slink unbecomingly. The flouncing should all be cut on the straight and heavily tucked. Another good material for practical summer underskirts is brown or black pongee. Cool as cool these are, washing like handkerchiefs and emerging from the tub as good as new.

# COST OF LIVING IN SOUTH AFRICA

**Some Startling Facts Regarding Work and Wages.**

By W. B. MELVILLE.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PRETORIA, July 15.—Public attention is still focussed on South Africa, and will be for some time to come.

One war is mercifully over, but another, of even more gigantic proportions, threatens to envelop Natal, the Cape, and the new provinces of the empire.

Already there is inaugurated the war of competition, the fight for gold, the strife for fortune, the battle for bed and board, the conflict for work and wages, the struggle for existence.

It would be an easy thing to join in the chorus of glorification of South Africa as a field for bold, ambitious Britishers. It would be pleasant, perhaps, to write of the piping times of peace; but the responsibility rests upon some one to tell the truth and to put naked facts and figures before that considerable section of the British public prepared or preparing to rush out here in the hope of plenty and prosperity.

Let it be stated, at once, that South Africa must be specially prepared for immigration. At present it is not prepared to support the people already in the country. South Africa may easily absorb a million fighting men; it cannot absorb an army of workers.

### Slow Immigration.

From an industrial point of view "the carrying capacity" is as yet undetermined. One thing is certain to the careful and conscientious observer—that is, immigration into this country, of all countries in the world, should proceed cautiously, wisely, and under, if possible, assured conditions of success and happiness. It would never do for humanity to crowd here in numbers which would preclude profitable employment. Already, in many parts of these colonies, there is keen competition for work, while the cost of living perceptibly increases.

Consider what has happened on the Rand! Two thousand unskilled men are clamoring for work, and the mine-owners, on urgent appeal, and as an act of grace for services rendered on the battlefield, have agreed to find work for these men at 30s. a week and quarters for a limited period. This magnanimity, granted with reluctance, is not to be regarded as a permanent arrangement. It is termed relief work.

And this occurs when there is no possible prospect of a workers' invasion of Johannesburg, for the very good and sufficient reason that permits to come up from the coast are obtained with the greatest difficulty.

The rush to the new provinces of the empire is being wisely and mercifully checked. Why? Well, nearly every ounce of food has to be hauled over hundreds of miles of railroad, and the rolling stock, owing to continuous and heavy military necessities, is sadly in need of renewal.

Surely there is no necessity to enlarge upon this aspect of the industrial question.

The fact remains that white men are clamorous for Kaffirs' work at Kaffir pay in that most expensive city in the world—Johannesburg.

I saw more idle men in Johannesburg than I saw in Melbourne or Sydney during the worst period of the financial crisis ten years ago.

Of course, the occasion is exceptional, but once the white worker proclaims his distress and dependence capital has a notorious habit of making the best of its opportunity. The mine-owners are already masters of the industrial position, and it may take a revolution to dislodge them.

Another matter to be taken into consideration is that numbers of irregulars, having elected to remain in the country, and having quickly exhausted their pay—in this most costly country—are swelling the army of those in search of work. So the competition for work and wages proceeds.

The legitimate miners who had, before the war, been in demand at 20s. a day are simply enraged at men offering to work for 5s. per day!

### Cost of Living.

Now, as to the cost of living. For the privilege of sharing a crowded bedroom in Durban or Capetown—where the newcomer will doubtless remain for an indefinite period—with indifferent board, the lowest rate is 25s. per week. The majority of mechanics and others prefer to pay 30s. for bed and board far inferior to the average tenement and table in England.

In the Transvaal and Orange River Colony the mechanic will pay from £8 to £10 per month for food and shelter. The Britisher, of course, requires his beer. It is 6d. per glass at the coast and 1s. inland.

The "shouting" habit prevails, and the generously disposed worker finds he has spent a sovereign without any appreciable diminution of the thirst of his company.

The man with a family will search long for a house. Rents range from £8 to £12 per month at the coast and nearly double that demand in the Transvaal.

The cost of food is in keeping with these figures.

After careful inquiries in Durban, Maritzburg, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg and Pretoria the rates of wages and the supply and demand at present prevailing have been tabulated.

### Table of Wages.

The lower rates are coastal, the higher rates are for the Transvaal and places difficult of access. When nothing is specified a month is the period for which the rate is paid. They may be taken as fair averages:

Bakers—small demand. £9 to £14.
Barmaids—good demand. £4 to £10.
Barmen—no demand.
Blacksmiths—in demand. 10s. to 12s. 6d. per day.
Bricklayers—in demand. 14s. to 20s. per day.
Butchers—no demand. Low wages.
Carpenters—in demand. 13s. 8d. to 15s. per day.
Chemists (qualified)—demand. £14 to £20.
Coach painters—fair. 14s. to 20s. per day.
Coach trimmers—fair. 14s. to 19s. per day.
Commercial travelers—no demand.
Cooks—no demand.
Drapers—in demand. £10 to £18.
Dressmakers, milliners, saleswomen—in demand. £12 to £20.
Engineers—small demand.
Farm hands—no demand. Kaffir labor.
Fitters—moderate demand. 10s. to 15s. 6d. per day.
Grocers—no demand.
Hairdressers—in demand. £14 to £20.
House painters—fair. 10s. to 15s. per day.
Jewelers (watchmakers)—in demand. £14 to £25 per month.
Jobbing compositors—fair demand. £2 10s. to £3 15s. per week.
Miners—fair demand. Wages falling.
Paperhangers—small. 10s. to 14s. per day.
Plumbers—moderate. 12s. 6d. to 15s. per day.
Railway men—little demand. Wages miserable.
Servants (domestic)—good demand. £3 to £4 per month.
Sign writers—fair. 16s. to 20s. per day.
Solicitors—no demand.
Stenographers and typists—good demand. £12 to £20.
Stonemasons—no demand.
Tailors—in demand. Trousers, 6s. 6d.; jackets, 17s. 6d.
Typists—good demand £10 to £14.
Waiters—no demand.
Waitresses—good demand. £4 to £6.
Youths, office boys, junior clerks—in demand. £6 to £12.

It is necessary to remember, when scrutinizing the foregoing list, that the rush to Africa has already set in; that people are crowding at the coast; that the supply of labor of all sorts is rapidly over-reaching the demand; and that a decline in wages is inevitable.

It may be asked: "What of the prospects of settlement on the land?" Well, all the farming land in the vicinity of markets is privately owned and worked with Kaffir labor. A man with modest capital would have to contend against the exceptionally high cost of transit and the innumerable plagues which beset the industry. He would also want to know something about scientific irrigation.

Agriculture in South Africa is a matter for the exclusive consideration of the capitalist. It is a problem he will not tackle while he can speculate in gold-mining properties.

Before any Britisher forsakes his billet, breaks up his home, and bids farewell to his comfortable surroundings he should carefully study wage-rates and cost of living in South Africa. Above all, he should be in no hurry to herd with the thousands crowding on the coast.

### PROMISES.

Once when I was very sick,
And doctor thought I'd die,
And mother couldn't smile at me
But it just turned to cry,
That was the time for promises;
You should have heard them tell
The lots of good things I could have
If I'd get well.

But when the fever went away,
And I began to mend,
And begged to eat the goodies
That Grandma Brown would send,
They said beef-tea was better,
And gave my grapes to Nell,
And laughed and said, "You're mighty cross
Since you got well."
—Augusta Kortechi in the Century.

### HEART HUSBANDRY.

I planted scorn; it died in the garden mold.
I planted love; it bore a flower of gold.
I planted doubt; it withered, lacking root.
I planted faith; it ripened precious fruit.
—Ida Whipple Benham, in the August Lippincott.

# THE BEAUTY QUEST

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

If one might choose between being handsome, with tolerable manners, and being plain, with a fine, perfectly modulated voice, if one were wise it is the voice that would be chosen. The charm of a beautiful voice lingers in the mind forever; it stirs the heart; a beautiful face only strikes the eye.

Unhappily the American woman has just one serious defect. It is her voice. All her other defects—presuming her to possess a few—are easily remedied. She is a self-adapting, susceptible, sensitive, quick-witted being, with lightning-like perceptions in most matters; whatever she finds attractive in other women she swiftly makes a mental note of and proceeds to put into practice on her own account. And she is usually successful.

But in this one great matter—that of her voice in speaking—the average American woman has not yet succeeded. Indeed, she seems to be only just awakening to a realizing sense of the trouble.

Where do we Americans get our poor voices, anyway? We cannot lay the fault at the door of our language; this would be absurd, seeing that the velvet-voiced daughters of Albion speak the same speech that we do. Nor can we charge it against our climate, that hapless scapegoat of countless iniquities.

It is one of the most humiliating things for us abroad and one of the saddest on returning home. We preach sermons on it, too, and reel off senseless platitudes about it by the score, but at the same time we go on torturing the ears of our countrymen and inviting the ridicule of foreigners. This dreadful inheritance of ours—this mixture of twang, whine, affectation and acridness—it is hard to get rid of. There is no other nation vocally so affected.

With all this in mind, one cannot help feeling glad and interested to know that American women are awakening to a sense of their lack in this respect and that "voice culture" is nowadays receiving some due share of attention.

Voices are both born and made; as a rule they are made, and happily they can be made over, practice developing a pleasing and cultivated tone if right methods are pursued.

In the first place, one must bear in mind that it is only the woman who knows how to breathe properly who is going to get the most out of her voice. Deep breathing clears the voice and gives it fullness and softness.

If you intend to put yourself resolutely to work to cultivate your voice—to devote, say, twenty minutes daily to exercising it—first you take an easy standing position, in order to gain a freer, lighter carriage of the body.

Stand erect, with the weight carried well forward on the balls of the feet. Straighten the spine and hold the weight of the trunk well off the hips. Don't settle down in a collapsed attitude, with all the weight resting on the small of the back. Hold the chest high, rise slowly on the toes, then sink gradually to normal position, slowly inhaling and exhaling. Repeat this several times. Then draw the lips together, as though about to give forth a prolonged whistle, after expanding the lungs to the fullest extent possible. Then open the lips and take any vowel sound—"ah," for example. The force to produce the sound must come from below, the muscles of the chest being used simply to sustain and hold the tone. Repeat the sound distinctly and slowly, with different modulations, many times, going up and down an octave.

For the second exercise pronounce the word "hush" or "hurry," as if with the teeth alone, bringing the tones to the front of the mouth and focusing the sounds of the voice correctly for full and musical speech.

Again—and this exercise is more particularly to help one to speak distinctly—choose several very long and difficult words and, dividing them into syllables, pronounce each syllable clearly and with the distinct sound of each letter intended to be heard. This will establish the habit, if practiced long enough, of giving the full value, and, as a consequence, the full meaning of each word spoken to the ear of the listener.

Calling to some one in an adjoining room is another exercise. To call so as to be heard distinctly, yet without harshness, is the object sought.

"Oh, Beatrice, please bring me the scissors from my work basket."

One may go over this 20 times, more or less, before getting the right intonation, such a difficult matter is it to call to any one at a distance and be heard without the slightest grating of the voice; indeed, there is nothing much more difficult in a vocal way, the jangling of sweet bells out of tune being most apparent. For one reason our voices are not trained in this direction—we usually prefer to go in search of the person, or to ring bells, or to attract attention in some other way.

The loud, sonorous voice of the vulgar woman, which can be heard "miles off," the nasal, high-pitched tones, the thin, metallic voice—all these must be avoided. It is flexibility which we want and which can be acquired by practice—flexibility which wives sound either loud or low, but without noise, unless we should cause noise the little accompaniment of the consonants.

### Don't Allow Girls to Scream.

Parents, teachers, friends, should see to it that children are not allowed to scream. When a bevy of girls meet together is it soft but animated speaking that we hear? Although they are only a few feet apart and there is no noise but that which they themselves make, an ordinary tone of voice would be entirely audible among them or even a "stage whisper." But no; they scream at one another at the highest and fullest pitch of their voices, as though Alp were calling to Alp across immeasurable abysses. They scream on until their vocal chords are frayed and diaphragms exhausted.

Dull voices, equally with shrill and screaming voices, we want to avoid. Don't let a sleepy, dreamy, unsocial temper control you so that you speak in a dull, thick tone at the back of the throat, which is the most trying of all voices to understand.

Although tedious vivacity is to be avoided, slow speech in dull tones is an affront to others, as well as a waste of time.

A person is given her social place by the manner of her speech; she is also put down as a person deficient either mentally or physically, if she has no uncultured, indistinct utterance. It is a matter of comment that the sweet, well-bred tones that one listens for and wonders at come partly of physical well-being, and a warm, lively temper of mind and body, and that cheerful folk usually have melodious voices. Therefore, as a rule to be heeded by the one who is cultivating her voice is, forget that life is such a very serious affair. Relax those strained muscles of the face and neck and look happy and contented. With the light of happiness in your eyes on your lips, your voice should be sweet and smooth. You will probably have a harsh, rasping voice or speak with a whine if you are discontented or hypochondriacal.

In order to speak clearly, make the toilet of the mouth and nose with care three times a day. There should be five minutes after each meal given to personal care, rinsing the mouth, clearing the throat and using the handkerchief, which should then make its appearance as seldom as possible.

Never tire the voice; if the throat is sore keep the tongue quiet.

Frequently a slight roughness of voice is caused by irritability of the throat, which occasionally becomes chronic if it is long neglected. One remedy is a gargle of barley water. Another calls for tincture of myrrh, a few drops in water; this to gargle the throat, every day at first and afterward about three times a week, until all trace of the roughness disappears. When, however, the trouble is only temporary, being caused by a cold, the following will be found a capital prescription: Take a teaspoonful each of glycerin and whisky and lemon juice; put into a cup, then half fill it with hot water, stir well and drink. The lemon juice must be taken from the fresh fruit and strained. The dose, if necessary, is repeated several time during the day, but specially prepared each time.

The voice may also be cleared by taking a tablespoonful of black currant jelly dissolved in hot water, or by taking a tablespoonful each of butter and coarse brown sugar; beat together with a fork into a stiff paste and add a teaspoonful of lemon juice or vinegar; or beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth and take a little now and then to clear the throat.

Port wine, used as a gargle, is admirable for softening the voice and clearing the throat. Singers and speakers on particular occasions drink a glass of port wine, to which has been added a sprinkling of black or even cayenne pepper, this acting as an astringent to the throat.

Nero drank sherry to sustain his voice. Mr. Gladstone added a well-beaten egg to a glass of sherry. The Arabs look upon the pulp of fresh apricots as a sovereign cure in cases of voice extinction. The fumes of boiling milk, again, are useful, or take ordinary coal tar and placing on it a few drops of turpentine, set it on fire. The fumes cure roughness of the throat or also any throat trouble that is not too serious.

# JEAN CAMERON'S ARIZONA ROMANCE

## GRIT AND DARING OF A PENNSYLVANIA GIRL

JUAN PASQUALE.

ROUND UP ON THE CAMERON RANCH.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

TUCSON, ARIZ., Aug. 11. — The fires of romance have not yet been extinguished in the great deserts and mountains of the southwest. The spirit of freedom, the wide expanse of plain, the picturesqueness of the mountains, the quaintness of the natives and the general atmosphere of romance surrounding the Mexican vaquero all tend to inspire in the mind of a healthy and vivacious young woman thoughts of love and heroism.

This is just what they did inspire in the mind of Jean Cameron. Jean is a handsome young woman of 16, rich in her own name, as well as in prospect; of high social connection and a student in one of the colleges for wealthy young women in Pennsylvania.

She is the daughter of Colen Cameron and a niece of former United States Senator Don Cameron. The two Camerons, with United States Senator Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania, are the owners of the great San Rafael Rancho, with its 100 acres of land and its almost countless number of cattle.

Many of the cattle that roam over the great rancho, in the Santa Cruz valley, belong to Jean. They were given to her by her father, who dotes on the wilful young miss.

### Went Out on a Visit.

Jean came out from her home in Lancaster, Pa., to visit her father and to see the Southwest. She had read of Arizona, with its mountains and deserts; its wealth of mineral and the picturesqueness of its inhabitants. So she left the cultured atmosphere of the university and came to the wild, free atmosphere of the plain. It appealed to her as nothing else had done before. She loved to mount her pony, which her father had provided for her; to ride at will over the boundless domain and to meet and converse with the many persons employed on the rancho.

Soon she became known to all the vaqueros, as well as to the Indians and others on the great ranch. She was a dashing horsewoman and delighted in riding the most obstreperous broncho, an art in which she became wonderfully adept. After a few months spent in this fashion, the time came for Jean to return to her eastern home, to resume her studies and give up the life she had been living on her father's rancho. Jean rebelled. She could not bring herself to the thought of returning home and settling down to books and social functions within the narrow confines of a college campus. She had had a taste of freedom and she could not give it up. She begged to be allowed to remain at the San Rafael rancho. Her father was firm, however, and gave her to understand that home she must go.

### It Was the Heart's Choice.

Her desire to remain in Arizona, as was afterwards developed, did not come entirely from her love of the out-of-doors life she was leading; it was because she had lost her heart. She wanted to be near the man of her choice.

Juan Pasquale, a true son of the southwest, of Mexican descent, but born in Arizona, was the object of Jean's affection. No one had suspected that the Jean and Juan had cast admiring glances at each other until the whole truth came out. With true regard for the traditions of the Spanish lover, young Juan had wooed the young lady in secret. When she would ride forth from the great ranch house, in search of pleasure or to explore out-of-the-way places, she would, somehow or other, meet Juan, who, while treating her with great deference and respect, did not forget those little coquetries so easy and natural to the Spanish cavalier.

One day, about a month ago, a holiday was given the vaqueros and a great cattle-roping contest was held at the ranch house. Any one who has ever witnessed an exhibition of this sort will understand how the excitement of catching, roping and throwing of a wild steer, the dashing recklessness of the riders and the dangers to life and limb appealed to the young miss. Juan was the hero of the day. He proved himself the most expert and reckless of all the contestants. Then it was that Jean lost her heart to the young man.

### Eloped and Were Caught.

When Colen Cameron's ultimatum that Jean must return to Pennsylvania was announced that young lady pretended to acquiesce. This disarmed any suspicion that might have existed in the mind of the father. A day was set for her departure. All preparations were made for the long journey back to Pennsylvania.

On the morning of the day she was to start she disappeared. Great was the excitement and consternation at the San Rafael ranch house. Colen Cameron feared at first she had been abducted and summoned his numerous employes to join the search. He was soon convinced, however, by information imparted to him by some of the sharp-eyed Mexicans, that Juan Pasquale could tell more than anyone else of the young lady's whereabouts.

This suspicion was quickly confirmed by the absence of Pasquale. Colen Cameron organized a posse of his men and summoned the sheriff of Santa Cruz county to join in the hunt for Pasquale and Juan. The chase began. It was learned that the couple had started south toward the Mexican boundary, through the great Santa Cruz valley, with its dangerous paths along mountain passes and near precipices, the eloping couple fled, with the pursuers close behind. Nearing the Mexican boundary, they deserted their horses and took the train on the Sonora railroad. They traveled as far south as Magdalena, Sonora, about 150 miles south of the San Rafael ranch. Here they left the train and Pasquale took the young American girl to the home of his friends.

But their dream of happiness was short lived. Colen Cameron and his posse arrived in Magdalena two days afterwards, sought out the young woman and took her back to San Rafael.

### Second Attempt Failed.

Once more at her father's home, Jean was kept under surveillance, lest she should again elope. More than three weeks passed and she gave no sign of restlessness or impatience. It was believed all danger had passed, and the vigil was relaxed.

But the old gentleman reckoned without the understanding of young lovers. Juan Pasquale was not the kind that give up to misfortune without a struggle; nor did a few weeks serve to cool the ardor of Jean's romantic soul.

Not desiring to show himself at San Rafael, Pasquale confided his secret to Rodrique Clemente and begged for assistance. Rodrique went to San Rafael and obtained employment on the ranch. Awaiting his opportunity, he informed Jean that he came from her lover and that she was to fly with him to Mexico at the earliest possible time.

The night of June 26 was agreed upon by the two, and, mounting two of Colen Cameron's fleetest ponies, they traversed the mountains and plains that lie between San Rafael and the Sonora railroad. Here they, too, deserted their mounts and took passage to Hermosillo, 150 miles south of the point of the place where Jean had been captured two weeks before. Here Clemente delivered his charge to her lover, Pasquale, who was in waiting. The couple went to the International hotel, where, as Pasquale claimed, they were arranging to be married.

Hardly had they resumed their interrupted courtship when once again old man Cameron swooped down upon them and once again snatched his daughter from her lover's arms. Pasquale attempted to resist the forcible tactics of the father, but was put to flight by the cattle king's posse and his lady love carried off.

She was returned to San Rafael forthwith, where she was kept under strict surveillance until she was packed off to the east, there to mourn her foolish little romance in far-off Arizona.

### Russia.

No Russian officer may marry until he is 23.

In Russia factories are usually near forests, wood being still the chief fuel.

Ninety per cent of the 128,000,000 people of the Russian empire are farmers.

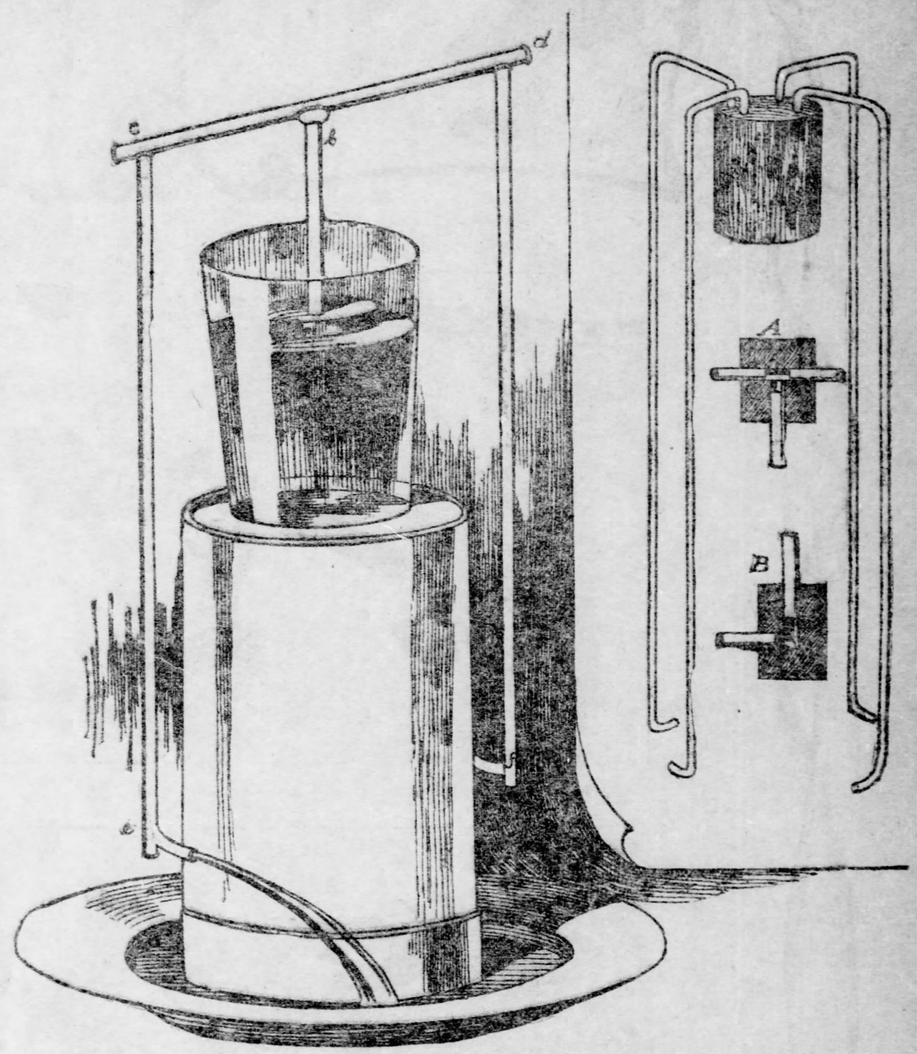
Vladivostock possesses the only crematorium that has been erected in the whole Russian empire.

Mr. Doubleduff—I suppose you know it is now possible to see the person with whom you are talking over the telephone?

Mrs. Doubleduff—Goodness! And I telephoned to the Rev. Fourteenthly this morning while my hair was in curl papers!

# Home Magic

The necessary materials for the tricks in these columns are found in every fun-loving home, or may easily be procured at the expense of a few cents.

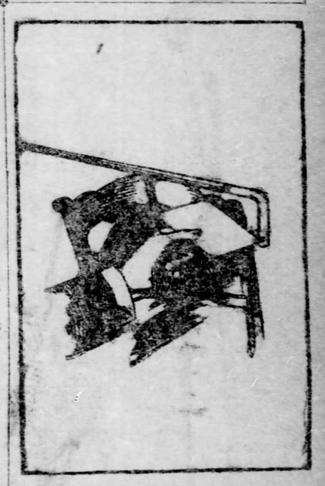



## A NOVEL WATER WHEEL

Take a broad, thin piece of cork and insert a perpendicular piece of straw (a-b). Across the top place another straw (c-d) of the same thickness. On either end of the c-d insert a thinner piece of straw (c-e and d-f) having two small side pieces of straw near their ends. All joints are closed with the help of sealing wax, and the ends c, d, e and f closed tight with the same material.

Now you have a water wheel. Place the cork in a glass filled with water, as shown in the illustration, and have two persons suck on the two small side pieces of straw. As soon as the water will get into motion the apparatus will begin to turn until the lower end of the piece of straw a-b has reached the bottom of the glass. By keeping the glass filled the apparatus will work continually.

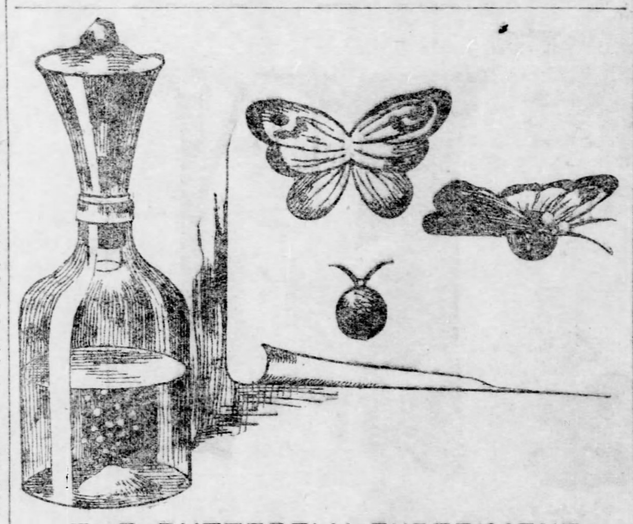
To avoid the use of sealing wax, the joints can be made of corks, A and B. If no straw can be had, thin metal tubes can be used and inserted in one piece of cork (see illustration). In that case a greater number of pipes can be used, and one person can set the whole apparatus in motion.



## Experiment With Electricity

A thin sheet of paper, if rubbed with a brush or the palm of the hand, in dry weather, will become charged with electricity in a short while and will adhere to the hand or to the clothing. A thick piece of paper, such as a postal card, if electrified in the manner described, will attract light things, such as small pieces of cork, etc.

Balance a walking cane on the back of a chair and offer to bet that you will cause the cane to fall off without touching it, without blowing at it or without touching the chair. All you will have to do is to dry a postal card over a light and to rub it well on your sleeve. As soon as you get the card near the end of the cane it will follow the card, as a needle follows the magnet, until the balance is lost so that the cane will fall to the floor.



## THE BUTTERFLY EXPERIMENT

Get a bottle with a wide opening and close it with a cork in which a glass funnel is inserted. Close all crevices with shellac. Fill the bottle half way with water, in which you drop the two powders belonging to a Sedlitz powder. The carbonic acid gas generated tries to escape through the funnel. But by placing two or three small balls made of cork in the funnel the gas can escape only a little at a time, as one or the other of the little balls will keep the opening of the funnel closed until the pressure of the gas becomes strong enough to force the ball up. In such a way a part of the gas escapes, the pressure is relieved and another ball closes up the funnel opening. This will keep on until all the gas is exhausted.

This experiment can be made more effective by painting the balls in different colors. Or you make butterfly wings of tissue paper, which you can color and fasten to the balls, as shown in the illustration.

### His Honor Among Thieves.

From the London Globe.

Congratulations to Sir Harry Poland, who celebrates today his 73d birthday. No more deadly prosecutor ever wound his meshes round the guilty than Sir Harry in the days when he acted on all great criminal cases for the crown, but his scrupulous fairness was never impeached by any one, and an undefended prisoner who was innocent was always safe in his hands. Sir Harry has always had an extraordinary sympathy with the criminal classes, and, despite his reputation, could always depend upon the enthusiastic reception at a thieves' supper.

## BELLED WOLF AND LOST LAMBS.

### Sheep Were Drawn Into Forest by Well-Known Sound.

From the Galveston News.

A settler on the Upper Mattwa river, in Quebec, who caught a wolf last winter, had read that ships were sometimes cleared of rats by fastening a bell around the neck of one of them. And the bright idea occurred to him that in a similar manner he might clear the adjacent woods of wolves. He fastened a bell on his wolf's neck and released him.

After the snow had melted he allowed his flock of sheep to exercise their lambs in the fields near the house. His children were with their father looking at the gambols of the lambs, when the sheep were noticed to prick up their ears as if intently listening. Then, with much bleating, the whole flock raced to the woods.

Wondering at the vagaries of the animals the farmer went about his work. About an hour later the children came up to him with the news that the sheep had returned, but had left one of the lambs behind them.

The next day the same thing occurred again, and another lamb disappeared. The children tried to keep the sheep in the fields, but, failing, followed them into the bush. They reported that they had distinctly heard a bell tinkling in the distance.

Then it began to dawn on the farmer that the bell which had been fastened to the neck of his gray wolf visitor was the same which was borne by the father of the flock in the previous summer. The quick-eared sheep had recognized the sound of the bell, and, true to their instinct, had hastened to join their last year's companion.

That they found not exactly a wolf in sheep's clothing, but a wolf attached to a sheep's bell, and ready to take advantage of his condition to dine on spring lamb was no fault of theirs, though certainly their misfortune. The settler does not appear to think very much of the bell plan or disposing of wolves.

### Municipal Bridegrooms.

From Pearson's Weekly.

An amusing story is told of the crowning of the rose queen of a country district near Paris. The selected queen, as one of the formalities of awarding their dower, was asked by the mayor for the name of her fiance. "I have none," she replied. Notified that a sweetheart was indispensable, the young lady added timidly: "I thought the municipality provided everything necessary." Straightway a young swain presented himself as an aspirant, and, being as promptly accepted, all things became regular and in order.

Last year not less than $400,000,000 French capital was employed in London. This year over that amount of London capital is employed in the United States. Capital has no country.

## EDUCATION, CHEAP AND DEAR.

### Comes Highest at Springfield, Mass., and Cheapest in Springfield, O.

Among the smaller cities of the United States education comes dearest in Springfield, Mass., according to statistics compiled by the superintendent of schools of Dayton, Ohio, and cheapest in Springfield, Ohio.

In the Massachusetts city the cost of educating the rising generation figures out at $76 30 a head annually. In Springfield, Ohio, the cost is less than one-third—only $21 90 per capita.

Pittsburgh, at $59 90 per capita; Hartford, Conn., at $53 60; Cambridge, Mass., at $52 30, and Pawtucket, R. I., and Yonkers, N. Y., at $50 90 each, come next to Springfield, Mass., in cost.

Grand Rapids, Mich., is the only other city besides the Ohio Springfield which has brought the cost of education within $25 a head. Jersey City pays $33 35 for each child educated.

Albany, Cincinnati, Fall River, Fort Wayne, Ind., Harrisburg, Pa., Los Angeles, Cal., New Haven, Paterson, Syracuse, Springfield, Ill., Toledo and Youngstown, Ohio, all spend less than $30 annually on each of their children of school age.

Two syndicates have been formed to control the southern cotton mills known as the Underwood syndicate and the Fries combination.

# SIMPLE SIMON BECOMES A SEA SERPENT

Simon—They have all been looking for a sea serpent so long. I guess I'll show them one.

Simon—Talking about your submarine monsters, this one will shake them up I guess

Simon—Gee! I've got the fat bird hypnotized.

Simon—Wasn't that a scared bunch? I never did care much about water.

# THE TEASERS—Bobby Gets it in the Neck

Bobby—You kids run along and play; you can't have this swing.

Bobby—Get out of the way, I tell you! What are you standing there for?

Bobby—I am all through now, but i'll fix it so you can't swing. I'll just tie this rope to it.

Bobby—And fasten it to this tree! I guess they can't untie THAT knot!

Bobby—Now, I tell you to run along! You might get hurt—

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